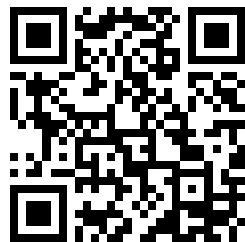


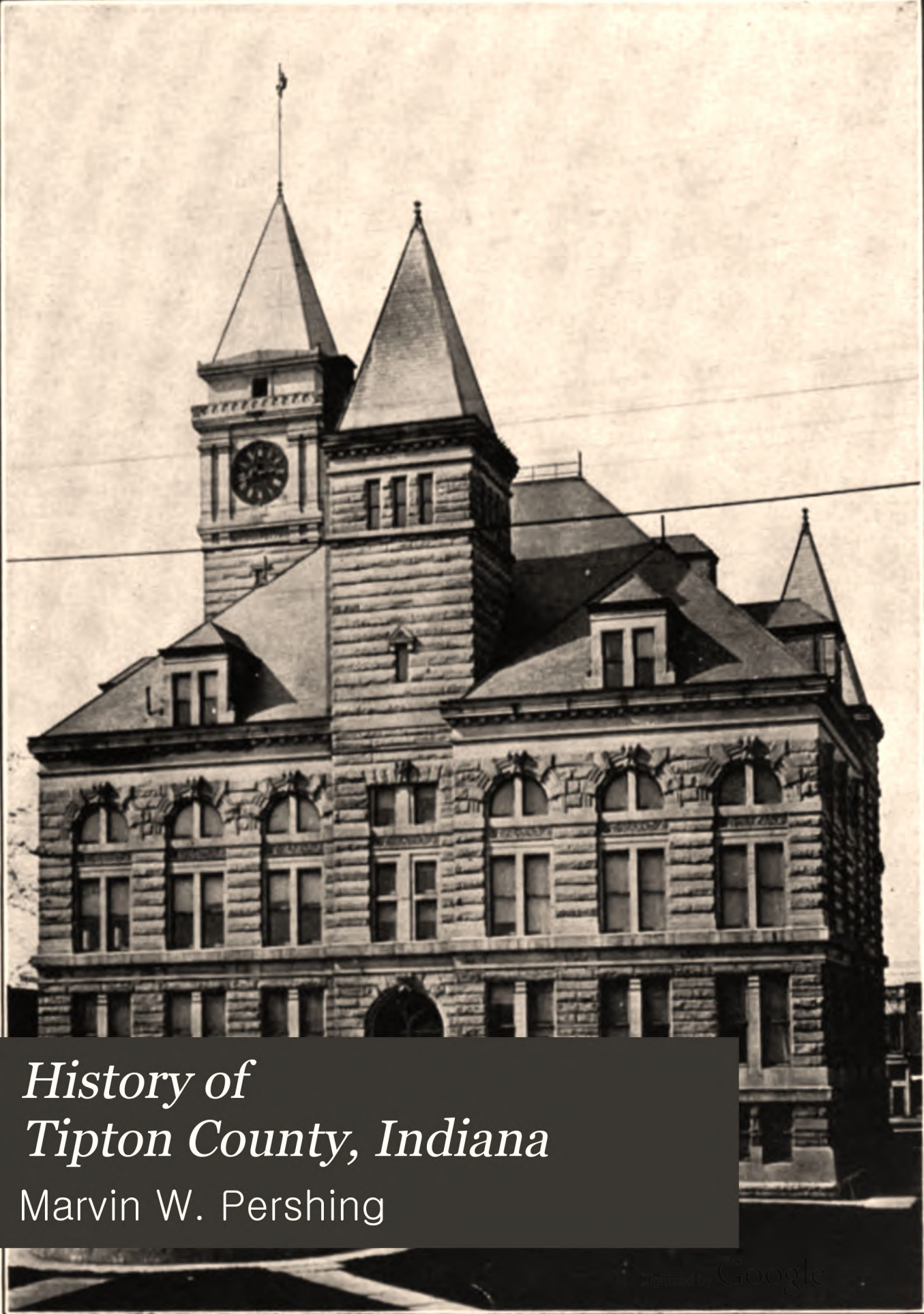
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# *History of Tipton County, Indiana*

Marvin W. Pershing



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TIPTON COUNTY COURT HOUSE.

**HISTORY**  
**OF**  
**TIPTON COUNTY**  
**INDIANA**

**HER PEOPLE, INDUSTRIES AND INSTITUTIONS**

**BY**  
**M. W. PERSHING**

---

**With Biographical Sketches of Representative Citizens and Genealogical  
Records of Many of the Old Families**

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DEDICATION.

This work is respectfully dedicated to

THE PIONEERS,

long since departed. May the memory of those who laid down their burdens  
by the wayside ever be fragrant as the breath of summer  
flowers, for their toils and sacrifices have made  
Tipton County a garden of sun-  
shine and delights.

Hint. 7-27-14

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## PREFACE

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All life and achievement is evolution; present wisdom comes from past experience, and present commercial prosperity has come only from past exertion and suffering. The deeds and motives of the men that have gone before have been instrumental in shaping the destinies of later communities and states. The development of a new country was at once a task and a privilege. It required great courage, sacrifice and privation. Compare the present conditions of the people of Tipton County, Indiana, with what they were one hundred years ago. From a trackless wilderness and virgin land, it has come to be a center of prosperity and civilization, with millions of wealth, systems of railways, grand educational institutions, splendid industries and immense agricultural and mineral productions. Can any thinking person be insensible to the fascination of the study which discloses the aspirations and efforts of the early pioneers who so strongly laid the foundation upon which has been reared the magnificent prosperity of later days? To perpetuate the story of these people and to trace and record the social, political and industrial progress of the community from its first inception is the function of the local historian. A sincere purpose to preserve facts and personal memoirs that are deserving of perpetuation, and which unite the present to the past, is the motive for the present publication. A specially valuable and interesting department is that one devoted to the sketches of representative citizens of these counties whose records deserve preservation because of their worth, effort and accomplishment. The publishers desire to extend their thanks to the gentlemen who have so faithfully labored to this end. Thanks are also due to the citizens of Tipton county for the uniform kindness with which they have regarded this undertaking, and for their many services rendered in the gaining of necessary information.

In placing the "History of Tipton County, Indiana." before the citizens, the publishers can conscientiously claim that they have carried out the plan as outlined in the prospectus. Every biographical sketch in the work has been submitted to the party interested, for correction, and therefore any error of fact, if there be any, is solely due to the person for whom the sketch was prepared. Confident that our effort to please will fully meet the approbation of the public, we are,

Respectfully,

THE PUBLISHERS.



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# HISTORICAL

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## CHAPTER I.

### INDIAN TRIBES.

To give the best history of a county it is necessary to begin with the first records, and although these first records may be worn by eons of time, and the proper comprehension of them rendered impossible by this same all-destroying hand, it is, nevertheless, the province of the historian to relate them, and explain. In the case of many parts of Indiana, including Tipton county, the first known humans inhabiting the country were the Mound Builders. It is with them that we shall first have to do.

### MOUND BUILDERS.

Upon the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus in 1492, four centuries and a quarter ago, the remains of ancient earth-works, mounds, moats and forts were scattered from Mexico all along the Mississippi and Ohio river valleys, thence to the northern lake regions. The Indians knew little or nothing of these mounds, and could not tell their purpose nor the race of men who built them. A few vague and conflicting superstitions alone remained. The city of St. Louis was a city of mounds, while on the opposite side of the river more than two hundred mounds were counted. The mounds at Grave creek, Marietta, Miami and Vincennes, with many others, are but little less immense and imposing. The walls and embankments in the locality of Newark, Ohio, measured more than twenty miles in length. Similar walls and circles are found all over Indiana and several other states, one of the best preserved in this state being about three miles east of Anderson; another near the confluence of Bear and Duck creeks with White river. The latter is the only circle in the state having the moat or ditch on the outside. The rivers and streams formed the highways and channels of commerce for these mysterious people, and upon the banks they built their cities. It is reasonable to suppose that they were connected with the highly advanced Indians of



Mexico and South America, and that their civilization was progressive and far ahead of the Indian whom the white man found here.

Although Tipton county is a natural water-shed, and would present very unattractive prospects to the Indian of those times, the county has many evidences of this prehistoric race. From the Wabash they followed up the Wildcat to its headwaters, in the northeast part of the county, and there established a colony, and cultivated the soil. A mound and numerous rough and polished stone implements have been found in this locality. The southeastern part of Tipton county was still more thickly populated. From their capital city and old circle at Strawtown, on White river, they followed up Duck creek, and formed a continuous line of settlement on the banks of this stream, and inland through that portion of the county. There a stone circle, several sacrificial and burial mounds, with highly polished implements, bear evidence of their ancient existence. Again, in the southwestern portion of the county, on the banks of Cicero creek, there are other evidences of these people. There at another diverging line, near where Center Grove church stood, these ancient people also had a place of worship, the pyramidal foundation of which was sixty-four feet in diameter.

History sheds little light upon this race, although the testimonials left bear witness that agriculture was an extensive industry with them, also weaving and spinning, and the art of stone-cutting.

#### THE MIAMIS.

The Indian tribes inhabiting the county of Tipton were the Miamis, Delawares and the Pottawatomies. Before describing their life in this county it is well to give a brief history of each of the tribes.

The Miamis were a leading and very powerful branch of the Algonquin family. The tribe was known by various names, of which the initial name was "Twa twas." In history they are referred to frequently as the "Tew twees," and again as the Twightwees, Omees, Oamees, Aumamias, and finally Miamis. Bancroft, the historian, writes that they were the most powerful confederacy in the West, excelling the Six Nations, or Iroquois. The Miamis were first known about the year 1669, in the vicinity of Green bay, where they were visited by the French missionaries, Claude Allouez and Claude Dablon. From there they passed south and eastward around the southern shores of Lake Michigan, occupying the regions of Chicago, and afterward establishing a village on the St. Joseph, another on the Miami river, and another on the Wabash. The territory claimed by this confederacy

is narrated by Chief Little Turtle, in a speech delivered by him at the treaty of Greenville on July 22, 1795. He said in part: "General Wayne, I hope you will pay attention to what I now say to you. I wish to inform you where your younger brothers, the Miamis, live, and also the Pottawatomies of St. Joseph's, together with the Wabash Indians. You have pointed out to us the boundary line between the Indians and the United States, but now I take the liberty to inform you that that line cuts off from the Indians a large portion of country which has been enjoyed by my forefathers from time immemorial, without molestation or dispute. The print of my ancestors' houses are everywhere to be seen in this portion. I was a little astonished at hearing you and my brothers who are now present, telling each other what business you had transacted together at Muskingum, concerning this country. It is well known by all my brothers present that my forefather kindled the first fire at Detroit; from thence he extended his lines to the headwaters of the Scioto; from thence, to its mouth; from thence, down the Ohio to the mouth of the Wabash river, and from thence to Chicago on Lake Michigan; at this place I first saw my elder brothers, the Shawnees. I have now informed you of the boundary lines of the Miami nation, where the Great Spirit placed my forefather a long time ago and charged him not to sell or part with his lands, but to preserve them for his posterity."

In 1765 the Miami confederacy was composed of the following branches: The Twightwees, located at the head of the Miami river; the Ouatienons, in the vicinity of their village of the same name, on the north side of the Wea plains, on the south branch of the Wabash, a short distance below the present city of Lafayette, in Tippecanoe county. The Piankeshaws had about three hundred warriors.

#### THE POTTAWATOMIES.

The Pottawatomies established themselves in the northwestern portion of the state, had crossed the Wabash and were familiar to the early settlers of Tipton county. At the opening of the seventeenth century they held the lower peninsula of Michigan, in scattered bands, independent of each other. At that time there was no central government of the tribe and its divisions. They were hunters and fishermen, and raised few crops, but were very warlike, and had frequent struggles with neighboring tribes. They were finally driven to the West by the Iroquois. They settled on the islands and shores of Green bay, and the French organized missions among them. Perrot acquired great influence with the tribe, who took sides with the French against the Iroquois. Onangnice, their chief, was one of the parties to the Montreal

treaty in 1701. The tribes gradually spread over southern Michigan and northern Illinois and Indiana, a mission on the St. Joseph acting as sort of central point. They allied with Pontiac and attacked St. Joseph fort, capturing the commandant, Schlosser, on May 25, 1763. They were hostile to the Americans in the Revolution and subsequently, but after Wayne's victory joined in the treaty of Greenville, December 22, 1795. The tribes comprising the families of the Golden Carp, Frog, Crab and Tortoise, was then composed of the St. Joseph's, Wabash and Huron river bands, with a large scattering population generally called the Pottawatomies of the Prairie, who were a mixture of many Algonquin tribes. From 1803 to 1809 the various bands sold to the government portions of land claimed by them, receiving money and annuities. Yet in the war of 1812 they again joined the English, influenced by Tecumseh. A new treaty of peace was made in 1815, followed rapidly by others, by which their lands were almost entirely conveyed away. A large tract was assigned to them on the Missouri and in 1838 the St. Joseph's band was carried off by troops, losing one hundred and fifty out of eight hundred on the way by death and desertion. The whole tribe numbered then about four thousand. The St. Joseph, Wabash and Huron bands had made progress in civilization, and were Catholics; while the Pottawatomies of the Prairie were still roving and pagan. A part of the tribe was removed, with some Chippewas and Ottawas, but they eventually joined the others or disappeared. In Kansas the civilized band, with the Jesuit mission founded by DeSmet and Hoecken, advanced rapidly, with good schools for both sexes. A Baptist mission and school was more than once undertaken among the less tractable Prairie band, but was finally abandoned. A treaty, proclaimed April 19, 1862, gave individual Indians a title to their several tracts of land under certain conditions, and, though delayed by the Civil war, this policy was carried out in the treaty of February 27, 1867. The experiment met with varied success. Some did well and improved; others squandered their lands and their portions of the funds and became paupers. Many of these scattered, one band even going to Mexico.

#### THE DELAWARES.

The Delaware tribe was a part of the Algonquin nation, and living, when first becoming known to the white men, in scattered bands, under separate sachems, on the Delaware river, and calling themselves Renappi, meaning a collection of men, sometimes written Lenape or Leno Lenape. The Delawarees can be traced as having come from the West, with the Minquas, after having driven from the Ohio the Allequewi. The Minquas soon placed the Delawarees

in a state of vassalage, and when they were beaten by the strong Five Nations, they were named "women," a most odious term to the Indian. They formed three clans, the Turtle, the Turkey and the Wolf. During the early Virginia settlement at Jamestown, supply ships bound for the colony stopped at various places. Upon one of these came Lord De la Warre, who put into the mouth of the river upon which these Indians were settled; hence the name of the river and the tribe. The Dutch settlements traded with these clans, the most important of which was the Saukhicans, at the falls of the Delaware river. These traders bought lands of the Renapi, who had to strike inland to supply game for furs. In 1744, during the progress of the treaty negotiations at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, the Iroquois refused to recognize the Delawares, and peremptorily ordered them to move to other hunting grounds, which the crest-fallen tribe did shortly. They moved westward and first settled upon White river in Indiana. Here missionary work was attempted among them, but was broken up by the Prophet and Tecumseh. In the war with Great Britain, the Delawares were loyal to the States. In 1818, however, they again moved westward and settled in Missouri and Kansas. They enlisted many of their strongest braves in the Civil war for the preservation of the Union. In 1866 their reservation was cut up by the Pacific railroad, and they sold it to the government. They next settled on lands near the Verdigris and Cane in 1868, and those remaining now are regarded as fairly good citizens.

#### INDIANS IN TIPTON COUNTY.

The Indians were not removed from Tipton and Howard counties until the year 1846. They went north to Peru, then, by way of Cincinnati, to their western home beyond the Mississippi. Richardville, the Miami chief, for whom Howard county was originally named, was the successor of Little Turtle. His other name was Pee-jee-wah. He was one who signed by his "X" at the treaty of Greenville, Indiana,<sup>2</sup> a town now extinct, which existed in the vicinity of Terre Haute, in August, 1795, made with General Wayne by the sachems of the Miamis, Eel Rivers, Wyandots, Delawares, Shawnees, Ottawas, Chippewas, Pottawatomies, Weas, Kickapoos, Piankeshaws and Kaskaskias. From 1840 to 1845 there were about two hundred Indians along Wildcat creek.

#### THE RESERVE.

The Indian reserve was originally thirty-six miles square, running as follows: Commencing near the town of La Gro, on the Wabash, running

thence through Wabash and Grant counties into Madison county, its southeast corner was about four miles southeast of Independence at the center of section 27; thence running south of west, parallel with the general course of the Wabash river, across Tipton county and through the town of Tipton, and crossing the west line of Tipton county about three miles north of its southwest corner, to where it intersects a line running north and south from Logansport, which is the western boundary of Howard county, one mile west of range line number 1 east; thence north to Logansport; thence up the Wabash to the mouth of the Salamonie, then embracing parts of the Wabash, Grant, Madison, Tipton, Clinton, Carroll and Cass counties, and all of what was Richardville and is now Howard, and containing about nine hundred and thirty thousand acres. By a treaty, a strip was taken off the north side, five miles wide, to build the Wabash and Erie canal.

Near the year 1837 the Legislature of the state of Indiana passed a law setting aside certain lands to be sold, and to be used for the route of the Wabash and Erie canal. This was done, and in just recent years litigation has resulted from the owners, or descendants of owners, in regard to these land scripts. The exact route of the canal in some places, particularly the above location, is now in doubt, all traces having disappeared.

Within the county of Tipton there was never an Indian village nor battle between them and the whites. In the early part of the present century it constituted the joint hunting grounds of the Miamis, Delawares and Potawatomes. Black bears, deer, wolves and other animals once were thick in the territory now embraced by Tipton county, and the red men were fond of killing these animals for their meat and hides. They would camp for days on the animals' trails.

## CHAPTER II.

### GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY OF COUNTY.

In the thirty-seventh annual report of the Indiana department of geology, issued under the date of 1912, Lewis A. Hurst, of the United States department of agriculture, and E. J. Grimes, of the Indiana department of geology, have written a very extensive soil survey of Tipton county. To supply the necessities of this chapter this account is used verbatim, some parts of it being extracted and used in another portion of this work, namely, the description of Tipton county agriculture.

Following is this report:

#### DESCRIPTION OF THE AREA.

Tipton county is situated in the north-central part of Indiana and has an area of one hundred and sixty-six thousand four hundred acres, or two hundred and sixty square miles. The county forms a rectangle about twenty miles long from east to west and thirteen miles wide from north to south. It is bounded on the north and west by Howard and Clinton counties, on the south by Hamilton county, and on the east by Madison and Grant counties. As a whole the surface of the county is a monotonously level and featureless till plain, interrupted in places by morainic knolls and swells. The boldest relief is found along the larger stream courses, especially along the lower course of Cicero creek and in the vicinity of Duck creek, which crosses the extreme southeastern part of the county. A rather prominent moraine in the southwestern section and small morainic areas in the northwest and northeast afford some relief to the generally level topography. The average elevation of the county is between eight hundred and fifty and nine hundred feet above sea level.

The summit of the drainage divide between Wabash and White rivers extend in a general east and west direction across the center of the county.

The streams north of this divide empty into the Wabash, while those on the southern side lead to the White river. Since almost all of the area is so level that its streams have a very gentle, gradual fall, the entire area might be said to occupy the so-called summit of the watershed. There are no large rivers in the county.

The drainage of the area south of the divide is affected through Cicero, Duck and Pollywog creeks and their tributaries. Cicero creek and its tributaries, including Prairie, Wallace, Jericho, Nixon, Wolf and Buck creeks, drain the central and southern parts of the county, emptying into the White river. Pollywog creek receives most of the drainage from the southeastern portion of the area through various minor stream courses, most of which are merely open ditches, and flows into Duck creek.

North of the divide Mud and Turkey creeks form the chief drainage outlets. These streams rise in the western part of the county, and, receiving the waters of various small tributaries, flow in a general northeasterly direction until they reach the northeastern portion of the area. There they unite to form Wild Cat creek, which empties into Wabash river outside the county. Turkey creek receives the drainage of the central portion of the county north of the divide, while Mud creek drains the northern section of the area. Irwin creek, a small tributary of Wild Cat creek, drains a part of the northeast corner of the county. Swamp and Little Wild Cat creeks are minor streams which furnish the drainage for the northwest corner of the county.

#### CLIMATE.

No official weather records for Tipton county are available, but the general climatic conditions are shown by the figures in the following table, which are taken from the records of the nearest United States weather bureau station, located at Marion, Indiana. The table below shows the normal monthly, seasonal and annual temperature and precipitation covering a period of years:

MONTH.	TEMPERATURE.			PRECIPITATION.			
	Mean.	Absolute maximum.	Absolute minimum.	Mean.	Total amount for the driest year.	Total amount for the wettest year.	Snow average depth.
	°F	°F	°F	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
December .....	30	66	—12	2.4	3.3	2.4	6.0
January .....	26	66	—25	1.9	1.8	3.9	9.5
February .....	26	67	—19	2.6	0.5	1.8	7.6
Winter .....	27	--	----	6.9	5.6	8.1	23.1
March .....	39	81	— 2	3.3	2.2	6.2	5.0
April .....	51	89	15	3.5	1.7	2.6	1.0
May .....	62	96	26	4.7	0.8	8.4	0.2
Spring .....	51	--	----	11.5	4.7	17.2	6.2
June .....	71	100	35	4.5	1.4	4.3	0.0
July .....	74	100	37	2.9	0.8	2.1	0.0
August .....	73	101	40	2.9	1.4	2.1	0.0
Summer .....	73	---	----	10.3	3.6	2.1	0.0
September .....	67	101	29	2.8	2.5	2.5	0.0
October .....	54	91	15	1.9	0.9	3.5	T
November .....	40	75	2	3.6	5.4	3.5	2.9
Fall .....	54	---	----	8.3	8.8	9.5	2.9
Year .....	51	105	—25	37.0	22.7	43.3	32.2



It will be noted that the average annual temperature at Marion is  $51^{\circ}$  F. and the average annual precipitation 37 inches. An average from the records of the stations located at Indianapolis, Lafayette and Greenfield show the annual temperature for the territory covered by these stations to be  $55^{\circ}$  F. and the average annual precipitation 44.06 inches. From all these figures an approximate estimate of conditions prevailing over Tipton county may be obtained.

There are no very marked extremes in temperature, with the exception of an occasional extremely cold winter. The maximum and minimum temperatures quoted,  $105^{\circ}$  above and  $25^{\circ}$  below zero, are usually of short duration. Hot spells rarely last any great length of time except in very dry weather, when they may continue for several weeks, but any excessive heat is usually tempered by winds. The annual mean snowfall for the county is 32.2 inches. Snow sometimes remains several weeks, and even months, but more frequently disappears within a short time. The thermometer occasionally drops to twenty or more degrees below zero, but these temperatures are rare. Even zero temperature is uncommon and when it occurs is of short duration. The depth to which the ground freezes is variable. Ordinarily it remains frozen only a few weeks and thaws in February or March.

The precipitation is fairly well distributed throughout the growing season, so that crops rarely suffer from extreme drought or excessive moisture. As shown in the foregoing table, the greatest amount of rainfall is received during May and June.

The length of the growing season is about five and a half months, the average dates of the last killing frost in the spring and the first in the fall being April 24th and October 2d, respectively. The earliest date recorded of a killing frost in the autumn is September 14th and the last in the spring is May 22d.

#### SOILS.

A heavy mantle of glacial drift or till was deposited over the entire county during the glacial period by the last invasion of the ice, known as the Wisconsin stage. The drift material consists of a moderately stiff, clay-like mass at the surface, grading downward into a lighter, sandy and gravelly material. Occasionally rock fragments and boulders occur throughout the till, but nowhere in large quantities. The glacial deposit has a depth of forty to seventy-five feet along the northern and eastern borders of the county and two hundred to three hundred feet along the southern and western boundary.

The underlying geological formations have not contributed to the for-

mation of the various soil types. The Devonian measures in the western part of the county and the Niagara limestone in the eastern section occur at too great depths to outcrop at the surface or influence the soils.

It is from the upper part of the glacial till that the upland soils of the Miami series have been derived directly through weathering. This series is represented in Tipton county by two types, a silt loam and a loam. The loam member is confined to the more rolling areas along stream courses and the few moraines that were large enough to be indicated on the map.

Two soils of the Clyde series, a silty clay loam and a loam, are developed in numerous enclosed tracts formed by the promiscuous deposition of till material during the recession of the ice sheet at the close of the Wisconsin stage of glaciation. These areas remained in a semi-swampy condition until artificially drained; and this favored the accumulation of organic matter. The Clyde series therefore comprises essentially till material or wash from till soils modified by weathering under conditions of restricted drainage and by the accumulation of large quantities of black organic matter.

The alluvial deposits, consisting of reworked drift material, have been separated into two series on the basis of certain physical differences, principally in color. A dark colored, nearly black, soil has been classed as Wabash silty clay loam, and two types of brown soil are included with the Genesee series.

The narrow strips of unsorted alluvial material developed along some of the smaller streams are mapped as meadow, while in some depressed areas which were formerly swamps or lakes the accumulation of organic matter has resulted in the formation of small bodies of muck.

In the survey of Tipton county nine types of soil, including muck and meadow (Genesee material), have been mapped on the scale of one inch to the mile. These types are distinguished by separate colors.

#### MIAMI SILT LOAM.

The Miami silt loam includes the greater part of the better drained uplands of the county. It is known locally as "clay land," as distinguished from the "black land." The type is a silt loam, and the term "clay land" probably has reference to the tendency of the soil to clod or run together. This tendency is due to the lack of humus in the soil and to the fact that it is frequently plowed when too wet.

The surface soil to an average depth of about eight inches is a compact silt loam. It is light brown when moderately moist and grayish when dry.

The subsurface portion of the soil frequently has yellow or a creamy-yellow color when partially dried out.

The subsoil between eight and about twelve to fifteen inches is a grayish-brown or yellowish-brown heavy silt loam or silty clay loam. Below this the material is a yellowish-brown silty clay loam to silty clay, mottled with gray in the upper part, grading below into a darker brown, friable silty to sandy clay, known as "boulder clay." This is generally encountered at about twenty-four to thirty inches, although along the stream courses and over the sharper knolls and ridges it occurs at a depth of eighteen to twenty inches. Below three to four feet the substratum gradually becomes lighter both in color and texture until at a depth of about eight to ten feet the material is made up largely of sand and gravel.

The surface soil throughout the area is fairly uniform, with occasional local variations. Upon the crests of the ridges and knolls it is sometimes slightly sandy, with a few chert, granite and quartz pebbles upon the surface. Where the type occupies nearly level areas the surface soil often has a leached or ash-colored appearance. This condition is generally found in those sections where the black soils are the predominant types. These areas are naturally poorly drained and artificial drainage must be established if the best results are to be obtained, since the soil is less productive than that of the better drained areas. Where the surface is more undulating and the natural drainage better developed the soil is darker in color, being more nearly brown. In the level areas the subsoil is more mottled, cold and dense, as if water-logged, while in the better areas it is more open and porous and has a yellowish-brown color. In addition to tiling and draining these level areas, they should also be subsoiled and limed to render the soil and subsoil more open and porous and to correct the acidity which numerous tests have shown to exist.

The Miami silt loam occurs in various areas throughout the county in association with the "black lands" comprising the Clyde soils. Next to the Clyde silty clay loam it is the most extensive soil type in the county. The largest proportionate acreage occurs in the southern and southeastern parts of the county and along the Howard county line. In the nearly level sections it occupies low, flat ridges, as previously described, where the "black lands" predominate. In general, the type is most extensively developed in the vicinity of stream courses.

In the early settlement of the county the Miami silt loam was one of the first soils to be cultivated because of its better natural drainage. When first cleared the soil was darker in color and much more productive than at present. Subsequent cultivation has greatly reduced the natural store of humus.

This type can generally be distinguished in any particular field from the black soils by the more vigorous growth on the latter in the early development of the crop, particularly with corn, oats and hay. If the season is favorable the yields on this soil—the “clay land”—is generally a little more than half that of the associated black Clyde soils except in the case of wheat, which is better adapted to the Miami silt loam. The quality of the hay, corn and oats is generally better upon this type as compared with the darker colored soils.

Tests made with litmus paper show the soil to be distinctly acid in reaction. The use of phosphatic manures and liming is strongly recommended. The lime can probably best be applied in the form of finely ground limestone, since the type is already deficient in humus, and lime in the more soluble form might tend to destroy the remaining organic matter. Still, burnt lime could be used, and any lowering of the organic content thereby could be made up by plowing under vegetation or applying barnyard manure. From two to four tons per acre of the ground limestone should be applied, preferably on clover sod in advance of corn. The wheat and clover which follows will be especially benefited. Where barnyard manure is also used the addition of ground phosphate rock or acid phosphate would materially increase the yields of wheat and corn. The application of barnyard manure and phosphate is treated in the chapter on agriculture.

The deepening of the soil by deeper plowing and subsoiling will tend to correct the unfavorable “sour” condition of the land by the more thorough aeration thus brought about. The turning under of such crops as clover, cowpeas, Canada field peas, soy-beans, rye and oats stubble will improve the physical condition of the soil and furnish a store of food supply for the plants.

The one thing that has probably done most to reduce the crop yields from this type is the plowing of the soil when too wet and not in condition to produce the best possible tilth. This is generally due to a desire to force the crops in season. Under such conditions the soil clods badly and as a rule it is not reduced to the proper tilth by subsequent cultivation.

Tomatoes and potatoes grown on this type are generally superior to those grown upon the black lands. Owing to reduced yields, however, tomatoes are more often grown upon the Clyde silty clay loam. The Miami silt loam is better adapted to fruit growing than the darker soils.

The native vegetation consists of beech, black walnut, white oak, yellow poplar, sugar maple, red oak, shell-bark hickory, chinquapin oak, white ash, hazel, pawpaw, redbud, wild plum, flowering dogwood, etc.

Farms upon this type are valued at one hundred and fifty to two hundred dollars an acre.

## MIAMI LOAM.

The surface of the Miami loam is a brown to yellowish-brown silty loam or loam to a depth of ten to twelve inches, grading into a yellowish-brown silty clay loam. At eighteen to twenty inches a dark-brown, brittle clay (boulder clay) is encountered which contains an appreciable amount of sand and gravel. The content of sand and gravel increases with depth, and below three to four feet the material becomes a lighter colored gravelly loam.

The type is not extensively developed in Tipton county. It occurs along the larger stream courses and over the larger morainic knolls and ridges. It is typically developed along Duck creek in the southeastern portion of the county and also in the northeastern section. It occupies a well-defined morainic ridge in the southwestern part of the county and several smaller ridges and knolls throughout other sections.

This type is very similar to the Miami silt loam. Since it has a more rolling topography it is more subject to erosion, and this has had much to do with effecting a higher content of sand and other coarse materials.

The Miami loam is probably best adapted to fruit.

## CLYDE SILTY CLAY LOAM.

The Clyde silty clay loam is the most extensive as well as the most productive soil type in the county. Owing to the dark color of the soil, due to its high content of organic matter, it is generally known locally as "black lands."

The surface soil of this type to an average depth of eight inches is a dark-brown to almost black silty clay loam. As the surface dries the material assumes a grayish or grayish-black appearance. The intensity of the dark color is proportionate to the amount of organic matter in the soil. This constituent also affects the chemical and physical properties and the agricultural value of the soil, making the land more retentive of moisture and mellow and easy to till.

The subsoil between eight and twelve to fifteen inches is a bluish-black silty clay loam, grading below into a drab silty clay. This in turn is underlain by a medium to light gray, stiff, plastic clay which is mottled with brown streaks or iron stains. Below twenty-four to thirty inches the subsoil is more deeply mottled, with a gradual tendency in texture from the stiffer clay to a lighter textured silty to fine sandy clay. Where this type follows the course of the natural drainage ways it is generally underlain with sand and gravel at

various depths, usually at about six to eight inches. This sand and gravel is generally highly stained with iron compounds. Since Tipton county embraces but few morainic hills from which to draw its gravel supply, a large per cent. of the road material has been obtained by dredging the gravel from these old stream valleys.

This type comprises the greater part of the low-lying, poorly drained areas of the county which in their natural state were in a semi-swampy condition throughout the greater part of the year. After being drained the land was cleared of the underbrush and standing timber and put in corn, as this was about the only crop that could be cultivated and harvested among the roots and stumps. An occasional field is to be seen in which the stumps remain, but over far the greater part of the type they have been removed and the soil is in a high state of cultivation.

The Clyde silty clay loam is derived from the same material as the Miami silt loam, the glacial till of the late Wisconsin epoch, but owing to its low-lying position and water-soaked condition the character of soil and sub-soil is very different. This type occupies irregular shaped depressions which are widely distributed throughout the county, but more generally confined to a wide strip extending diagonally through the center of the county from northeast to southwest. It occurs as low-lying or depressed areas in the uplands, and forms the main background of the soil map throughout which the Miami silt loam is shown.

The type was slowly developed. It was not until the early eighties that its possibilities were understood or appreciated. This came about through the building of good roads and adequate drainage outlets, giving the individual farmer an opportunity to drain his land. The development was attended by a rapid increase in land values, and the present high price of land in Tipton county is due in large measure to the productivity of this type and its wide distribution throughout the county. The value of individual farms is generally determined by the included area of this "black land."

The soil is fairly uniform throughout the area, but owing to differences in the natural drainage it has certain local variations in color, texture and depth of soil. The texture is heaviest and the color darkest where the depth of the surface soil is only about six to eight inches. This condition is largely found in the areas of the type east and southeast of Windfall, in the vicinity of the Madison county line, extending as far south as Cedar Point and West Elwood. The larger bodies of this soil in the vicinity of Tipton and elsewhere throughout the county have the same characteristics. The type usually reaches its maximum organic content and darkest color in the center of the

depression or at its lowest point, shading off gradually toward the surrounding lighter colored soil of the Miami silt loam. The texture also follows this same general relationship. Both these conditions are due to the movement of the surface waters, and carrying in suspension and depositing the finely divided soil particles from the uplands as well as the decomposed native vegetation.

The Clyde silty clay loam is used extensively in the vicinity of Tipton, Sharpsville and other towns in the area for growing tomatoes, peas, beans, etc., for local markets and for the canning factories. The yields are larger from this type than from the Miami silt loam, but the weight and quality of the product are somewhat inferior. The tomatoes on the black lands decay more readily and in wet seasons crop yields are greatly reduced from this cause. By the judicious use of commercial fertilizers the yields from the clay lands could be materially increased.

The type is probably best adapted to corn and oats. Yields of sixty to eighty bushels of corn per acre are not infrequent, and fifty to sixty bushels of oats are obtained, but in wet seasons this crop lodges badly and considerable loss is incurred, except where it is mowed and used for hay. Its value as a green manure when turned back into the soil is not to be underrated, however. Alsike and red clover and timothy produce heavy yields, the average being from one and a half to two tons per acre.

Where commercial fertilizers are applied to this type it is recommended that a mixture be used containing about eight per cent. of phosphoric acid and eight to ten per cent. of potash. Nitrogen is not generally needed for this soil and can best be obtained from the supply stored in the roots of leguminous crops, which should be included in all crop rotations.

The surface of the type is flat to depressed, so that ample drainage is required to remove the surface waters. Open ditches were at first installed, but these have generally been replaced in recent years by underground or tile drains, which permit the cultivation of the land formerly dissected by the ditches, making it possible to cultivate the type in large bodies.

With proper drainage and lining of the soil alfalfa can be grown as successfully on this type as on the Miami silt loam.

The native forest growth of the Clyde silty clay loam consisted of swamp white oak, swamp pin oak, white elm, silver maple, burr oak, black ash, green ash, cottonwood, prickly ash, spice bush, buttonwood, wild rose, willows, etc.



BUCK CREEK, NORTHWEST OF TIPTON.





## CLYDE LOAM.

The surface soil of the Clyde loam to an average depth of eight to ten inches is a black, heavy silty loam or loam containing a high percentage of organic matter. The presence of this organic matter not only gives the soil its dark color, but also imparts to it a slightly pasty feel when wet, making it resemble muck. However, the amount of organic matter in the soil is not sufficiently high to justify its classification as muck.

The subsoil of the Clyde loam is a heavy black clay loam which grades below into bluish-black to grayish silty clay, and this in turn into mottled brown, drab, and gray, rather stiff, plastic clay. At a depth of about thirty to thirty-six inches silty to fine sandy clay of a lighter gray color mottled with brown is generally encountered. The content of sand generally increases with depth and in some instances a wet, loose, fine sand, similar to quicksand is encountered. This material is most common in the soils of "Round Prairies," southeast of Windfall, which was originally a lake or shallow basin.

The Clyde loam was originally treeless. The native growth consisted of sedges, grasses, cattails, flags, button bushes and willows. The better drained areas supported a heavy growth of native prairie grass which was used extensively by the early settlers for hay and pasture for their stock. The annual decay of this vegetation was the source of the high content of organic matter in the soil, so that it is frequently referred to as "made land." Where this soil carries a very high content of organic matter it is generally loose, "chaffy" or fluffy, or mucky. The latter condition is more noticeable when the soil is first put under cultivation, following reclamation by artificial drainage. Corn planted on the mucky areas makes a vigorous growth in the early stages of its development, but usually turns yellow or "burns" before reaching maturity. The application of barnyard manure, deeper plowing, and thorough cultivation so as to aerate the soil as much as possible will tend to correct this chaffy condition and greatly increase the yields from this type. The use of fertilizer mixtures containing potash and phosphoric acid in the proportion of about two parts of the former to one of the latter is also recommended.

The largest single body of this type comprises the area known locally as "Round Prairie."

The Clyde loam is naturally fertile, but generally the best results are obtained through the use of barnyard manure and commercial fertilizers. The soil is generally lacking in phosphoric acid and potash, particularly the latter. Corn yields have been greatly increased by the application of potash fertilizers. Lime is also beneficial.

It is only within the past few years that satisfactory yields have been obtained from this type. Oats produce a rank growth and lodge badly. It is recommended that the oats be sown thicker on this than on the lighter colored soils.

#### CLYDE LOAM, PRAIRIE PHASE.

In the vicinity of Kempton and running as far east as Goldsmith a darker phase of this type occupies an area which is known locally as "Indian Prairie." This development is almost twenty miles long and two to three miles in width. The term "prairie" was applied to this area because of its original treeless condition. It supported a dense growth of aquatic vegetation, consisting chiefly of sedges, grasses, cattails, flags, button bush and willows. About forty to ninety per cent. of the soil was under water throughout the year. The better drained portions supported a growth of bluestem prairie grass and numerous species of typical prairie plants. The grass was cut for hay by the early settlers. Interspersed throughout the low-lying prairie lands were small, low morainic knolls and ridges which supported a growth of hazel and sumac. Many of these knolls are now covered with hickory, and shingle, white, and red oaks.

The surface soil of the prairie phase of the Clyde loam to a depth of eight to ten inches is a black or brownish-black silty clay loam or heavy silt loam which grades into a bluish-black clay or clay loam, sometimes mottled with yellow. This in turn is underlaid at twenty to twenty-four inches by a bluish or drab, tenacious silty clay which becomes light gray in color and more intensely mottled with depth. The mottling in the lower depths consists of deep brown iron stains or streaks. At thirty to thirty-six inches a lighter textured, deeply mottled silty to sandy clay is encountered, and this in some places is underlain by marly material. Probably at least a part of the prairie phase is underlain by gravel at various depths similar to that underlying portions of the Clyde silty clay loam.

The soil is deeper in the depressions, has a darker color, and is frequently loose and fluffy. The fluffy soil, which occupies buttonwood ponds, produces a good growth of corn and other crops, but the plants tend to "burn out" or turn yellow without reaching full maturity. This is possibly due to the excess of certain organic acids in these muck-like areas, which can be corrected by heavy applications of barnyard manure or by liming, or to a deficiency of potash. The use of commercial fertilizers containing a high percentage of potash has greatly increased the yields from this land. Where the barnyard manure is needed for the clay knolls it is advisable to use commercial ferti-

lizers, maintaining a proper balance in the available nitrogen by crop rotation. This land is especially well adapted to corn, producing an average for the past ten years of about fifty bushels per acre. Average yields of fifty bushels of oats, twelve to twenty bushels of wheat, and twenty-five to thirty bushels of rye per acre are obtained. Oats lodge badly, especially in wet seasons. Clover and timothy do well upon the prairie phase and an average of two tons or more to the acre is produced. Alsike clover does especially well. Potatoes yield from two hundred to three hundred bushels per acre.

#### GENESEE SILTY CLAY LOAM.

The surface soil of the Genesee silty clay loam is a medium-brown heavy silt loam grading at a depth of five or six inches into a silty clay loam which extends to twelve or fifteen inches, when the subsoil is usually encountered. The subsoil is a gray or steel-blue, stiff, plastic clay mottled with shades of brown or iron stains, the color becoming lighter with depth.

This is generally subject to overflow, but where it occurs above ordinary high water the soil is a light-brown, loose silty loam to eighteen to twenty inches, below which it is a dark-brown to drab, mottled silty to sandy clay.

The type resembles to some extent the Clyde silty clay loam, except that it is lighter in color and occurs in the better defined valleys of the streams along which it is found.

The largest single body of the type occurs in section 29, township 21, range 4, where Wallace and Prairie creeks unite to form Cicero creek, extending along the latter for a distance of two miles or more. The soil is also found as first bottom land in a narrow strip along Mud creek, which traverses the northern part of the county.

The Genesee silty clay loam, like the Genesee loam, belongs to the youngest group of soils in the county, representing alluvial material recently deposited by the streams along which it occurs. The soil is generally lighter in texture near the stream, where the currents during periods of overflow are swifter and can carry the heavier materials in suspension. The heavier materials are deposited in the outlying bends of the creek where the movement of the water is more sluggish.

Originally this type comprised poorly drained bottom lands along streams of very shallow, crooked channels, through which the water flowed sluggishly. In recent years the channels have been straightened and deepened by dredging, and the land along their courses has thus been reclaimed for cultivation through an improvement of the drainage.

Some of the largest yields of corn in the county have been obtained from this type, the average being from fifty to sixty bushels per acre, while a yield of eighty bushels is not unusual. Heavy yields of oats and hay are also obtained, but corn is the leading crop. Being subject to overflow, this type does not require as much fertilizer to produce maximum yields as is needed on the upland soils, since fertile deposits of alluvium are being laid down over the bottoms from time to time.

If cultivated under normal moisture conditions, this soil turns up a loose, mellow loam, but if plowed when too wet it has a tendency to form heavy clods which cannot be readily reduced to subsequent cultivation. Too often this physical characteristic of the soil is overlooked by the farmers in their haste to plant crops, especially when the season is late, and by such practice the crops are affected for even more than one season.

The native vegetation consisted of swamp oak, white oak, burr oak, pin oak, silver maple, white elm, cottonwood, black ash, prickly ash, spice bush, etc.

#### GENESEE LOAM.

The surface soil of the Genesee loam to a depth of about six to eight inches is a medium dark brown silty loam to loam. This grades into a lighter colored brown loam as the depth increases. At ten to twelve inches the texture is slightly heavier, and the material becomes a silty to fine sandy clay or clay loam. Varying amounts of sand and gravel are encountered throughout the soil and subsoil. The surface material varies to a fine sandy loam in places, but these spots could not be mapped on account of their small size. Occasionally at depths of twenty-four to thirty inches a fairly loose, sandy and gravelly material is encountered.

The Genesee loam, being of alluvial origin, is subject to local variations over small areas, due to the uneven deposition of alluvial material at different intervals of overflow, the greatest uniformity being found in the broader bodies.

This type occurs as first bottom land along Cicero creek, from the Hamilton county line to the junction of Cicero and Nixon creeks. A narrow strip also extends along Nixon creek for about two miles. Where this type occurs near the Hamilton county line the soil is more nearly a fine sandy loam, but in the vicinity of Tipton it is much heavier in texture.

Only a limited acreage of the Genesee loam is under cultivation, since it is subject to intermittent overflow. It is used almost exclusively for pasture. There is generally some growth of silver maple, white elm, sycamore,

buckeye and red oak. The type is cultivated only over the better drained areas which in places have the character of terraces. Corn and oats are the chief crops.

Where market facilities are adequate the lighter, sandy soil of the type might be used to advantage for trucking purposes since it is especially adapted to watermelons, muskmelons or cantaloupes, cucumbers, and potatoes, particularly sweet potatoes.

#### WABASH SILTY CLAY LOAM.

The soil of the Wabash silty clay loam to an average depth of about eight inches is a black heavy loam to silty clay loam containing a high percentage of organic matter, the amount of which is sufficient in places to impart a mucky character to the soil. The subsoil consists of a bluish-black silty clay grading at about twelve to fifteen inches into a stiff, impervious drab-colored clay. The water table is frequently encountered at a depth of thirty to thirty-six inches. The lower subsoil has a light-gray color, deeply mottled with brown and yellow.

The area in which the Wabash silty clay loam occurs is a slightly depressed or outlying basin adjoining the bottom lands along Prairie creek. The supposition is that it is a part of that valley, representing an abandoned channel way of Prairie creek. It is said that in times of high water a part of the overflow from Prairie creek breaks across into this basin and finds its outlet through Devil's Den run. The latter stream has in recent years been straightened and deepened as a drainage outlet for the basin. The area was formerly a dense swamp which was inundated during a greater part of the year. Only in recent years has it been drained and made suitable for agriculture.

When first cleared and put under cultivation the soil was highly charged with organic matter and in places was chaffy, so that the corn showed a tendency to "burn" without properly maturing the grain. This condition has been gradually remedied by the use of large quantities of stable manure and subsequent cultivation. The use of potash as a fertilizer has also increased the efficiency of this soil.

The type occurs as a single body, and includes a greater part of the northeast quarter section 31, and the southwest quarter section 29, township 21, range 5. It extends to the southeastern and northwestern corners of sections 30 and 32 respectively.

Corn is the leading crop and has been grown continuously. Owing to

the natural fertility of the soil yields of about sixty to eighty bushels per acre have been obtained, but unless crop rotation is practiced these yields will decline and the growing of corn become unprofitable.

#### MUCK.

The type of land classified as muck consists of black or dark-brown organic matter in a state of partial decomposition, mixed with varying quantities of soil material or mineral matter. These areas are generally referred to locally as "made land." The depth is quite variable, ranging from a few inches in the margin to three feet or more in the center of the body. The color changes little with depth but the organic matter is more noticeable in the lower portion. At an average depth of about twenty-four inches the mucky layer is underlain by bluish-black, plastic clay or silty clay which grades below into a light colored or grayish, mottled clay. In places the lower portion of the three-foot section consists of peat. Occasionally an impure shell marl is found imbedded with the underlying material. Considerable mineral matter in the form of fine sand and silt have become incorporated with the muck along the margin of the larger areas.

There is only a small total area of this type, the largest body being in the northeastern part of the county, north of Groomsville, in an old channel now drained by Swamp creek and Turkey creek. Two small bodies occur in the morainic areas of the extreme northwestern section of the county. A few isolated patches are found in depressions in various parts of the area.

Small areas of peat consisting of pure deposits of less thoroughly decomposed decaying vegetable matter, were included with the muck. These are so intimately associated with the muck as to preclude their being mapped separately. The peat deposits were formed along with the muck in shallow basins and ponds from the decayed remains of water-loving plants and accumulations of other forms of vegetation, particularly mosses. The peat commonly occurs near the center of the body of muck where the deposition of vegetable matter has been more recent and has not undergone as thorough decomposition, though it sometimes occurs in spots throughout the entire body.

Since the muck occupies low-lying, depressed areas which lack natural outlets, drainage must be supplied before the material can be successfully utilized for crop production. Muck land was first brought under cultivation about twenty years ago and most of the type in the county is now reclaimed. This has been accomplished by the construction of large open ditches into

which many tile ditches drain. In the early settlement of the area the native grasses were cut from these soils and used for hay, but at present most of this land is under cultivation and used chiefly for general farm crops, such as corn, oats and hay.

Corn will produce an average yield of fifty to sixty bushels per acre, and oats forty to sixty bushels. Some very heavy yields of oats have been obtained, but the grain makes a rank growth of straw which becomes lodged so that harvesting is difficult as well as damaging to the crop. This condition may be partially remedied by the liberal use of mineral fertilizers. Corn frequently "burns" or turns yellow on this soil and does not mature. Timothy is easily set and makes a rank growth, but it usually "burns" at the ground, and the hay is lighter than that grown on other soils. Alsike clover is well adapted to this soil and should be grown in combination with timothy. The crops grown on this type are subject to injury from early and late frosts. It is often necessary to replant corn two or three times, and early frosts sometimes prevent the corn from maturing. If the seed bed were made firm with a heavy roller the movement of the soil moisture would be so regulated as to lessen the danger from frosts. Applications of potash salts and phosphatic fertilizers are very advantageous to these soils. Coarse barnyard manure and lime are also beneficial.

This soil is seldom used for the crops to which it is best adapted, including celery, onions, cabbage, Irish potatoes, beets, turnips, cauliflower, and other garden products. Such crops have been successfully grown upon this material in northern Indiana and adjoining states, but for the cultivation of such special crops the accessibility of city markets and rapid transportation must necessarily be a matter of consideration, except in those cases where grown for local consumption.

#### MEADOW (GENESEE MATERIAL).

The term meadow, as here employed, denotes a generalized type or classification embracing the narrow strips of first bottom land lying along certain minor stream courses of the county, such as Irwin, Turkey, Little Wild Cat, Nixon, Jericho, Wallace and Prairie creeks. These bottoms are subject to periodic overflow, but they are not particularly swampy, the drainage of much of the soil being fairly good between overflows. There is wide variation in the color, composition, and texture of the soil, as also in local drainage and surface conditions. The predominant material is a heavy silt loam, dark brown in color, and resembling the Clyde and Genesee soils.



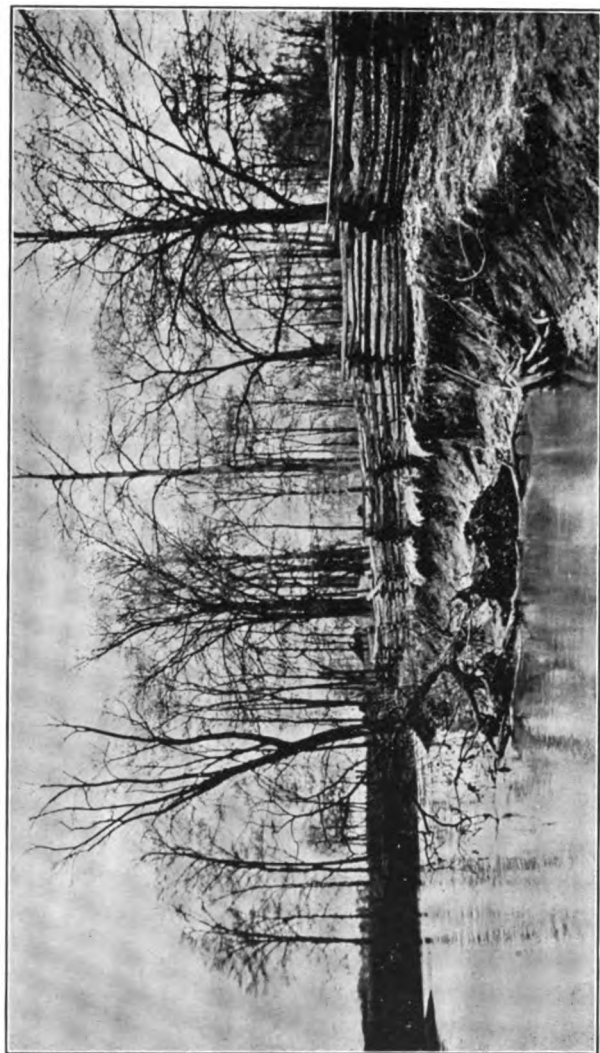
The subsoil is a mottled drab or grayish silty clay. Near the stream channel the soil may be lighter in texture, but throughout most of the area the sediments are fine and the soil is rather heavy. Deposits are being added repeatedly, each successive overflow bringing in new deposits and spreading them over the bottom lands.

The areas of meadow are ordinarily too wet for cultivation, yet they are not permanently swampy. By straightening and deepening the stream channels much of this poorly drained land has been reclaimed, like the Genesee silty clay loam, for agricultural purposes. Corn is the chief cultivated crop upon such areas, and when proper means of drainage are employed the yields are excellent. Where the valleys are deeply cut and narrow and the land frequently interspersed with shallow depressions or marshy places its chief value is for pasturage. Complete drainage of the meadow lands is not essential when they are used for this purpose.

The greater portion of meadow in this county is being used for pasture, the native forest growth generally being allowed to remain as shelter for stock. It also affords a supply of timber for domestic use, chiefly for fence posts and rough lumber.

Silver maple, white elm, sycamore, and red oak are the trees commonly found on such areas.





CICERO CREEK, NEAR POTTS' PIT.

## CHAPTER III.

### EARLY SETTLEMENT.

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#### INDIAN TREATIES.

Before the Indians had entirely relinquished their title to the northern portion of what is now Tipton county, the southern portion was placed in the market for the white men. It has been previously stated that the territory now comprising the county was formerly the hunting grounds of the Miamis, and at some period during the latter part of the eighteenth century the Delawares acquired a claim to that portion watered by White river, as is shown by the second article of the treaty of Fort Wayne, September 20, 1809, between the United States and the Delawares, Pottawatomies, Miamis and Eel River Miamis. The article is as follows: "The Miamis explicitly acknowledge the equal right of the Delawares with themselves to the country watered by the White river. But it is also to be clearly understood that neither party shall have the right of disposing of the same without the consent of the others, and any improvement which shall be made on the said land by the Delawares, or their friends, the Mohecans, shall be theirs forever." By the first article of the treaty of St. Mary's, between the United States and the Delawares, on October 3, 1818, such tribe relinquished their claim to all lands in the state of Indiana. Thus it seems that all that portion of the county watered by White river became the possession of the United States in 1818, two years after the organization of Indiana as a state. Three years later, in 1821, the government survey occurred.

#### FIRST WHITE MEN.

If any white settlers located within the present bounds of Tipton before 1830, that is, permanent settlers, the fact is not on record. Hamilton county received emigrants as early as 1819, or within a year after the Delaware title to the soil was destroyed, and so rapid was the settlement that, during the session of the state Legislature in 1822-23, the act was passed

creating the county of Hamilton. The lands of Hamilton were subject to entry at Brookville, and later at Indianapolis. The lands of Tipton county, those south of the old Miami reservation, were subject to entry at Fort Wayne, and remained thus until about the year 1848, when the land office was removed to Indianapolis. The settlement of Tipton county was postponed until about twelve years after the creating of Hamilton county, and this was an unbroken wilderness during that period, while the county on the south was enjoying rapid and permanent settlement. Hunters, traders and trappers often crossed the county of Tipton on their journey from north to south or east to west, traveling over the various Indian trails which wound through the unclaimed country. Wild animals were found in great abundance, especially along the streams, where impenetrable swamps existed and which afforded an excellent refuge for the pursued animals. Old settlers claim that bears were plentiful along Cicero creek, and this locality was a favorite hunting ground for the Miamis. Deer also were plentiful, but it was not long before they, with the bruins, had to leave under the assiduous quest of the trapper.

#### CICERO CREEK.

The name of Cicero creek was derived from the following incident: In 1821, during the survey under Judge William B. Laughlin, of Brookville, the Judge's son, Cicero, leaned over the stream one day to drink, but while in a stooping posture, lost his balance and plunged headforemost into the water. This amused the father so much that he then named the creek Cicero. This occurred in Hamilton county.

#### FIRST ENTRIES.

Among the first purchases of land in Tipton county are the following, in 1829 and up until 1835: Nicholas McCarty, section 29; also a duplicate entry by McCarty; Absalom Sumner, section 31; P. W. Shaffer, 30 and 31; James Beeson, 32; James' Goodpasture, 25; Absalom Sumner, 36; Eli Wright, 29; Henry Etchison, 29; Henry Hill, 25; Samuel King, 24; George R. Kelley, 25; John Wade, 11 and 12; Humphrey Stevens, 13; G. R. Kelley, 25; Samuel King, 19; Henry Ward, 30; D. J. Wood, 36; Charles Teal, Jr., 13; John Frazier, 17; A. J. Redding, 19; William Bishop, 25; John Emehiser, 14 and 15; Elias Overman, 32; Newton J. Jackson, 19; Zadack W. Darrow, 32; Samuel Darrow, 32.

## LATER SETTLEMENT.

The purchase of land and the settlement in the southern portion of the county continued quite extensively during the years 1836, 1837 and 1838, so that in 1839 it was found expedient to make some provision for the taxation of the settlers and for the administration of justice. Accordingly, by an act of the General Assembly, approved February 16, 1839, the boundary of the county of Richardville was formed, the Miami title to the old Miami reservation having been destroyed in 1838, though the tribe was not to be removed nor molested until 1842 or 1843, so that no organization of such county could occur until 1844. A portion of the county of Richardville, as thus defined, now belongs to Tipton county, as may be observed by the following: Section 2 of that enactment attached all of the Miami reservation south of Cass county and north of the line dividing townships 22 and 23 north, to Cass county. These sections were 3, 4, 5 and 6, in township 23 north, range 3 east, now in the extreme northwestern part of Tipton county. Section 3 of the enactment attached all of the reservation south of Miami county and north of the line dividing townships 22 and 23 north, to Miami county. Thus, sections 1, 2 and perhaps 3, in township 23 north, range 3 east, sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 in township 23 north, range 4 east, and sections 3, 4, 5 and 6 in township 23 north, range 5 east, now forming a portion of the northern tier of sections of Tipton county, were attached to Miami county. Section 4 of the enactment attached all of the reservation east of the eastern boundary of Miami county, and north of the line dividing townships 22 and 23 north, to Grant county. The territory thus attached to Grant was sections 5 and 6 in township 23 north, range 6 east, and sections 1 and 2 in township 23 north, range 5 east. Section 5 of the enactment was as follows:

"Section 5. So much of said reservation as is north of the county of Hamilton and south of the line dividing townships 22 and 23 north, is hereby attached to the said county of Hamilton for judicial purposes; and the said counties to which the said territory is hereby temporarily attached shall exercise all the rights, privileges and jurisdictions in and over said territory that to said counties belong according to law in other cases, and when the population in such attached territory will warrant shall form the same into townships and order the election of justices of the peace and other township officers; and the inhabitants of such attached territory shall be entitled to and exercise all the rights and privileges that other citizens of said counties are entitled to."

## RICHARDVILLE COUNTY.

All of this territory, or all of the Miami reservation referred to above, was created as Richardville county, which was not to be organized until the Indians were removed and the white population warranted. In the meantime, the land was attached to the surrounding counties, as above stated. It is evident, then, that all of the Miami reservation now in Tipton county was, by this enactment, included within the boundaries of the old Richardville county. There seems to have been no direct provision made for that portion of Tipton county south of the Miami reservation. An indirect reference seems to have been made to it in the first part of section 5 of the enactment of 1839, quoted above, as the reservation south of the line dividing townships 22 and 23 north could scarcely have been attached to Hamilton county, unless that portion of Tipton county south of the reservation was attached at the same time, or had been before. But it was not attached before, and subsequent references render it conclusive that section 5 above quoted provided that all of the present Tipton county south of the line between townships 22 and 23 north should be attached to Hamilton county. Whether the southern portion of the county, that south of the reservation, was included within the boundaries of the county of Richardville, fixed by the enactment of 1835, cannot be certainly stated, though that seems to have been the intention.

## FIRST TOWNSHIPS.

The commissioners of Hamilton county no sooner became aware of the passage of the enactment of 1835 than, in January, 1839, they ordered "that all of the territory north of White river, Jackson and Adams townships, the northern tier of townships of Hamilton county, to the reservation, be attached to and form a part of said townships, and Allen Cole is ordered to obtain all of the field notes for the territory north of White river, Jackson and Adams townships, to the reservation." At the session of March 5, 1839, the same commissioners divided the same territory on the north into the following townships: Cicero, beginning at the southeast corner of section 32, township 21 north, range 6 east, thence north twelve miles, thence west ten miles, thence south twelve miles, to the southwest corner of section 35, township 21 north, range 4 east, thence east to the place of beginning. Jefferson, beginning at the southeast corner of section 34, township 21 north, range 4 east, thence north twelve miles, thence west ten miles, thence south twelve miles, to the

southwest corner of section 31, township 21 north, range 3 east, thence east to the place of beginning. The two townships, Cicero and Jefferson, were made to include all of the present Tipton county, except the tier of sections on the northern boundary, such tier having been attached to other counties, as previously stated. For Cicero township, an election of two justices of the peace was ordered held at the house of James Goodpasture on the first Monday in April, 1839, and Dempsey St. Clair was appointed inspector of such election. An election of two justices of the peace in Jefferson township was ordered held the first Monday in April, and John Deal was appointed inspector. Immediately after this and possibly before the election was held, the commissioners of Hamilton readjusted the boundaries of Cicero and Jefferson townships, and created the new township of Madison, giving each the following boundaries: Jefferson, beginning at the southwest corner of the county, thence east eight miles, thence north as far as the jurisdiction of Hamilton county extended, which was to the line dividing townships 22 and 23 north, thence west eight miles to the western boundary of Tipton county, thence south to the place of beginning. Cicero, beginning at the southeast corner of Jefferson township, thence east six miles, thence north as far as the jurisdiction of the county extended, thence west six miles to the northeast corner of Jefferson township, thence south to the place of beginning. Madison, beginning at the southeast corner of Cicero township, thence east six miles to the southeast corner of Tipton county, thence east, north along the eastern boundary as far as the jurisdiction of Hamilton county extended, thence west six miles to the northeast corner of the Cicero township, thence south to the place of beginning. Not another change was made until the county of Tipton was created. The settlers continued to pour into the southern portion of the county, and in the northern part many tracts of land were pre-empted by families that became actual residents and by speculators who hoped to hold the land until the price had mounted sufficiently for them to sell and thereby make a handsome profit. Every inducement was offered to men seeking homes in this new country and the sale of land and town lots in the few villages that were laid out was advertised far into the East to lure actual residents to the county and hasten the improvement of the new county, increase the population and promote improvements.

#### EARLY HOMES.

Were one of the first rude log houses erected in this county in existence today, it would be a source of wonder and admiration; of wonder as to how



the pioneers contrived to spend one lonely day after another within the bare and restricted interior, and of admiration of the hardihood and courage of the men and women and children who braved the inconveniences and struggles which were prime factors in pioneer life. The settler driving his ox team and covered wagon into the primitive country built his log home as the first requisite to his habitation. Perhaps a rude canvas shelter would be erected for the first night, but on the following morning, before daybreak, the father was up and hewing the logs to form the foundation of his future home. Occasionally the settler would have the good fortune to have the assistance of some of his neighbor settlers, and in this case the rough cabin might be erected between the time from sunrise to sundown. The later pioneers generally had a house raising when they entered, but the first comers had to toil alone.

Of course, the first move on erecting a home would be to choose a high and dry spot, and if necessary clear the timber and underbrush from the spot. The logs used in the placing of the walls of these pole cabins, so called, was made of rough, unhewn logs, with the ends projecting from six inches to two feet at the corners, the crevices between them being plastered with clay or mud, and the whole structure covered with clapboards rived from a nearby oak tree, and held in places by weight-poles. The same kind of boards, fastened to cross pieces by wooden pins driven into gimlet holes, constituted the door shutters, generally made to swing outward. The floor, when any was present, was made by laying parallel hewn puncheons, either fitting closely together or not, as the case may have been. A wooden latch, raised by a string, served as a fastening for the door. A small hole through the wall at the side of the door was used to insert the string, so that anyone coming in from the outside might unlatch the door by pulling the string. Thus the old phrase emblematic of hospitality, "the latch string is always out."

A large, open fireplace at one end of the room, built of mud and boulders, and an outside chimney of the same material or branches of trees, kept the cabin warm, and served as a place to cook.

The furniture of these cabins was crude, but adequate. Wooden stools were used for chairs, until the latter could be procured. The tables and bedsteads were of the simplest kind, made of puncheons. Many of the beds were made by boring two holes in the wall with a large auger, six or seven feet apart, into which pieces of wood were driven, having the opposite end of each inserted into an upright post, the whole making sort of a framework, to be covered with clapboards and used for a bed. The modern articles of

luxury in the way of household furnishings were scarce indeed, and even the clothes were hand-spun, such weaves as homespun and linsey-woolsey being the most popular, generally adorned with a coon or fox tail. The animal skins were used in large numbers to adorn the interior walls, as rugs for the bare floor, and as covers. Strange it is that today skins like these for such uses are considered luxuries. The handiwork of time is marvelously strange!

The projecting ends of the logs at the corners of the cabin served the place of hooks whereon to hang kitchen utensils and clothes, hoes, rakes, bridles and harness.

The pioneer's table was as simple and rough as his home. The standard food was naturally the meat of the forest game, which he had killed with his own gun. Vegetables and wild fruits and berries were had, and very little flour and grain. The bread was black and coarse, but these first Hoosier families could have digested nails and glass. Light was supplied with a tallow dip, or in winter from the large fireplace.

#### WOLVES.

Wolves were numerous in the territory of Tipton county, and were a source of great annoyance and danger to the settlers. Stock had to be tightly penned at night in order that they might not be slain by these gaunt ravagers. During the cold winters, the animals became especially voracious, and many tales are told of their depredations. Dogs were not equal in combat with the wolves, owing to the greater number of the latter. At night their mournful howlings rose above the wind, and intensified the chill and loneliness of the settlers' cabins. An old pioneer relates that upon one occasion the wolves surrounded his house in such numbers as to cause great uneasiness by their continued barking and howling. Thinking to frighten the animals away by shooting among them, he cautiously opened the door, but before he had time to bring his gun to bear, his favorite dog leaped into the midst of the pack and was torn to shreds in an instant. The report of the gun failed to intimidate the animals, and the pioneer closed the door just in time to keep them from entering the house. All that night the family lay awake listening to the snarling and howling of the brutes as they ran around the house and scratched upon the door. The improvement of the country and the increasing number of occupants drove these animals away, and it has been several years since one has been seen.

## A FIGHT WITH WOLVES.

Minor L. Thomas came to Tipton county in 1838, and in that year located in Cicero township, about one mile west of the present site of Tipton city. He erected a log house, and cleared a patch of ground around it for planting. He became known as an expert hunter, and his larder was always well stocked with choice meats of the forest. At shooting matches Thomas was always the winner, for "Dirty Camp," as his rifle was called, was one of the best in the state. It was an aged flintlock handed down to him from the Revolutionary period by his grandfather, and which, because of its dirty and rusty appearance, he gave it the name "Dirty Camp."

Less than one-half mile from where Thomas located was a large pond which was a great resort for game early in the mornings, especially deer. So one morning at break of day Thomas took down "Dirty Camp" as usual, and cautiously groped his way to the pond and there concealed himself among some low bushes and waited with fond expectations for a good shot. He did not see any deer, but after waiting a good while he heard a noise behind him, and on facing about noticed a large timber wolf skulking around, also apparently in search of meat for breakfast. Thomas had but one spare load, and that he had put in his ancient rifle and he did not care to waste it on such a worthless animal as a wolf, but after his patience had been well nigh exhausted by not seeing any chances for venison he concluded to shoot at the prowling wolf and did so. He had either made a miscalculation, or the old gun failed to do its duty, for the shot only wounded the animal, and it at once set up a terrible howling, nor could the hunter get near enough to dispatch it.

Its cry was immediately answered by a score of others which seemed to be lurking near that vicinity with the hope that something would turn up, and on they came to the rescue of their wounded companion. No sooner had they discovered the cause of their comrade's sorrow than the entire pack rushed towards Thomas, showing their teeth and snapping most viciously. Thomas wisely concluded that it would not be safe to turn and flee, as he would at once be overtaken, and fall a victim to his savage enemies, so he faced the wolves, using his gun as a club, and succeeded in killing the leader of the gang, crushing its skull with a powerful blow. For a moment its companions weakened and fell back, but again they rallied and returned to the attack with double fury. The hunter retreated, going backwards slowly and using his gun weapon with telling effect. Reaching the trunk of a decayed tree which had been broken off four or five feet from the ground, the upper



GUNNING PT.



portion still resting on the stump, by a spring the hunter planted himself on top of the trunk, with the hope of being out of their reach. But no sooner had he gained his new position than the wolves surrounded him from all sides and leaped at him from almost every quarter. But as often did he beat them back with terrible blows, yet his strength was fast failing. The stock of his gun had been shattered to splinters and there was nothing left to fight with except the barrel. With this, however, he succeeded in disabling several of the animals, though he was bitten in numerous places and some of his clothing torn in shreds.

His situation was now desperate, and the wolves were every minute growing more daring, as if determined to have his life's blood. As they would spring up around him the foam from their mouths bespattered his garments, while their huge jaws seemed to come together with a peculiar sharp click, as of a fierce steel trap, sounding in his ears like the warning of the death rattle. He felt that he was lost, but determined to die bravely. Fortunately in the heat of the encounter there flashed across his mind the thought of his three faithful dogs that he had slipped away from and left in their kennels at the cabin, and which he knew if they could only hear his voice would soon be at the side of their master, ready to do his bidding. He yelled their names with all the power that was in him, even the wolves paused to listen. A moment later there came to his ears a most welcome sound. His dogs had recognized his voice, and were coming as fast as canine legs could carry them. Louder and louder he yelled, and with renewed courage he attacked the savage beasts with such vigor that they found it difficult to dodge the rapid strokes.

The dogs, in a few moments more, bounded upon the scene and at once engaged the wolves in a ferocious conflict, thus diverting the latter's attention and permitting Thomas to escape to his house, exhausted, torn and bleeding, but still clinging to the remnant of "Dirty Camp," which was preserved for many years afterward as a sacred reminder of that heroic struggle. Unfortunately the three faithful dogs were killed and torn to pieces by the wolves, but not until they had made a desperate fight and saved their master's life.

Thomas afterwards owned the first threshing machine in Tipton county, and became a soldier in the Civil war, serving under General Grant at Vicksburg. But during that memorable siege he contracted a disease from which he died shortly after his return home.

## CHAPTER IV.

### ORGANIZATION AND GOVERNMENT.

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#### ACT OF LEGISLATURE CREATING TIPTON COUNTY.

In 1842 and 1843, the Miamis were removed west of the Mississippi river, after which the pre-emption of lands in the reserve, though they were not yet thrown into market, was rapid, and the improvement and settlement were as extensive as if the land had been placed in the land offices for sale. The settlement in the present counties of Howard and Tipton was so rapid that the State Legislature was formally petitioned to create two new members, which was done during the session of 1843 and 1844, the enactment in full being as follows:

"Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the state of Indiana, That all the country included within the following boundaries shall form and constitute the county of Tipton, to-wit: Beginning at the northeast corner of section 36, township 23 north, range 2 east, thence east to the northwest corner of section 33, township 23 north, range 6 east, thence south to the line dividing townships 20 and 21 north, thence west to the line dividing ranges 2 and 3, thence north to the place of beginning.

"Section 2. That all of the country included within the following boundaries shall form and constitute the county of Richardville, to wit: Beginning at the northeast corner of section 36, township 23 north, range 2 east, thence north to the southeast corner of section 13, township 23 north, range 2 east, thence west to the line dividing ranges 1 and 2, thence north to the line dividing townships 24 and 25 north, thence east to the northwest corner of section 4, township 24 north, range 6 east, thence south to the northwest corner of section 33, township 23 north, range 6 east, thence west to the place of beginning.

"Section 3. Daniel P. Alder, of Grant county; Jesse Carter, of Clinton county; Samuel Cunningham, of Hamilton county; Giles W. Thomas, of Cass county; James Nowland, of Madison county, and Lewis D. Adkins, of Miami county, be, and they are hereby appointed, commissioners for the purpose of

fixing the permanent seat of justice in the said county of Tipton, agreeably to the provisions of an act to establish seats of justice in new counties, approved January 14, 1824. The said commissioners, or a majority of them, shall meet at the house of Jesse Brown in said county of Tipton, on the second Monday in May next, or as soon thereafter as the majority of them shall agree upon.

"Section 4. John Moulder, of Parke county; Himelias Mendenhall, of Miami county; John Armstrong, of Carroll county; Oliver Raymond, of Wabash county, and Samuel Colip, of Hamilton county, be, and are hereby appointed commissioners for the purpose of fixing the permanent seat of justice in the said county of Richardville, agreeably (etc., as in section 3). The said commissioners, or a majority of them, shall meet at the house of James Harrison in the said county of Richardville, on the second Monday in May next, or as soon thereafter as a majority of them shall agree upon.

"Section 5. The said commissioners shall locate the permanent seats of justice of the said counties as near the center thereof as a convenient site can be obtained, taking into consideration the amount proposed to be donated for the public buildings in said counties. Provided, however, if the land where the said county seats are to be located is not surveyed, and a good and sufficient title cannot be obtained, then the said commissioners shall convene for the purposes aforesaid as soon as such survey is made and a title can be obtained.

"Section 6. From and after the first day of May next, the said counties of Tipton and Richardville shall enjoy all the rights and jurisdictions which to separate counties do or may belong.

"Section 7. It shall be the duty of the sheriff of Hamilton county to notify the commissioners hereby appointed to locate the seat of justice in the county of Tipton by writing of their appointment and the time and place of their meeting, and the county of Tipton shall make such sheriff a reasonable compensation for his services.

"Section 8. It shall be the duty of the sheriff of the county of Carroll to notify the commissioners hereby appointed to locate the seat of justice in the county of Richardville, by writing of their appointment and the time and place of their meeting and the county of Richardville shall make such sheriff a reasonable compensation for his services.

"Section 9. The circuit and other courts of the county of Tipton shall be held at the house of Jesse Brown in said county, or at any other place where said courts may adjourn to until suitable accommodations may be had at the seat of justice.



"Section 10. The circuit and other courts of the county of Richardville shall be held at the house of John Harrison in said county or at any other place where the said courts may adjourn to until suitable accommodations may be had at the seat of justice.

"Section 11. The boards doing county business in said counties, when elected and qualified, may hold special sessions, not exceeding three, the first year after the organization of the said counties, and shall make all necessary appointments, and do and perform all other business that might have been necessary to perform at any regular session, and take all necessary steps to assess and collect the state and county revenue.

"Section 12. The county of Tipton shall be attached to and form a part of the eleventh judicial circuit, for judicial purposes, and shall be attached to the county of Hamilton for representative purposes, and to the counties of Hamilton and Boone for senatorial purposes, and to the fifth congressional district.

"Section 13. The county of Richardville shall be attached to and form a part of the eleventh judicial circuit for judicial purposes, and shall be attached to the county of Carroll for representative purposes, and to the counties of Carroll and Clinton for senatorial purposes, and to the eighth congressional district.

"Section 14. The circuit courts in the county of Tipton shall be held on Mondays, succeeding the courts in Jay county, and shall continue three days if the business requires.

"Section 15. The circuit courts in the county of Richardville shall be held on Thursdays succeeding the courts of Tipton county, and shall continue three days if the business requires.

"Section 16. The sixth section of an act approved February 16, 1839, entitled 'An act for attaching certain territory to the counties therein named', and for other purposes, be and the same is hereby repealed.

"Section 17. The act entitled 'An act to compel speculators to pay a road tax equal to that paid by actual settlers,' approved January 31, 1843, is hereby extended to the county of Tipton.

"Section 18. This act to be enforced from and after its passage.

"Approved January 15, 1844."

#### THE FIRST ELECTION.

On March 27, 1844, William Harrington was commissioned sheriff by Governor Whitcomb, and given power to order an election of the necessary

officers to organize the new county of Tipton. May 27, 1844, was accordingly selected as the date that the first election of the county should be held. Elections were advertised for three commissioners, two associate judges, one clerk of the circuit court, and one recorder, to be held in Cicero, Madison, Jefferson and Prairie townships. N. J. Jackson was elected clerk; Sylvester Turpen, recorder; Joseph Goar, associate judge; Silas Blount, associate judge.

#### FIRST VOTERS.

The names of the voters at this first election were: In Madison township, Henry Harbit, D. G. Wright, John Morris, Spencer Etchison, Isaac Shaw, C. T. Jackson, Isaac Harbit; Granville Gibson, Josiah Gilliland, James Merritt, George Leaman, Henry Sloan, H. H. Hobbs, Bert Wright, T. Starkey, William Harrington, Philip Ledsinger, Reuben Farlow, James Cross, Zimri Brown, Joseph Henderson, Gabriel Martin, William Townsend, William Orr, Silas Blount, William Birch, Colbern Birch, Jr., Thomas Cooper, John Bilheimer, Richard Miner, R. E. Davison, L. T. Hobbs, Charles Thurman, William Stevenson, James Forsythe, John B. Cole, Benjamin McCashland, John Little, Amasa P. Cassler, W. H. Stokesberry, Harvey Stokesberry, J. L. Jack, George Rhodes, Samuel Judy, John Etchison, Adam Elder, John W. Balser, George Little, Samuel Townsend, Samuel Bottorff, Edward Sharp, Absalom Hobbs, James Shaw, Sr., James Shaw, Jr., Ira Plummer, Daniel Etchison, George Myerly, Thomas Jackson, Nicholas Fox, John Russell, Joseph Goar, and Enos Mills. In Cicero township, David Miller, Jacob Whisler, T. C. Parker, Samuel Ledgerwood, M. L. Thomas, George McNeil, Daniel Welshons, Jesse Brown, Edward Good, George Van Buskirk, E. D. Thomas, Samuel S. White, Andrew Carpenter, David Webber, D. G. Wilkes, John Beck, Lewis Beck, Stephen Weller, Green Lilly, George White, Solomon Miller, James Teichnor, James Johnson, Sylvester Turpen, J. C. Balser, James Myerly, William Welshons, William Sharp, Abraham Goodykoontz, S. H. Newlin, John Johnson, Solomon Smith, Joseph Van Buskirk, March Tucker, Joseph Sumner, George Tucker, E. R. Conner, Harvey Goodykoontz, Allen Goodpasture, John Emehiser, George Smith, Joseph McMurtry, James Cooper, A. M. Young, Jonathan Reed, Arthur Davison and E. S. White. In Prairie township the voters were: William Nickerson, Joseph McConnelly, Elijah Harder, Joseph Harness, Jesse Stepp, George Teter, Hardin Stepp, S. T. Harlow, John Parker, William Parker, Eli Teter, Edward Jackson, Wesley Herron, Jesse Coleman, Ebal Teter, Benjamin Stewart, David Campbell, Perry Evans, Robert Armstrong, Solomon Edmundson, John Herron,

J. W. T. Duvall, David Humphreys, John Farlow, John Cooper, William Pfaff, John Sharks, Edward Stivens, G. A. Search, A. Small, Abraham Ploughe, John Nutter, George Forsythe, J. A. Wright, G. W. B. Parks, George Tucker, David Kemp, William Black, Levi Dunn, William Campbell, D. S. Pritchard, A. Pitmore, Daniel Stephens, W. H. Richardson, Ambrose Conn, James Miller, E. M. Sandridge, William Stewart, William Dye, George Dye, Archibald Montgomery, G. N. Phares, William Turpen, Curtis Pritchard and Robert Alexander. The list of voters of Jefferson township is not on record.

#### ORGANIZATION OF TIPTON COUNTY.

On Monday, the 3rd day of June, 1844, the three county commissioners who had been elected met at the home of Jesse Brown, to set the official machinery of the county in motion. William Harrington announced himself sheriff by virtue of his commission from Governor Whitcomb, and the county commissioners formally introduced their certificates of election. The first commissioners were Robert E. Davison, John D. Smith and Thomas Jackson. The first act was to draw lots for the long and short terms, which was done with the following results: Davison, one year; Smith, two years; Jackson, three years. N. J. Jackson was appointed temporary county auditor, and Jesse Brown, county assessor. Brown had previously served as county assessor under appointment from the commissioners of Hamilton county, and he presented his assessment list, which was received, and he was paid eighteen dollars and seventy-five cents for his services for twelve and a half days. The board then proceeded to create townships as follows: Madison to be six miles square, in the southeast corner of the county; Cicero to be six miles square, and to adjoin Madison on the west; Jefferson to be six miles north and south and eight miles east and west, and located west of and adjoining Cicero; Prairie to be all of the county north of Jefferson township. Elections in Madison were ordered held at the house of John B. Cole; in Cicero, at the house of Jesse Brown; in Jefferson, at the house of Stephen Blevens, and in Prairie, at the Montgomery school house. John Hogan was granted a license to vend merchandise for six months for fifty cents, his capital amounting to sixty dollars. This gentleman, at that period, was not rich. All road supervisors who had previously been appointed under Hamilton county jurisdiction were ordered to open all roads that had been properly laid out and graded. Two justices of the peace were ordered elected in each of the townships, Madison, Cicero and Jefferson, and one in Prairie. At the September term, 1844, N. J. Jackson was again appointed temporary auditor, as he had

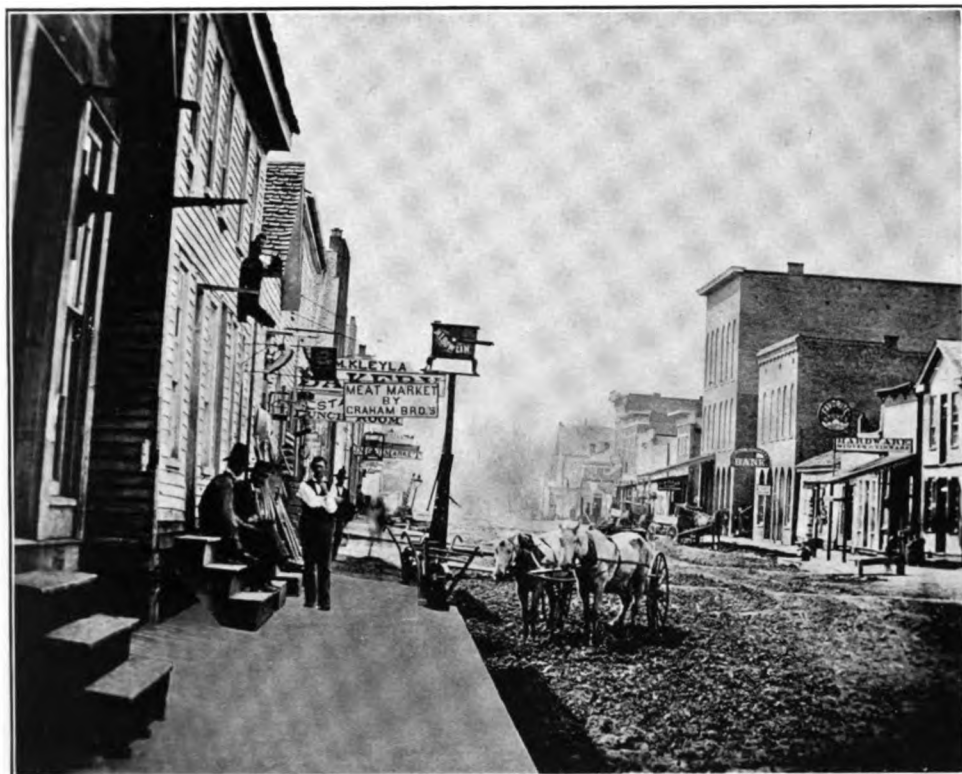
not yet qualified as clerk, to which office he had been elected. Elias S. Conner was appointed constable of Cicero township. Madison was divided into four road districts, Cicero into three, and Jefferson into four. Jesse Frasier was appointed constable of Prairie township. The county was divided into three commissioner's districts, as follows: All east of an extended line between sections 31 and 32, township 21 north, range 5 east, to be district number 1; all east of the extended eastern boundary of section 36, township 21 north, range 3 east, to be district number 2; all the remainder of the county to be district number 3. On Monday, October 14, 1844, David P. Alder, Jesse Carter, Samuel H. Cunningham and G. W. Thomas, four of the five commissioners appointed by the Legislature to locate the county seat, appeared and after investigating the merits of several locations, finally drove the stake and permanently fixed the seat of justice of Tipton county on section 11, township 21 north, range 4 east, on a tract of one hundred acres that was donated to the county by Samuel King in consideration of having the county seat located thereon. These commissioners were paid one hundred and fifty-nine dollars for their services and discharged. The county seat was named Canton. William H. Nelson was appointed county agent and directed to lay out the new county seat after a design of a plat supplied by the locating commissioners, and was ordered to sell not exceeding fifty of the lots so laid out. As the county had no funds to carry on expenses, the auditor was directed to produce a quire of printed county orders, which were to be issued to raise money.

In December of the year 1844 Charles Thurman was appointed county surveyor. In laying out Canton, now Tipton, he was assisted by John Criswell, Jesse Brown, M. L. Thomas and E. D. Thomas. Andrew Evans was clerk of the first public sale of town lots, and James Graves was auctioneer. A. M. Young became sheriff in the autumn of 1844. N. J. Jackson was formally qualified as clerk and took office. He relinquished the office of auditor. George Tucker was licensed to sell liquor in January, 1845. The buyers of lots in Canton up to March 3, 1845, were Daniel Smith, Lewis Jones, Silas Blount, E. S. White, Lewis Beck, Jesse Frasier, Daniel Lister, J. M. Chew, Samuel Neese, D. G. Wilkes, N. J. Jackson, George Tucker, L. C. Phares, Daniel Welshons, William Ballard, M. L. Thomas, Brown and Whisler, Samuel Dale, J. N. Starkey and Wilson Thompson. The total receipts of the sale thus far were seven hundred and two dollars and seventy-five cents, one-fourth of which was cash. Almost all of the early funds of the county came from the sale of town lots. This was a very important source of revenue, but the county was forced to issue orders at a considerable discount, which

discount continued to increase as time passed and the orders were not redeemed. In June, 1845, Joseph Van Buskirk was paid in orders twenty-seven dollars and seventy-five cents, for assessing the county. The first county tax levied was in 1845, upon the basis of an assessment, twenty-one and a quarter cents on each one-hundred-dollar valuation, and seventy-five cents on each pole. The cash receipts on the county levy were very small and the delinquent list began to increase. The first court house was built in 1846 and a jail was constructed during the previous winter. Roads began to be laid out in the more needed places of the county. Township and county officers were paid in county orders and a discount of about ten per cent. The rapid settlement of the county began to be felt in the presence of money brought in by the new settlers. Business was done, however, largely by a system of exchanging, balances often being disposed of by the transfer of some article of value. Butter, eggs and produce were worth so much sugar, coffee, calico or tobacco. Deer skins were marketable at about one dollar each. The county only gradually grew out of its early financial difficulties.

#### LATER TOWNSHIP BOUNDARIES.

In June, 1847, Wildcat township was created as follows: Beginning at the northeast corner of section 32, township 23 north, range 6 east, thence south five miles, thence west twelve miles, thence north five miles, thence east twelve miles to the place of beginning. At the March term, 1849, the townships were given the following boundaries: Madison, located in the southeast corner of the county, to be eight miles from north to south and five and a half miles east and west; Cicero, located next west of Madison, to be seven and a half miles from east to west, on the south, thence north six and a half miles, thence east one mile, thence north one and one-half miles, thence east six and a half miles, thence south eight miles to the place of beginning; Jefferson, located next west of Cicero, to be seven miles east and west, and six and a half miles north and south; Prairie, to commence at the southeast corner of the northeast quarter of section 32, township 22 north, range 4 east, thence west eight miles, thence north six and one-half miles, thence east eight miles, thence south six and one-half miles, to the place of beginning; Wildcat, to commence at the southeast corner of section 20, township 22 north, range 6 east, thence west twelve miles, thence north five miles to the county line, thence east twelve miles, thence south five miles to the place of beginning. In June, 1849, Liberty township was created as follows: To commence at the northeast corner of section 32, township 23 north, range 6 east, thence west



**EAST JEFFERSON STREET, TIPTON, IN 1885.**



seven miles, thence south five miles, thence east seven miles, thence north five miles, to the place of beginning. At the same time, Wildcat township was bounded as follows: Commencing at the northeast corner of section 32, township 23 north, range 6 east, thence west seven miles, thence south five miles, thence east seven miles, thence north five miles, to the place of beginning. In September, 1851, a portion of eastern Prairie was attached to Liberty, and a portion of southeastern Prairie to Cicero. In September, 1855, the boundaries of Cicero and Jefferson were altered to present size. In 1857, fifty-four citizens of Liberty and Wildcat townships petitioned the county board to create a new township out of certain portions of those two townships, but action by the board was postponed, and finally dropped completely. In 1860 a petition to change the boundary between Madison and Cicero townships to a half mile east was refused.

#### COUNTY SEAT NAMED.

In the year 1848 the name of the county seat was changed from Canton to Tipton, in honor of Gen. John Tipton. Late in 1847 George Tucker, Zimri Brown and O. H. Perry were appointed as agents to see that proper donations of land for the necessary depot buildings were given the Peru & Indianapolis Railroad Company.

#### SALOONS.

On the first Monday in April, 1847, the townships were required to vote on the question of licensing the sale of liquor within their borders. Every township voted "wet". In April, 1849, the townships again voted on the liquor question, and Madison was the only township which voted "dry". Saloons were called in those days "wet groceries".

#### COURT HOUSE HISTORY.

Early in the year 1845, Jesse Brown was given orders to advertise for sealed proposals for the erection of a frame court house, twenty by twenty-four feet, two stories high, to be roofed with poplar shingles, to be constructed on lot 3, block 10, Canton, to be ready by June 1, 1845. In February of that year the contract was awarded to the successful bidder, George Tucker, who was paid the first installment on March 5, 1845. The building was erected in due time, and the contract for completing, partitioning and



furnishing the house was let to Jacob W. Whisler and Christian Eshelman, for two hundred and thirty-eight dollars, the work to be completed by November, 1845. This was accomplished according to contract, the contractors receiving their pay in March, 1846. Under orders, N. J. Jackson purchased two stoves, for thirty-seven dollars and seventy-seven cents in December, 1845, for the court house, and using the town lot fund for the purpose of gaining the money. The cost of this first court house was approximately twelve hundred dollars. It had a hall running through from east to west, and on each side of the lower story were two rooms for the accommodation of the county officials. The upper story was occupied by the court room. In June, 1846, Solomon Smith, who had donated to the county two thousand feet of good lumber for the public buildings, was directed to deliver the same at the court house. In September, 1846, James Cassler contracted to clear the court house square for thirteen dollars and twelve cents. At the same time, George Tucker, under orders, secured twelve chairs for the court house. In the autumn, quite an extensive addition was built to the court house, at a cost of several hundred dollars. This was rendered necessary owing to the crowded condition of the offices. In 1855, a much-needed fence was placed around the public square, and in December of the same year Samuel Deal and Harvey Goodykoontz were appointed to see the erection of additional county offices on the square, the building to be of frame, fourteen by twenty-eight feet, nine feet high, with a partition in the center, the rooms to be ceiled and plastered. The building was completed in June, 1857, at a cost of three hundred and twenty-nine dollars and nine cents. About this time the court house was unfortunately or fortunately destroyed by fire, and the county courts were forced to meet in the Methodist church on South Independence street, which had been erected about three years previously.

#### THE SECOND COURT HOUSE.

In June, 1858, Nelson Daubenspeck, of Hamilton county, contracted to build a new court house for Tipton county, within two years, for ten thousand dollars, of which one thousand was to be paid November 1, 1858, three thousand the first of January, 1859, three thousand the first of January, 1860, and three thousand when the building was completed and accepted. The foundation of the building was three and a half feet high, two feet thick at the bottom and twenty inches thick at the top. The outer wall was to be of hammer-dressed limestone, and the inner walls either of brick or limestone, eighteen inches thick. The walls of the building were of brick, the outside

wall eighteen inches thick, except the gables, which were to be thirteen inches wide, and the inside walls were to be thirteen inches thick. The first story was ten feet high, and the second story seventeen feet high. A hall extended north and south through the first story, on the sides of which were the county offices. The upper story contained the court room. The bond of the contractor was fixed at twenty thousand dollars, with the following sureties: D. S. Hurlock, S. D. Cottingham and W. Daubenspeck. In September, 1858, in order to meet the expenses of constructing this building, the board of county commissioners ordered issued and sold eight county bonds of five hundred dollars each, payable at the banking house of Winslow, Lanier & Co., New York; two thousand to be paid in two years, and two thousand in four years. The first two thousand dollars worth of these bonds sold at a discount of eighty-four dollars fifteen cents. The erection of the new court house was rapidly made, and in December, 1859, Mr. Daubenspeck announced that it was completed. He was soon paid the remainder due to him under the contract, besides five hundred dollars additional for extra work, and enough more to run the cost up to near fifteen thousand dollars. In 1862 John W. Axtell recovered the court house with tin roofing, at a cost of nine dollars per square. At the same time a fire and burglar proof safe for the treasurer's office was purchased of W. B. Dodd & Company for five hundred and fifty dollars. In December, 1862, John Cox repaired the court house roof to the extent of sixty dollars. The building was afterward sold to N. S. Martz, and the brick from its walls were used in the construction of the Fame Canning Company.

#### THE PRESENT COURT HOUSE.

In the latter part of February, 1888, the first steps were taken for the erection of a new and complete house of justice for Tipton county. The citizens of Tipton and the county prepared a petition, asking the county commissioners to proceed toward the erection of a new court house, and also a jail. The petition was signed by nearly one thousand tax payers. A meeting of the commissioners was held, and there were present a large number of tax payers. The board considered the petition, and immediately granted permission for the work, the plans to be made and other preparation to be executed at once.

- The contract for the erection of the building was entered into by the board with Messrs. Pearce & Morgan on the 5th day of November, 1892, at the contract price of \$143,760, and for all other contracts, including furniture,

heating, grading and numerous other small contracts, the sum of \$39,651.30, making a grand total of \$183,411.30. Work was commenced on the 6th day of April, 1893, and completed on the 15th day of October, 1894, and the building was occupied by the county officers on that date. The building is ninety-two feet by one hundred and twenty-five feet, and in height sixty-six feet to the top of cornice; the tower is one hundred and forty-six feet in height to the top of cornice and in total height two hundred and six feet to the top of the flagstaff. The clock adorns the tower at a height of one hundred and twenty-six feet above the grade; the dial of the clock is eleven feet and eight inches in diameter. The building is of the best quality of Berea stone, the foundation is of St. Paul, Indiana, lime stone, depth of foundation is eight feet and is six feet wide, under tower twelve feet deep and eight feet six inches wide; one million eight hundred thousand brick and one million pounds of steel were used in the construction of the building. The slate used on roof is of the best Pennsylvania black. The glass used throughout the building is of the best grade of plate. The furniture, of which so much adverse criticism was had at time of contracting, cost eight thousand eight hundred and twenty-two dollars. The criticism and charges of corruption against the board were unfair and false, as is now evidenced by the quality of furniture, fixtures and railings, much of which is hand-carved and all of which is elaborately massive and in elegance corresponding throughout fittingly with the building and the finishings. Anything cheaper would have been a pronounced failure, as all are free to admit. The clock is of the best make of Seth Thomas clock and the price, one thousand four hundred and twenty-five dollars, was below the price fixed by competing firms.

There are forty-five rooms in the building, all of which are heated by a system of steam registers, and the entire building is supplied with water by the county's own water works, the pumps and machinery of which are located in the basement with the heating machinery. The well from which the water is obtained is located a few feet south of the building. The basement, which is above grade, really constitutes the first story of the building. The rooms are large and nicely furnished; the toilet rooms, one each for ladies and gentlemen, are elaborately furnished in the latest designs. The first floor above the basement is occupied by the various county offices, the office rooms are en suite of public and private rooms, furnished and supplied with all modern conveniences. The second floor above the basement is occupied by the judiciary; the two court rooms are large and elegantly and appropriately furnished. The judge's private room and the library room adjoining are handsomely furnished. The grand jury rooms, the witness rooms and the con-

sultation rooms are all supplied with conveniences. The third floor above the basement is occupied by large and commodious rooms and halls. The main entrance to the building from the north is twenty-five feet wide, the foyer is supplied with two steam registers for heating the stairway and rotunda, the wainscoting from the entrance to the attic is of the finest Tennessee marble, the tiling used in foyer, rotunda and hall is of the most handsome design. the steps leading from the foyer to the rotunda are blue stone from Bedford, Indiana.

The entrances, rotundas and halls leading to all parts of the building, together with magnificent stairs, are all light and commodious and of easy access. The grounds are nicely graded and supplied with wide stone walks, and inclosed with a handsome stone wall rising sixteen inches above the grade. The lighting of the building is by electricity and gas, with elaborate fixtures.

The clock is about three feet long and four feet high. There is less machinery about it than an ordinary watch, there being only nine wheels. The pendulum rod is fifteen feet long and weighs twenty-five pounds. The weight-cord is made of steel cable and the time-weight weighs four hundred pounds. The striking weight weighs eleven hundred pounds and runs down the length of four stories, or about one hundred feet. It takes an hour to wind it up, and it has to be wound up once a week. The dial is ten feet in diameter and the numerals are a foot in length. The hour and minute hands are five feet in length. The bell weighs three thousand pounds, is eight feet high and about four feet across the lower end. The striking clapper weighs fifty pounds. The bell is made of copper and tin, eighty per cent. copper and twenty per cent. tin. The bell was especially cast for Tipton county and on its sides are cast the following inscription:

CAST FOR TIPTON COUNTY  
IND., COURT HOUSE,  
A. D. 1894.

#### COUNTY JAIL HISTORY.

In September of the year 1845, the county agent, W. H. Nelson, was ordered to have built a log jail, fourteen by twenty feet, eight feet high, with walls of hewed oak timber, one foot square, the rooms to be lined with heavy oak plank, spiked firmly in their places. Charles A. Thurman took the contract at one hundred and fifteen dollars, and completed the same in Decem-

ber, 1845. Daniel Smith was the first jailer. This jail was destroyed by fire. It is supposed that the fire was the work of an incendiary, in an attempt to aid in the escape of some prisoners.

Immediately after the destruction of this jail, a log jail was built of black walnut logs, which served its purpose until the close of the Civil war. In April, 1866, advertisements were ordered for the erection of a combined jail and jailer's residence. In May bids were received from J. H. McConnell, Alpheus Lay and J. H. Coffman, but none of them was accepted at the time. N. R. Overman was appointed as agent, to take the plans and specifications to Indianapolis, to have them corrected by a competent architect. The plans had been submitted by B. F. Hough & Company. The contract was finally awarded to J. H. Coffman, for six thousand dollars, the building to be completed by the first of November, 1866. The old jail was sold to John Kassabaum for thirteen dollars. G. W. Boyer was appointed superintendent to oversee the work on the new structure. It was again found necessary to issue several thousand dollars worth of county bonds, to meet expenses, and N. R. Overman was appointed agent to negotiate their sale. The building, a fine brick structure, was completed in June, 1867, the time allowed the contractor having been extended. This jail was located on South East street, about four squares from the court house. It is now used for a private residence.

The building became inadequate before many years, and plans were proposed by the city for a new jail. In the years 1894 and 1895 a new jail house was constructed and the cost was forty thousand dollars.

The present Tipton county jail is pronounced by the board of state charities to be one of the best in the state. It is located on a lot, sixty-six by one hundred and ninety-eight feet, at the corner of West and Madison streets. The building is constructed of brick and stone, and architecturally is of a very high type. The building, contrary to custom, does not present the grim and fortified look of the ordinary bastile, but is well proportioned and attractive. There are nine cells and a bath on the lower floor, and the upper floor is designed for the same equipment, although this is not at present installed. There are two cells and a bath in the women's department. The jail is constructed of solid steel, and the locks are all protected with heavy armor steel castings. The cells are heated by steam and lighted by electricity. In the jail building the sheriff has his residence, occupying the forepart of the structure. This residence is commodious and well supplied with all modern conveniences. There is a large basement under the entire building.

## COURT HOUSE AND JAIL BONDS.

On January 3 and 5, 1894, the county commissioners issued two sets of bonds, each for \$85,000, making \$170,000 altogether. The original contract for the court house was \$143,000. In addition to this was the jail at a cost of \$30,600. Then the furniture, heating plant, electric light, yard, fence and walks, making a total of \$170,000 for which bonds were sold. The bonds brought a premium of \$820, they drawing five per cent. interest. The first bond of \$10,000 was due in 1904; the next, amounting to \$15,000, was due in 1909, and the next, amounting to \$20,000, was due in 1914, making \$45,000 of the principal of the original bonds, that has been paid. In addition to this \$54,000 in warrants were issued that have long since been paid. The total cost of the court house, jail, heating plant, furniture, yard, fence and other expenses connected with the court house was \$204,000. In 1919 there will be \$60,000 fall due and in 1924 the last payment of \$65,000 will be due. The bonds were made payable in ten, fifteen, twenty, twenty-five and thirty years.

Five per cent. interest has been paid on the bonds and they are still drawing five per cent. interest. Up to 1904, the county had paid \$85,000 in interest; between 1904 and 1909, the county paid \$40,000 in interest, and between 1909 and 1914 the county paid \$36,250, making interest paid up to this time, \$161,250. Between 1914 and 1919 we will pay \$31,250 interest, and between 1919 and 1924 we will pay \$16,250, making a total amount of interest we have yet to pay \$47,500. The total amount of interest that has been paid and is yet to be paid on the bonds amounts to \$208,740, or \$38,750 more than the original bonded indebtedness.

## THE COUNTY POOR.

The first record of the county assuming care of a poor person was in September, 1846, when a destitute was farmed out to Josiah Gilliland for forty dollars a year. Near the same time a poor woman, named Rachel Cummings, was removed at the county expense to the poor house of Hamilton county. The poor expense for the fiscal year ending June, 1847, was eighteen dollars and ninety-three cents. The favorite plan at that time was farming out the paupers to the lowest bidder, although the townships aided considerably, independent of county help. Physicians were paid by the year to administer to the sick poor.

In December, 1863, an agent was appointed to view several locations and to purchase the most favorable for a poor farm. This action was followed

by the purchase of seventy-eight and seventy-two-hundredths acres in sections 14 and 15, township 21 north, range 4 east, for one thousand dollars cash and fourteen hundred and ninety dollars on the first Monday in March, 1865. Upon this farm was a small frame dwelling, insufficient in size and comfort to accommodate the poor, and bids were called for to repair the old house and erect a new one of adequate space and convenience. John H. McConnell contracted to do this work for five hundred and eighty dollars. This occurred in the spring of 1864. William Morris became the first poor superintendent. He was succeeded by D. J. Caldwell in 1868, and he in turn by R. W. Mullis in 1869. In 1872 a contract for building a new poor house was let to William Rubush and J. H. McConnell, but for some reason the work was abandoned until 1876, when the contract was given to William B. Young for seven thousand dollars. This building, a commodious, two-story brick structure, was immediately erected, and the poor inmates removed. In 1873 John Emehiser became superintendent. Thomas B. Bates came next, then, in 1883, John Q. Shaw. The next man to hold this position was George King, and following him, in order of their service, have been: Joseph Grose, A. J. Woods (served two terms), William Devault, C. W. Middleton, Frank Rayl, and I. M. Boszell, who is the present incumbent.

#### EARLY FINANCES.

The first money received by the county was on October 5, 1844, when Daniel Crull was taxed four dollars and seventeen cents for a peddler's license. The second money was received November 4, 1844, when Silas Blount paid fifty cents for a license to vend merchandise. The third money was a fine of one dollar against Joseph McMurtry, for assault and battery on the person of John Welshons. It is interesting to note the following report made by the auditor for the time from June 1, 1844, until May 31, 1845:

Receipts: Clock peddler's license, \$4.17; merchant's license, \$1.50; fines assessed, \$21.10; liquor license, \$3.87; revised statutes sold, \$2.00; sale of lots, \$38.00; seminary fund interest, \$1.77; bank tax and saline fund, \$14.25; interest on same, \$1.00; county revenue, \$277.14; for road purposes, \$105.67; making a total of \$470.47.

Expenditures: Locating county seat, \$150.00; assessors, \$18.75; election returns, \$10.87; specific allowance, \$114.67; county officers, \$186.02; roads, special, \$74.00; laying out roads, \$49.67; jurors' fees, \$53.25; bailiffs' fees, \$4.00; public buildings, \$10.00; seminary fund loaned, \$21.10;

saline fund, etc., loaned, \$14.25; making a total of \$714.58. Taking into consideration the fact that \$121.00 was yet due for locating county seat, the actual county deficit at that time was \$123.11.

For the fiscal year ending in June, 1846, the total receipts were \$1,197.40, and the total expenses, \$1,443.54, leaving a deficit for that year of \$246.14, which, added to the deficit of the previous year, made a total deficit of \$369.25. County officers for this year cost \$285.24, and \$18.00 was paid out for wolf scalps. In June, 1876, the total deficit of the county was \$11,387.99. This sum continued to increase until June, 1878, when the county board ordered to be issued "bonds of the county of Tipton and state of Indiana for the sum of \$25,000 of the denomination of \$1,000 each, to bear date June 10, 1878, to bear seven per centum interest, and to be payable at the banking house of Winslow, Lanier & Co., of New York City, etc." These bonds were issued and sold, and the county indebtedness placed in definite shape. For the year ending June, 1880, receipts were \$34,655.14 and expenses \$27,412.46.

#### COUNTY TREASURER'S REPORT FOR 1913.

For the fiscal year ending December 31, 1913, the following report is made by the treasurer:

Disbursements: Clerk fees, \$3,520.13; auditor, \$3,476.42; treasurer, \$3,115.15; recorder, \$2,210.88; sheriff, \$2,936.06; surveyor, \$378.99; county superintendent, \$1,742.86; assessor, \$738.58; coroner, \$97.50; health commissioner, \$279.41; commissioners' court, \$970.40; attorneys, county and pauper, \$346.67; board of review, \$216.00; board of truancy, \$360.00; expense of assessment, \$1,755.50; township poor, \$1,653.80; court house, \$4,004.84; county jail, \$758.17; county poor farm, \$6,214.36; orphans' home, \$746.90; inmates of state institutions, \$471.98; insanity inquests, \$370.90; elections, \$139.80; burial of soldiers, \$500.00; public printing, \$411.80; board of county charities, \$1.50; farmers' institute, \$65.00; ditches, \$647.11; justice of peace, \$342.00; deficiency in school funds, \$669.25; contingent, \$782.70; registration, \$249.00; taxes refunded, \$363.63; expenses of public records, \$1,901.70; bridges, \$11,051.06; judgments, \$14.27; change of venue, \$7.45; circuit court, \$2,246.90; bond and sinking fund, balance, \$17,469; interest, court house bonds, \$14,170.19; balance, \$4,444.51; principal, common, \$10,430, balance, \$545.39; principal congressional, \$4,586.44, overdrawn, \$27.86; principal permanent endowment, \$1,399.07, balance, \$15.93; interest, common, \$5,448.47, balance, \$731.08; interest, congressional, \$2,704.73, balance, \$464.56; interest permanent endowment, \$701.98, overdrawn, \$24.76;



finer or forfeitures, \$2,977, balance, \$396.30; sale of bonds for construction of macadam or gravel roads, \$47,402.02; balance, \$36,170.75; taxes for redemption of road bonds or coupons, \$88,619.63, balance, \$17,054.26; tax for redemption public ditch bonds, \$325.34, overdrawn the same amount; tax sale redemption, \$539.91; balance, \$23.94; show license, \$700 balance; liquor license balance, \$.36; old gravel roads, \$53.56, overdrawn same amount: state tax, \$13,823.34; benevolent institutions, \$7,079.15; state debt sinking fund, \$2,123.52; state school tax, \$20,454.16; state educational institute fund, \$3,891.63; docket fees, \$149.75; balance, \$32.75; unclaimed fees, \$11.75; township tax, \$8,034.82, balance, \$1.03; local tuition tax, \$37,760.84, balance, \$2,030.90; special school tax, \$42,256.62, overdrawn, \$197.96; road tax, \$150.32; road tax additional, \$294.58; common school revenue, \$20,718.54; surplus dog fund, \$882.23, balance, \$15.17; library fund, \$336.93; corporation tax, \$27,716.09; Jefferson township school house bonds, \$2,424.14; Tipton school house bonds, \$4,270.73; township poor, \$1,274.55, balance, \$1,154.69; hydrophobia, \$15.16; inheritance tax, \$16.70, balance, \$80.14; gravel road repairs, \$28,012.61, balance, \$2,802.71; bridge, \$6,848.99; making a total of \$462,424.16, balance, \$98,908.28.

The amounts received up to January 1, 1914, are listed as follows: Clerk's fees, \$2,268.94; auditor, \$168.40; treasurer, \$506.55; recorder, \$2,389.60; sheriff, \$524.15; board of reviews, \$15.00; township poor, \$1,374.92; court house, \$375.66; jail, \$38.23; poor farm, \$5,663.77; public printing, \$18.40; examination of public records, \$1,085.02; taxes refunded, \$487.71; expenses of bridges, \$9,654.13; change of venue, \$265.95; special judges for circuit court, \$90.00; circuit court jury fees, \$22.50; interest from depositories, \$3,124.19; taxes county revenue, \$27,807.26; miscellaneous, \$2,842.42; bond and sinking fund, \$17,469.54; interest court house bonds, \$18,614.70; principal, common, \$10,975.39; principal, congressional, \$4,558.58; principal, permanent endowment, \$1,415.00; interest, common, \$6,179.55; interest, congressional, \$3,169.20; interest, permanent endowment, \$677.22; fines and forfeitures, \$2,473.30; sale of bonds macadam roads and gravel roads, \$83,572.77; tax for redemption road bonds, \$105,673.89; tax sale redemption, \$563.93; show license, \$7.00; liquor license, \$.36; state tax, \$13,823.34; benevolent institution funds, \$7,079.15; state debt sinking fund, \$2,123.52; state school tax, \$20,454.16; state educational institution fund, \$3,891.63; docket fees, \$182.00; township tax, \$8,035.85; local tuition tax, \$39,791.74; special school tax, \$42,058.66; road tax, \$150.32; road tax additional, \$294.58; common school revenue, \$20,718.54; surplus dog fund, \$897.40; library fund, Liberty township, \$336.93; corporation tax, \$27,716.09; Jeffer-

son township school house bonds, \$2,424.14; Tipton school house bonds, \$4,270.73; township poor, \$2,429.24; inheritance tax, \$96.84; gravel road repairs, \$30,815.32; bridges, \$6,848.99; delinquent tax collected between books, \$1,599.34; cash in office December 31, 1913, \$20.83; tax, illegal, \$4.87; making a total of \$560,676.05.

This leaves a balance in the Tipton county treasury on December 31, 1913, of \$98,251.89.

#### COUNTY OFFICERS IN 1914.

The representative in Congress for the ninth congressional district is Martin A. Morrison, of Frankfort.

The judge of the thirty-sixth judicial district is James M. Purvis, the prosecutor is Clinton T. Brown, and the clerk is James C. Groves.

The joint state senator for Tipton and Hamilton counties is George C. Wood, and the joint representative is William R. Dunham.

The treasurer of the county is Henry C. Haskett; recorder, Solomon D. Adams; sheriff, Fred M. Recobs; coroner, Lindly M. Reagan; surveyor, Jesse O. Bowlin; commissioners, Grant Mitchell, John P. Leininger and Richard Rayl.

## CHAPTER V.

### TOWNSHIPS AND TIPTON CITY.

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#### MADISON TOWNSHIP.

The first session of the commissioners' court of the county, in the month of June, 1844, ordered that the following territory be set apart and known as Madison township: "Beginning at the southeast corner of section 32, township 21 north, range 6 east, thence north six miles, thence west six miles, then south six miles, thence east to the place of beginning." This original area comprised thirty-six square miles, but at the September term of 1846 a strip one-half mile wide was taken from the western part and added to Cicero township, and at a subsequent session the northern boundary was made to include eleven sections of Wildcat township, making the area forty-four square miles, or twenty-eight thousand one hundred and sixty acres. The township occupies the southeast corner of the county, bordering on Madison county on the east and Hamilton county on the south, while the townships of Cicero and Wildcat form respectively the western and northern boundaries.

Duck creek, the principal stream, flows through the eastern part and receives in its course a number of tributaries, chief of which are Pollywog creek and Prairie outlet. The former enters the main stream in section 7, while the latter forms a junction in section 29, near the eastern border of the township. The east fork of Bear creek flows through the southern part of the township and supplies good drainage for that portion of the country.

The land surface of Madison township is flat, with the exception of the southeast corner in the vicinity of Duck creek, where the land is of an undulating nature and in some places broken. At one time there were several low tracts in the township, which the pioneers ignored, thinking the land of no value. These quagmires and sloughs have been largely eliminated by a system of drainage, and the productiveness of the clay soil has reached a high standard today. Black loam is the character of a great part of the soil, resting upon a sub-stratum of clay. The original territory of

the township was covered with a thick forest, with small, wet prairies scattered throughout. The timber was comprised of walnut, poplar, oak, ash, elm, maples, beech, linn, sycamore, and a smaller growth of buckeye, spicebrush and willow. Round prairie comprised several hundred acres in the northeast corner of the township, with a like area in the township of Wildcat on the north. West prairie occupied a greater portion of section 15 in the western part of the township. There was also a small tract of wet land in the southeast part known as Wesall prairie.

#### EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The southern division of Madison township was opened up for settlement about 1830, being at that time included in Hamilton county, while the northern sections formed a part of the Indian reserve and were not placed on the market for a number of years afterward. This necessarily meant that the southern lands were settled first, and indeed in the year 1836 there were not many people living there: James Shaw, Henry Eytchison, Pleasant Allman, and Henry Hobbs. Shaw came from Rush county, and located two miles south of the village of New Lancaster. Eytchison came from North Carolina, and took a claim in section 17. He later moved to Madison county. Allman located in the southeast corner of the township, and was the first there. He came from Marion county. Hobbs was a Virginian, and a man of first quality. He was once a candidate for probate judge. Absalom Hobbs, brother, came a year later and entered a tract of land in section 27. He ran for the office of sheriff in 1846, but was so unfortunate as to belong to the weaker party.

In the forepart of 1837 Joseph Henderson, from Ohio, secured land in the southeastern part. When he left Ohio he joined the Mormon sect under the prophet, Joseph Smith; he was one of the Latter-Day Saints at the time of their expulsion from Illinois, and was one of a small settlement in Jackson county, Missouri. He gave up the Mormon heresy before leaving Missouri. He entered land in Madison township in 1838, and lived there until his death in 1875.

In 1837 a Virginian by the name of Henry Hildebrand came to the township and bought land in the southern part. He afterward practiced medicine. About the same time settlements were made by Reuben Farlow, near the eastern boundary, and William Orr, a nephew, and by Absalom and Henry Hobbs in the southwest corner. Philip Letzinger came, in 1838, and was joined the same year by Mitchell and William Goings and Joseph A.

Wright. The Goings located near the Hamilton county line. Wright came from North Carolina, where he left his family while he investigated the land of Tipton county. He selected a claim on section 22, on which he built a small cabin. He burned the first brick in the township and erected the first brick house in the county on his farm in 1848. Other of the settlers who came early were: Henry Harbit, a Kentuckian, who located a short distance south of New Lancaster; Reuben Harvéy, in the eastern part, and William Carr.

In 1838 two brothers, Newton and Carter Jackson, came in with their families and settled near New Lancaster, the former in section 19 and the latter in section 20. They were natives of Kentucky, but left that state in an early day and settled in Wayne county near the city of Richmond. At the organization of Tipton county in 1844, Newton Jackson took an active part and was elected as the first clerk. Carter Jackson was elected as the first representative to the state Legislature in 1845.

The following is a list of settlers who entered land from the government: Ansell Ballard, John Rader, John Gross, Samuel Potoff, Ebenezer Douglass, Eli Wright, Enoch Warman, Sanford Daniel, Alfred Daniel, Silas Mills, Lemuel Darrow, Obadiah Kinney, Henry Oldacre, Samuel Heck, Solomon Dill, Jarrett Nugen, Martin Rogers, Daniel Miller, William Orr, Jesse McAnally, Benjamin Baird and James Beeson. These men all received their patents prior to 1837. The following two years' entries were made by William Sheets, N. Stanbrough, James Tate, S. N. John, Joel Stephenson, Frederick Waltz, Jesse Hankins, James Armstrong, George L. Smith, Robert Stutsman, Jacob Smith, John Sharpe, Ransom Mills, H. Mills, William Riddler, Jonathan Coffin, John Sleath, Zadock Darrow, John Wiley, William Birch, Thomas Cooper, Samuel Neece, Nathan Baird.

James Merritt, from Ohio, came in 1839, and took land in the south sections. In 1846, at the time of his wife's death, he moved to Hamilton county. In 1839, also, Edward Sharpe settled in the southwest part of the township, where he remained until 1844, when, becoming weary of the country, he removed to Marion county, his former home. The Darrow family, Lemuel, Zadock, John and Simeon, came in 1839 and made a home on Duck creek, near the eastern boundary. They were natives of Massachusetts. These brothers had an unfortunate existence here. Lemuel died in 1843; John left the country to escape litigation, and Zadock committed suicide in 1858.

## FIRST IMPROVEMENTS.

The first wheat raised in the township had to be hauled to Perkinsville and Strawtown, where but poor markets were afforded, the farmers getting forty-five and fifty cents per bushel for their grain. It was the absence of close and adequate markets which handicapped the early settlers in all parts of the county, and was a detriment to rapid growth. Some of the farmers took their crops to Lawrenceburg in the southern part of the state, where better prices could be obtained. The nearest mills where meal could be had were on Cicero creek in Hamilton county. They were simply rude corn-crackers, and ground very slowly. An inferior grade of flour could be secured at the Perkinsville mill, and it was for several years the chief source of supply. A fair market for grain and produce was offered by the Wabash canal, but the almost impassable condition of the roads leading to it prevented the farmers from taking advantage of the shippers.

The Indians, who were numerous in the northern part of the township, gave no trouble to the settlers, only when they got drunk at Strawtown. They traded such articles as moccasins, dressed deer skins, venison, bead work, etc., for bacon, gunpowder and wearing apparel.

The first mill in the township was a saw mill erected sometime during the year 1848. It was the property of Gilbert Wright and was located on the west fork of Duck creek, from which it drew its motive power. It was operated by a large water-wheel, and supplied the lumber for many of the first frame houses in the township. Wright operated the mill until his death in 1854, and from then on it passed through several hands. B. F. Marshall erected a saw mill, run by steam, in 1868, at the village of Curtisville.

The New Lancaster tannery was established in 1849 by a Mr. Hillegoss. This man sold out a few months later to Martin Stevens, and from thence it passed through the hands of several owners, it passing out of existence many years ago.

The first orchard in the township was set out by Carter Jackson. He brought with him into the county three hundred small trees, which he raised from the seed in Wayne county, and started a small nursery. The second orchard was planted by James Merritt in the western part of the township in 1840.

## EARLY ELECTIONS.

The first election within the present bounds of Tipton county occurred in the year 1841, at the residence of Joseph A. Wright in the western part of Madison township. This was during the time that the township was a part of Hamilton county, and the election took place for county purposes only, no officers being chosen. Carter Jackson was appointed inspector, and eighteen votes were cast. The first election after the county organization was held at John B. Cole's residence in 1844. Newton Jackson was chosen justice of the peace. The first board of township trustees was elected in the year 1854 and comprised the following: Levi Colvin, Gilbert Wright and Green Lilly. James Beeson was chosen treasurer, and Thomas S. Starkey, clerk.

## MADISON TOWNSHIP IN 1914.

In an early paragraph of this review of Madison township it is stated that the bad conditions of the roads in an early day prevented the farmers from using the Wabash and Erie canals as a means of shipping their produce. This condition existed for several years, when steps were taken to improve the roads and accordingly corduroy roads were laid. Today these would seem as impassable as the old mud roads, but at that time they were a godsend. These roads were laid through the then wilderness, blazed on ridges and high places, and thence to the main throughfares. The farmers of the township now have the advantage of the best macadam and gravel roads. There are six hundred and forty-six miles of improved roads in the county, and Madison township has a large per cent. of them.

Agriculture in the township is a highly developed art. In describing the condition, one might duplicate the words used in the review of the other townships. Time-saving equipment has been invented, and scientific methods of cultivation have been discovered, and of all of these the agriculturist has taken advantage. The broad, well-kept fields, the palatial farm residences, the orderly buildings are a source of great delight to the visitor. There are many beautiful spots in this township, among them Carr's Grove, near the town of Hobbs, which is used for picnics from Elwood, Tipton and other places.

The Lake Erie & Western Railroad and the Alexandria branch of the Indiana Union Traction Company traverse this township from east to west. Transportation is thus easily provided for passengers and for many chil-

dren attending the larger schools. As in many other places, the system of many small school buildings throughout the township is being abandoned, and consolidation is being effected.

## NEW LANCASTER.

New Lancaster is located in the southwestern part of the township, and was established to supply the need of a trading post. The original site was owned by Carter Jackson, who sold small portions of his farm from time to time to those who desired to locate in the village. No plat was ever made, as it was not the intention of Mr. Jackson to found a town. The first residence in the village was erected by Abraham Ressler, about the year 1845, and soon afterwards two more dwellings were constructed by Granville Newby and R. R. Douglass. New Lancaster has no post-office, but it boasts of a school house, church, a lodge of Modern Woodmen, with a drill team which has won a statewide reputation. While the town is isolated, it is, nevertheless, a popular meeting place for people for many miles around.

## CURTISVILLE.

Near the year 1859 the town of Curtisville was founded by L. B. Colvin, who built a saw mill in section 31, on the railroad, and sold lots for the purpose of securing a switch and a station. Among the first men to buy lots were R. T. Moon, John Balser, C. D. Colvin and A. B. Newman. The latter opened up the first stock of goods for sale, erecting a building in the east part of town for that purpose. Jacob Stamm, John Tuttle, John Starkey were subsequent owners of this business. The early blacksmiths were William Little, Joseph Leach and James Hamilton. The manufacturing interests of the place have been represented by several steam saw mills; at one time the village was a popular trading point and shipping point for lumber.

A postoffice was established at the village in 1859 and Jacob Oldacre appointed postmaster.

Curtisville was platted in 1873 for the following proprietors: R. T. Moon, Philip Staum, Boswell Colvin, William Spray, John Fouch Samuel Harbit, W. W. Colvin and J. W. Murden.

Curtisville has reached the climax of its growth and now is in the fourth act of its existence. There are not two hundred people in the village and the chief industry is the Curtisville Tile and Brick Company, manu-



facturing, as the name signifies, various sizes of drain tile and various kinds of brick. The town is not incorporated in any form and, like Hobbs, has no officers. The Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad runs through the town, stopping a few accommodation trains there daily. This is the only avenue of commerce there, intercourse being even cut off from the county seat, except by way of Elwood, in Madison county. Curtisville has one of the most modern public school buildings in the state of Indiana, it being a model recommended by the state board of health for other schools to pattern after.

#### HOBBS.

Hobbs was located by Henderson Hobbs on the Lake Erie & Western Railroad, on his farm in section 10. This occurred in 1878.

At the present, in 1914, the village of Hobbs has about two hundred people living there. The village has not grown very fast since its founding, due to the fact that other trading centers are very close in any direction. A flouring and saw mill are the chief industries of the place; there is a bank, newly started, and one or two general stores. The people of Hobbs have easy access to Tipton and Elwood by the route of the traction line. There are two doctors and no attorneys. The two large elevators are the most noticeable of the town structures and, with the newly established bank, attest to the prosperity of the town and community. There are two churches and a postoffice.

#### CICERO TOWNSHIP.

The first settlers in the township of Cicero were the Miami Indians, who resented the first few scattering white men who entered the territory to make settlement. The portion north of the Indian reserve line was occupied by these Indians, and was then called Hamilton county, but later was severed from the name by act of the Legislature, approved January 15, 1844, and the county named Tipton created. The Miamis were forced to relinquish their hold upon these lands in 1845 and were transported to the reservation set aside for them in the state of Kansas. The first permanent white settlements were made in the territory south of the reserve line, while that portion was still a part of Hamilton county. There were no entries at the government land offices prior to the year of 1834; in fact, there were but two during that year, Absalom Sumner and Philip W. Barger. During the following four years all of the remainder of this portion of the

township was entered, several land speculators, among them Stoughton A. Fletcher and Nichols McCarty of Indianapolis, taking a large portion of the ground. The name of the first settler in this locality known as the "Old Purchase" cannot be ascertained with any certainty. Suffice to say he came very early and pitched his rude hut in Hamilton county. One Charles Freel, a trapper, came early and settled in the eastern part of the township, but disappeared when the other settlers begun to build up homes.

From Wayne county, Indiana, in 1837, came Isaac J. Parker, and he settled one mile east of the present site of Tipton, where he lived until his death in the year 1866. Parker was a native of New Jersey. He encountered the usual strenuous hardships of the pioneer and was forced to carry on his ordinary trade at Strawtown, in Hamilton county, twelve miles distant. Joab E. Parker, a brother, came into the county about the same time and entered land farther south. He passed to his reward in 1859. In 1836 Thomas Corbin located in the eastern portion of the township, with no neighbor within a distance of five miles. Allen and James Goodpasture came in 1836, also, and remained until their death. Land was entered in this same year by Joseph Shank, and he moved his family thereon, died in 1882, and left a good estate to his widow. James Egler settled later in the western part of the township. He died in 1882. Land was purchased by William Bishop in 1835, but he did not make a settlement on it until a few years later; Daniel Smith also lived in the southern part as early as 1835 or 1836.

The Whisler brothers, John and Jacob, settled about two and a half miles east of Tipton prior to the year of 1830. Jacob Whisler was the first treasurer of the county, but later moved into Hamilton county. John Whisler moved, with his family, to Kansas in 1833. Near the opening of the year 1838, if not in that year, William Deal made a settlement in this township, and a trifle later John Emehiser emigrated here. Emehiser was a native of Pennsylvania and of German descent. His first inroad into Indiana was to Wayne county. In 1838, or a year later, William Dickson came, also Anson King. Samuel King was one of the largest owners of land here, at one time possessing over one thousand acres. He first entered land in 1835. John Forkner entered land south of Tipton in 1839. Dr. Silas Blount moved from Ohio and located just north of the Hamilton county line in 1841. The village of West Kinderhook was afterward established there by him. He was one of the first physicians to practice in Tipton county. He was also one of the first associate judges. For a period of forty years he followed diligently his practice and was esteemed by all

who knew him. In the eastern part of the township Jackson Reed settled at an early date. Records show that probably the first Methodist religious services in the county were held in his home. Harvey Goodykoontz located in the southern part of the township near the subsequent site of the Peru & Indianapolis Railroad. He, during his life, held the positions of justice of the peace and assessor, being the second of the latter officer in the county. His death occurred in 1882. Newton J. Jackson, John S. Ressler, Martin Prilliman, William Buffington, Jesse Brown, William H. Nelson, William F. Brady and others settled in or near the town of Tipton.

The majority of the early settlers of Cicero township came from the southern portions of Indiana, also many from Ohio and Kentucky. Many of the settlers moved north of the Miami reserve line, which lands were not open to purchasers before 1838, although there were many squatters prior to that date. It is appropriate to give the names of many of these men, without attempt to enlarge upon the personal qualities and courageous struggles to create a habitable residence in the wide and uncultivated lands. Some of them follow: John Beck, George Smith, Joshua Elison, Thompson Innis, Andrew Tucker, Peter Hyde, Joseph W. Jackson, William Donaldson, Benjamin Clifford, Daniel Haskett, John Clifford, William Buffington, Minor L. Thomas, James Basey, Joseph Van Buskirk, John C. Williams, David Webber, Alexander Smith, Lewis Jones, William Johnston, James Copley, George Bowser, Brighton Bailey, Thomas G. Carson, Samuel Downhour, John B. Carson, William Williams, Louis Beck, Richard Hall, John Laudig, Thomas Jackson, John Craighead, George Osler, Sr., George Rhodes, David King, Joseph Morgan, Michael Short, James Molden, Minor Mallory, Piatt Molden, John Bailey, James Fielding, Caleb Parish, Martin Kleyla, James Ragsdale (colored), David Lilly, Joseph Sumner, George Johnson, William Conoway, March Tucker, Sr., Samuel Paul, George Tucker, Squire Tucker, James Tichenor, Martin Smith, Timothy Tichenor, Simeon Yelton, Robert Barton, John McNeal, John Murphy, Frederick Smelser, Dr. Aaron A. Hensley, Alexander Pennock, William Bracken, Harrison A. Woodruff, George Kane, John Alexander, Conde Bishop, Milton W. Shafer, James King, Andrew J. McClannahan, Henry Kinder, William Ferguson, Jonathan Reed, Justice Meyers, Henry Shoemaker, Charles Meyers, John McCarty, Wilson Crowe, James Walker, Gurnsey Smith, Robert E. Davidson, James Daly, Andrew J. Redmon, David Robinson, Arthur Davis, Seth Buffington, Robert Davis, Joseph Goar, George Cloud, John Lyman, William B. Young, Flenning Eliston, James McElhaney, William Gregory, John W. Chambers, William Welshons, William Stivers, Daniel Welshons,

Andrew Evans, Reuben Childers, Daniel R. Redmon, Henry Goar, David J. Caldwell, Matt F. Goar, James Palmer, John Simmons, George Kelly, James McMurthy, George Motes, Jacob Miller, Henry Shirley, Samuel Miller, Solomon Hedrick, William McNeal, Milton Mozingo, George McNeal, James Sparks, Joseph Nelson, Jefferson Cook, Henry Shafer, Robert Stewart, Allen Hopkins, Aaron Steelman, William Innis, Elias R. Conner and David G. Wilks.

#### TOPOGRAPHY.

The first settlers of Cicero township were not pleased with the general topographical features of the land. They thought that the land was flat and low and would be difficult to drain. So strong was this opinion that it might be said to have been one of the causes of the tardy settlement of this district. However, the passing of years brought a well-defined idea—a change from the old. The altitude of Tipton above the sea is 875.5 feet, affording a natural water-shed and adequate fall for any drainage system. It has come to be a light task for every farmer to tile his land, and consequently added value is thereby given.

Although the struggle to make the soil of Cicero township valuable agriculturally was a terrific one, the ground within the locality may now be classed with the best in the state. It is deep, rich, tillable, and yields large crops annually. Superfluous water and timber have been eliminated; the water as waste, but the timber, comprising magnificent oaks, walnuts, beeches, ashes, was put to economic use. Little of this original timber is left to-day, but in many places a luxuriant second growth is springing up. Several small streams, of little consequence, including Cicero, Buck, Prairie, Turkey and Dixon creeks, flow through the township.

#### ORGANIZATION.

The first session of the board of county commissioners was held at the home of Jesse Brown, about one mile south of the present site of Tipton, on June 3 and 4, 1844. Nearly the first official act of this new board was to divide the newly created county into townships. Cicero, now the largest township in the county, was apportioned as follows: Beginning at the southeast corner of section 32, township 21 north, range 5 east, thence north six miles, thence west six miles, thence south six miles, thence east to the place of beginning. Afterward, the township was enlarged to its present dimensions, eight miles north and south and eight and one-half miles east and west.

Forty-three thousand five hundred and twenty acres are included at present in the township. In the spring of the year 1820 the land south of the reserve line was surveyed by William B. Laughlin, deputy United States surveyor, assisted by Charles H. Test. The latter gentleman afterward served in official capacities in Tipton county. The land north of the Miami reserve land was not surveyed until the winter of 1842-3.

#### ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

At the first meeting of the board of county commissioners mentioned above, elections were first ordered, to be temporarily held at the home of Jesse Brown, owing to its central location. At this same session, the township of Cicero was given two justices of the peace, to take care of the law and perform wedding and funeral ceremonies. In August of the year 1844 Jesse Brown was elected as the first justice of the peace, and commissioned for five years from the 20th day of that month. In September Elias R. Conner was appointed as constable, being the first for the township. It is recorded that he made a return of the Presidential election in that year, and for his services received the sum of thirty-seven and one-half cents. At the June session, 1844, the first assessment list was received by the commissioners. It had been prepared by Jesse Brown, acting under appointment by Nathan C. Bales, assessor of Hamilton county. For his work during the time of twelve and one-half days, he was allowed eighteen dollars and seventy-five cents.

At the June term of 1845, the county board authorized the congressional townships to elect trustees. The electors of congressional township 21 north, range 4 east, were directed to meet at the town of Canton (now Tipton), which town had been established the previous year, on the last Saturday in August, 1845, for the purpose of electing three trustees for the township for school purposes. The inspector of this election was Daniel Smith. In September of this year all elections were ordered to be held at the town of Canton. Jesse Brown, although acting as justice of the peace, in 1844, acted also as township assessor from March, 1846, to March, 1847, being then succeeded by Harvey Goodykoontz, and then by George Cloud. Daniel R. Redmon was the second man to be named as justice of the peace in the township, having been commissioned from 1845 to 1850.

## ROADS.

At the September term, 1844, the board of county commissioners divided the township north and south into three road districts, each two miles wide, but the roads were by no means improved and graded as we see them now. Highways were, at different times, made the subject of petitions, and work was done after permission was obtained from the board, but the work was productive of only temporary benefit. Especially during the wet seasons of the year did the roads loom up in their true colors, for they were usually impassable. The advantage of corduroy roads, or rather plank roads, was never had within Cicero township, for records show that a very few corduroys were laid at one time in the most sunken places. The first supervisors of roads in this township were David G. Wilks, Jesse Brown and Allan Goodpasture. The witness of the highly improved and convenient roads of today cannot well appreciate the conditions and character of the early-day road. One may drive across the township now in a couple of hours, but fifty years ago it was a matter of a day and sometimes longer time.

## HUNTING AND AMUSEMENTS.

The early game of the township was exceedingly plentiful; a farmer or settler never gave thought to the putting up of meat for the winter in the late fall, as the modern agriculturist does. There was always food within gunshot, necessitating but a few yards' walk from the cabin door. Deer, squirrels, wild turkeys, raccoons, mink, opossums and musk rats were to be seen on every side; in the territory near Cicero creek, black bears were frequently seen, and as often shot, their meat used for food and the thick skins for covering and protection against the severe weather. Gray wolves, catamounts and wild hogs abounded in the dense forests and were hunted mercilessly. The raccoon existed in great numbers, and the pelt of this wise little animal was much in demand, and was used as a medium of exchange. The statement of this latter fact may lead to some doubt, but it is to be remembered that the markets for grain and hog-meat were not yet in existence, and the necessities of the home were obtained by the barter of coon, deer and wolf skins. It is interesting to note the methods used in capturing these animals. The coon was hunted mostly with dogs, which were trained for the purpose. If the small animals took refuge in trees, they were either shot from the limbs or the tree felled so that the dogs might finish the work.

Traps or pens were used mostly in the hunting of the gray wolf. It was almost an impossibility to shoot them. Deer hunting occupied a very prominent place in the sports of the early settler. Fire-hunting was the favorite method. At night, hunters would climb into boats and proceed to the localities most frequented by the deer. In the bow of the boat was a light, arranged in the following manner: Two boards, of proper length, were nailed together, so as to form a right angle, the inner surface of each having been previously burned and charred until black. These were then fastened to the boat, and the light secured to the horizontal board. This, shining both upon it and the charred surface of the upright piece, would cast the entire boat and its occupants into profound shadow. The deer, coming to the water to drink, would see the light and nothing else. Their curiosity being aroused, they would walk close up, and thus be easy prey for the hunters. Bears were tracked down with dogs and then shot. Bears were very hard to capture by means of traps.

#### SPORTS.

Notwithstanding that the distances between settlements were long and intercourse difficult, the pioneer managed to create amusements sufficient for his needs. Dancing, foot races and shooting matches were frequently held. Skill with the rifle was a strong factor in the popular estimation of a man then, and the turkey or chicken shoots held were well attended and exciting affairs. Log-rollings and house-raising were usually turned into holidays and people for miles around would go to a log-rolling or house-raising for a frolic, the women joining, always being accompanied with a big dinner, followed with a dance. It was the custom for all the settlers within a given locality to gather at one place and erect a home in a day. A bountiful feast was always on hand and plenty of hard cider and whisky. It was the custom, and no one thought of the deteriorating effects, nor was any reform crusade inaugurated. During the harvest season a jug of whisky was in many fields. It must be said to the credit of the pioneer, that seldom did he partake of sufficient liquor to reach the drunken or maudlin stage.

#### FIRST INDUSTRIES.

Samuel King was perhaps the owner and proprietor of the first mill in Cicero township. Lumber sawing was the principal industry of this mill, although there were small buhrs for corn grinding. The motive power was water. About twelve bushels of corn was the capacity of one day's work.

The structure, an unpretentious one, stood on Cicero creek, two and a half miles southeast of the present site of Tipton, on land owned by Mr. King, but afterward known as the Mallory farm. At this time there were no railroads. The "Old Madison Road," which was chartered in 1831 and taken charge of by the state in 1836, under the "internal improvement system," was not completed to Indianapolis until the first of October, 1847.

The second mill within the township was constructed by Samuel King and William Buffington. It was situated on the north bank of Cicero creek, just west of the point where the Peru & Indianapolis railroad crossed the stream four years later. Timber sawing and the grinding of wheat and corn were the trades of this mill, and it was operated by steam power, the boiler and machinery having been hauled from Indianapolis by road, a distance of fifty miles. In 1851 a steam saw mill was erected within the reserve by George Kane and Newton J. Jackson, at a place later known as Jackson Station. On the completion of the railroad to Peru in 1854, thus forming a connection with the Wabash and Erie canal, a larger trade was built. In 1854 Thompson Innis also built a steam saw mill four miles west of Tipton, at a place known as Parker's Corner or Parker's Mill; this mill was operated by different persons until thirty-five years ago. In 1850, or near that year, Brighton Bailey, living two and one-half miles north of Tipton, had a horse mill for grinding corn. Any neighbor who desired to grind out corn, hitched his own horse to the mill-lever. Having no horse, the farmer paid a small fee for the loan of Bailey's animal.

#### CICERO TOWNSHIP IN 1914.

This township is at present the largest in the county, and also one of the largest and richest in the state of Indiana. There is a remarkable amount of wealth in this township, and it is divided among many citizens, not being accumulated under a few men's control. It is this universality of wealth which makes the great enterprises, the charitable attitude, and the strong support of any worthy movement, which characterize Cicero township. The soil is rich, bountifully rich, and the crops are very large and of first quality. Stock raising is practiced to a large extent in conjunction with the farming. It is needless to say that the most scientific and approved farm methods are used. It would surprise one to know the number of men who go each year from this township and others of the county to Purdue University, to attend the short course in agricultural science. It signifies progress and



prophesies accomplishments in the future beyond the realm of the magician's wand.

Adequate transportation means are afforded by the railroad and interurban lines, and an extensive and well improved system of gravel and macadam roads, so that the farmer finds it an easy task to ship his produce to the city markets. Telephones, rural free mail delivery, and automobiles are also factors in the modernizing of the farm home. Schools and churches are being improved every day, especially the former, as the consolidation system and vocational training are being introduced.

Driving in any direction from the city of Tipton, the stranger is impressed with the magnificence and commodious appearance of the farm homes and the orderly arrangement of the other buildings. This is the fruit of education.

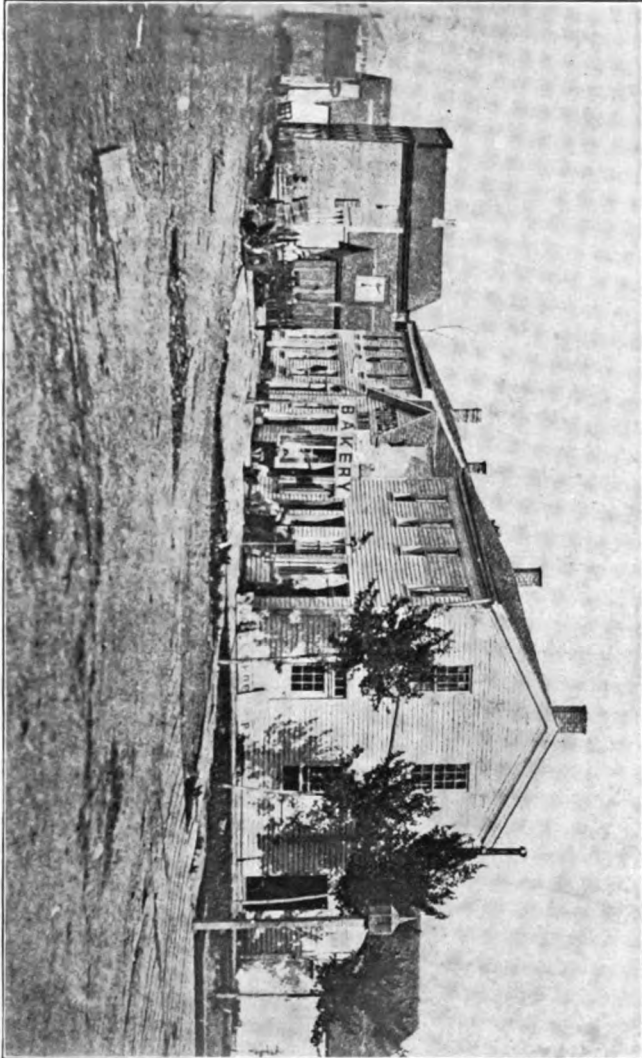
Too much praise cannot be given to the citizenship of Cicero township. The men are as a unit in any procedure which is for the public welfare. They not only contribute their efforts, but materially aid at the same time.

#### JACKSON STATION.

This is a very small settlement three and a half miles north of Tipton. The village owes its existence to the building of a steam saw mill in 1851 by Newton J. Jackson and George Kane in the vicinity. This was prior to the completion of the Peru & Indianapolis railroad in 1854. After the road was finished, trains began to stop at this station, a side track was laid and shipments were made on the line. The village continued to grow, rather slowly, and the shipments gradually increased. After the close of the Civil war, Elijah C. Elliott located at Jackson Station and established a general store. He also operated a stave and heading factory. In 1882 he erected an elevator of large capacity. Several small dwellings now mark the spot. But for an elevator the town would go out of existence, the postoffice having been abolished in 1909. They have a school house and a church. It has recently been abandoned as a railroad station and it will soon only be known as a common public road crossing.

#### WEST KINDERHOOK.

This village was laid off and surveyed in 1841, under the direction of Dr. Silas Blount. It was situated on the east half of the southwest quarter of section 32, township 21 north, of range 5 east. The plat was recorded in



LOOKING EAST FROM INDEPENDENCE STREET, TIPTON, 1870.



Hamilton county, of which that territory was a part, on September 4, 1841. There were thirty-one lots in the plat, sixty-six feet wide and one hundred and thirty-two feet deep. After a sale of a few lots, the growth of the village was suddenly and completely stopped. The building of the railroad a few years later two miles and a half west brought the new village of Buena Vista into existence, just south of the Tipton county line, and immediately West Kinderhook succumbed.

#### PARROTSVILLE.

Parrotsville was surveyed on September 29, 1853, by Edward M. Sharp, and the plat filed for record on October 5th of the same year. It was located on the railroad, on the west half of the southeast quarter of section 27, township 22, range 4, about one-half mile south of Jackson Station. Benjamin F. Goar was the proprietor. The recorded plat shows thirty-six lots, and of this number several were afterward sold by Mr. Goar. This village has now become practically extinct. Andrew J. McClannahan, for many years a justice of the peace of Cicero township, was one of the early dwellers in this village.

#### INDEPENDENCE.

This village was also named Parker's Mill, and was located four miles west of Tipton. The village was of so little consequence that it was never platted. A school house was built early by Jehu Van Buskirk, and the name "Independence" given the school, to signify that it was free from all alliances with any organization, having been built by private enterprise. Noah Parker was one of the earliest residents, and was the proprietor of the saw mill from whence originated the oft used name of Parker's Mill.

#### CITY OF TIPTON.

The first touch of the white man's hand on the spot now occupied by the city of Tipton was in 1835 and 1836, when Samuel King, a resident of Rush county, purchased several tracts of land in the wilderness from the government. He made frequent visits to this territory, then a part of Hamilton county. Strawtown, on White river, was the nearest trading post. King had the idea that a town on this site would be a good thing and would add to the value of the surrounding lands. Accordingly, on April 16, 1839, he laid out a town, which he named Kingston, on the northeast fractional

quarter of section 11, township 21 north, range 4 east. A plat was recorded on November 5, 1839, which shows forty-eight lots, each sixty-six feet wide and one hundred and thirty-two feet deep. The streets were sixty feet wide and the alleys sixteen and one-half feet wide. None of the lots were sold, and the sole inhabitants were the bears, deer, wolves and wildcats, and a few straggling Indians.

#### SELECTION OF SITE.

In January, 1844, Tipton county was created and a board of commissioners was appointed to locate the county seat. This body of men considered it a prime requisite that this seat of justice should fall near the middle of the county, which was ascertained to be what was known as McMurtry's prairie, about two and one-half miles north of the site later selected. But the title of the Miami Indians to the land north of the reserve line had not been entirely extinguished, and it was not considered advisable to build a town in their territory. Then the commissioners offered to receive propositions to donate ground for the county seat south of the reserve. Samuel King offered to give one hundred acres in fractional section 11, being the same section upon which he had, five years before, laid out the town of Kingston. His offer was accepted, and on October 16, 1844, the board met at the house of Jesse Brown and received the report of the locating commissioners. This body was allowed one hundred and fifty-nine dollars for their services.

#### LAYING OUT THE TOWN.

On the same day, William H. Nelson was appointed county agent, to lay off the new town, and he immediately gave bond of five thousand dollars to insure the faithful discharge of his duties, with Jesse Brown, Joseph Shank, Erasmus D. Thomas and Minor L. Thomas as sureties. The task of naming the new town now came before the county commissioners. John D. Smith, a member, and former resident of Ohio, suggested the name of Canton. The name was at once adopted. Nelson was authorized to sell not to exceed fifty lots, on the following terms: "One-fourth the amount that said lots shall bring shall be paid by the purchaser in six months, and the remaining three-fourths to be paid within eighteen months of the day of sale."

The technical description of the town is contained in the deed from Samuel King, and his wife, Delila King, to William H. Nelson, as county agent, made on December 18, 1844. It is as follows: "Beginning at a stone on the north side of Cicero creek, bearing tree, a walnut, south forty-nine

degrees east, distance thirteen feet, diameter seven inches, west twenty-five chains and sixty-eight links, to a stone, bearing tree, a beech, north thirty-six degrees west, distant five feet, diameter seventeen inches, thence north thirty-seven chains to an oak in the Indian boundary line, thence north seventy-nine degrees and twenty-five minutes east with the Indian boundary line twenty-six chains and eleven links to a past bearing tree, a hickory, north twenty-one degrees east, distance nine feet, diameter twenty-four inches, thence south forty-one chains and seventy-five links to the place of beginning, including one hundred acres, be the same more or less, and being a part of Fractional Section No. Eleven, in Township No. Twenty-one north, of Range No. Four east of Second Principal Meridian."

After the close of the special session in October, plans were at once made to complete the laying out of the town of Canton. First, it was necessary to clear the ground of shrubbery, trees and undergrowth, and thus enable surveyor John Criswell to locate the lots, streets and alleys. John D. Smith, Minor L. and Erasmus D. Thomas, Jesse Brown and a half dozen other men met for this purpose. For this work in cutting away the brush, each was allowed sixty-two and a half cents per day. Criswell at once made the survey, and was paid two dollars a day. This finished, a plat was made, acknowledged by William H. Nelson before Sylvester Turpen, recorder. This plat, known as the original plat, is composed of twenty blocks or squares, divided into one hundred and sixty-two lots, each sixty-six feet wide and one hundred and ninety-eight feet deep, with streets sixty-six feet wide and alleys sixteen and one-half feet wide. The total width of the plat east and west was sixteen hundred and twenty-four feet, north and south eighteen hundred and ninety-eight feet. The eastern boundary is East street; the western, the first alley west of West street; the northern, one hundred and ninety-eight feet north of Washington street; the southern, one hundred and ninety-eight feet south of Adams street. In the center of the plat was located the public square, which is one hundred and ninety-eight feet wide, east and west, and four hundred and twelve feet long, north and south. Everything was in readiness for the sale of lots, which must have begun in November, 1844, as the record of the commissioners' meeting at their regular December session shows that James Graves was allowed "Ten dollars for one day's service as auctioneer, in selling lots in the town of Canton," and Andrew Evans one dollar for clerking at the sale. By the first of March, 1845, the county agent had sold at public and private sale thirty-six lots.

## LOT SALES.

The following is the exhibit of the sales made at this time: Daniel Smith, lot 12, block 6, \$29; Lewis Jones, lot 9, block, 6, \$11; Silas Blount, lot 5, block 6, \$10.50; E. S. White, lot 4, block 6, \$10; Lewis Beck, lot 2, block 6, \$13.25; Jesse Frazier, lot 7, block 6, \$10.50; Jesse Frazier, lot 3, block 7, \$11.75; Daniel Lister, lot 10, block 6, \$10; James M. Chew, lot 10, block 11, \$10; James M. Chew, lot 10, block 7, \$11; Samuel Neese, lot 12, block 11, \$44; Samuel Neese, lot 8, block 11, \$52.25; Samuel Neese, lot 9, block 11, \$46.75; D. G. Wilks, lot 4, block 11, \$31.25; Newton J. Jackson, lots 2, 3, 6 and 1, block 11, \$60; George Tucker, lot 5, block 11, \$32.25; L. C. Fairre, lot 11, block 7, \$34; Daniel Welshons, lot 2, block 7, \$6.25; William Ballard, lot 2, block 15, \$37; Minor L. Thomas, lots 8, 9 and 12, block 7, \$52; J. Brown & Whisler, lots 1 and 2, block 10, \$55; Samuel Dale, lot 1, block 14, \$10; Samuel Dale, lot 1, block 15, \$10; I. N. Starkey, lot 3, block 15, \$10; Wilson Thompson, lots 4, 5 and 6, block 10, \$45; Wilson Thompson, lots 2, 3 and 6, block 9, \$47; total, 36 lots at \$702.75.

From the time of this report until the following September nineteen more lots were sold, being purchased by Charles A. Thurman, Jonathan Reed, Lewis Jones, James McMurtry, D. G. Wilks, I. Tucker, A. Brandon, John D. Smith, James Cassler and Milton W. Cassler. Henry Eshelman, Jeremiah Eshelman and Allan Goings became lot owners shortly afterward.

## TAVERNS.

By the year 1845 several log cabins had been built in the new town of Canton. In this year Daniel Smith built a double log cabin, on the site of the late frame Martindale block, and there he kept the first tavern. It was called the Canton House. In 1849 he began the erection of a building at the northwest corner of Main and Jefferson streets, but it was not completed when, in September, 1850, he traded it to Newton J. Jackson for a two-story frame house across the street, at the southwest corner, which had been built by Jackson in 1845 to serve as home and store.

Andrew J. Redmond, who afterward became sheriff, started another tavern in 1846, in a two-story log house located on the northwest corner of Main and Madison streets. In 1850 or 1851 William H. Nelson became the proprietor of the house.

In 1850 Thomas Jackson, one of the first county commissioners, erected a frame house on the ground occupied in the eastern room, located where the

Red Men's building now stands. In 1852 Harrison A. Woodruff opened a hotel on the site of the present Odd Fellows' building.

The Smith hotel was erected about the same time at the corner of Main and Jefferson streets, and also the City hotel, a three-story frame structure, on the present site of the city fire barn. John Long built a frame hotel on the corner of Madison and Main streets in 1865, which building was destroyed by fire in 1873. A new brick hotel was constructed on the same site, and it still exists, and is known as the Commercial hotel. It is a first-class hotel, large, neat, and well equipped with all modern hotel conveniences.

#### EARLY MERCHANTS.

The first merchants to locate in the town of Canton, later Tipton, were James Cassler, Newton J. Jackson, John S. Ressler and a Mr. White. Cassler was, in all probability, the first to enter the field. He conducted his business on the east side of the square, in a double log cabin, which stood on ground now occupied by the Dr. Newcomer block on Court street. In September, 1845, "on petition of divers freeholders, citizens of Canton and vicinity," he was granted by the board of county commissioners a license to sell groceries and retail spirituous liquors in the town of Canton, for the term of one year, his license fee amounting to ten dollars.

Newton J. Jackson also had a stock of goods prior to 1850, in a building at the corner of Main and Jefferson streets. Jackson was the first auditor and clerk of the county.

The first carpenters were Charles and Conde Bishop, who built a shop on East Jefferson street, immediately east of the alley between Independence and East streets. In 1847 William and Elijah Hall begun a tanyard, at the northeast corner of Jefferson and Independence streets. This was abandoned in 1882, owing to inability to compete with modern methods in tanning leather.

#### EARLY TIPTON.

The day when the government was asked to establish a postoffice at Canton, 1845, it was discovered that there was another postoffice named Canton in this state, therefore it behooved the people to select a new title. They christened the town Tipton, in honor of Gen. John Tipton, for whom the county was named. The postoffice was established and the first postmaster was John S. Ressler. A complete list of postmasters is published elsewhere in this volume.



At the beginning of the year 1849 the population of Tipton did not exceed one hundred people. The town existed splendidly on paper, but materially, the place was a mass of trees, underbrush, log heaps, stumps, and covered with wild vines and weeds. On the southeast of the courthouse square was a buttonwood swamp; on the north side was a slough, and a short distance west the ground was forever covered with a shallow sheet of water. The log cabins and few ramshackle frame houses were scattered promiscuously about, with no attempt to follow the platting of the streets. Cow paths might fittingly describe the roads which led into town. The mournful howling of the wolves, the bass notes of a bull frog, and the annoying hum of hordes of mosquitoes regaled the ear, a deer was killed in the public square, and wild game chased each other and were chased by the people through the principal streets of the town. News traveled slowly, there being no telegraph or steam, and the people of Tipton knew little, and cared less, of the events occurring in the outside world. Game was abundant for food, but wheat and corn were yet in a primitive state. Real estate was offered for a song, a favorite joke being that the land was offered by "fluid measure." Merchandise was transported in wagons and on horseback from Lafayette, Peru and Indianapolis, and the produce of the local farms was hauled to these places. Quinine and whisky were universal remedies for the sickness resulting from the miasma arising from the wet ground and slushy country nearby.

An old pioneer, describing his visit to Tipton during these days, relates:

"We went by way of Indianapolis and from there to Tipton over the worst railroad bed I had ever seen. The water rushed out from under the ties and the train ran but a little faster than a man could run. The train would stop anywhere and take on passengers, in fact, some places it did not stop at all, for it ran so slow that a man could get on without having the train to stop. When we got to Tipton, about twenty of us got out on the platform, there being no depot. One man remarked with an oath, that Tipton was the worst place he ever saw. That was the first time I ever saw a mud boat. It was loaded with a large log and we could see nothing but the oxen, the boat slipping over the mud like it was greased.

"I suppose there were twelve or fifteen small houses in the town. We then started to walk to the home of David Shockley, about seven miles west of the little village. We had to walk most of the way on logs by the side of the road to keep out of the water. It was in the month of April and it was quite cool. While my friend was acting as guide and was leading the way over the logs, I pushed him off the logs and he went into the water, which



**HIGH WATER, 1913—ADAMS AND INDEPENDENCE STREETS, TIPTON.**



was about two feet deep. After that he took straight ahead and did not try to walk on the logs any more. I had to wade ponds and several times slipped off the logs, and by the time we got to the home of David Shockley, I was about as wet as he was. There were plenty of wild geese, wild ducks, wild pigeons, prairie chickens and other wild game. I thought that the soil was good, but that it would take a lot of work and many ditches to bring it under cultivation. I understand there has been a great transformation in Tipton county. Big open ditches, the drainage, gravel roads, good farms and all the modern improvements of the age. At that time, I wouldn't have given a dollar an acre for the best section of land in the county."

By the year 1850 some advancement had been made and the population had practically doubled. Dr. Isaac Parker was the only physician, and James Recobs and Isaac Houser were added to the list of blacksmiths. John Anderson was the only cabinet-maker. William B. Young came in this year and for several years worked with Anderson, before establishing himself; the concern that he established is still in existence, being known as the Young Furniture Company. A bakery was kept by Louis Diehl in the house then adjoining the Tipton County Bank building. Fred Bennett, a German, and later of Pennsylvania, established a saddlery shop, being the first in town. Martin Prilliman moved here from Shielville and became the pioneer gunsmith of the town. George Boyer, a blacksmith, came in 1851.

#### CHOLERA EPIDEMIC.

By the year 1854 the people were in a contented state of mind. Ague and fever had been prevalent, it is true, due to the condition of the country, but, aside from these "shakings and burnings," there had been no alarming sickness. Near August 1, 1854, cholera seized upon the town, scourged the inhabitants, drove them from their homes, and began to fill rapidly the small graveyards. Everyone fled who was able, but, notwithstanding, they carried the dread bacilli with them and perished in strange homes. All live stock was left in pens and inclosures to starve to death or die for want of water. All would have done so, had it not been for the courage of one Mason Lyons, who went to each pen, and turned cattle, hogs and sheep free, to roam at will in the woods. Business was ceased; stores were closed, and artisans put aside their tools. Men did not meet in joyous groups on the street corners, but stood a distance from each other and conversed with awe of the impending plague. The quiet of a funeral pervaded the town. Isaac Parker, John H.

(7)

Barker and Absalom M. Vickrey were the only doctors here at the time; Peter Bert and Dudley Newman assisted in the care of the stricken. There is no record giving the accurate number of persons afflicted with the cholera, but the deaths in the town totaled at least twenty. Had not the majority of people left their homes the casualties would have been greater. After a month of trepidation, sorrow and courageous struggle, the epidemic succumbed to the efforts of the doctors and caretakers, and the families began to return to town. No other epidemic of consequence has since struck Tipton.

#### INCORPORATION AS A TOWN.

The town charter, which had been forfeited many years previously, was renewed in 1872 and an incorporation effected, with the following officers, who were elected on June 26, 1872: Trustees, George W. Boyer, Absalom M. Vickrey, B. M. Blount, Thomas S. Armstrong and C. A. Negley; clerk, William H. Clark; assessor, Jesse M. Morgan; treasurer, Robert W. Wright; marshal, Thomas Paul. It was during the early existence of this town corporation that the historic Jefferson street canal was dug, the street in places being excavated to a depth of ten feet. The object was for the surface drainage for all of the north part of town. All evidences of this canal have long since disappeared.

#### THE MODERN TIPTON.

Prior to the year 1880 Tipton stood still; there was no incentive to progress and development. A lethargy seemed to have taken hold of the people, and pessimism, vice and weak ideals characterized the town, and it is even known that men went to other parts of the state from here and refused to register their home town as Tipton, preferring strangers to be in ignorance of the fact that they resided in such a town as Tipton. The business houses were low, ramshackle affairs, generally frame and one story in height. Business of any kind outside of the saloons was not profitable, no enterprises for the good of the town were inaugurated, and even the law could not successfully cope with the disorder prevailing. This reputation was state wide, and it has been a long, hard struggle for the town to regain its lost prestige, but it has done so, beginning the fight in the year 1880.

In that year there was an incentive, for the first brick building was erected. This was through the efforts of a Methodist minister who constructed on the spot where Leatherman's furniture store now stands, a new brick church house. This gave the idea to the people, and in other places two-story

brick buildings began to be put up. This demand for good structures has continued until the present day, and now there is no town in the state of the size of Tipton with superior business and office blocks. The buildings are large, airy, well lighted and adapted to the most modern ideas of store buildings.

#### INCORPORATION.

In the early part of the year 1884 the town of Tipton took the dignified name of the "city" of Tipton. The first city election was held on March 11, 1884, and the officers elected were as follows: Thomas S. Armstrong, mayor; David J. Caldwell, clerk; Charles Nicholson, treasurer; Joseph Priliman, marshal; Jacob Hoover, assessor; Fred Waffler, Melvin L. Bowlin, William Picken, Elbert H. Shirk, John Langan and Addison Haskett, councilmen. Since this election J. E. Rumsey, James I. Parker, S. D. Rouls, S. G. Young, L. B. Nash, N. S. Martz, W. A. Compton and J. A. Lewis have served the city as mayor. The officers in 1914 are: J. A. Lewis, mayor; J. H. Small, clerk; W. S. Walker, treasurer; E. E. Myerly, Charles Richman, August Pape, William Ressler and Fred Fox, councilmen.

#### PUBLIC UTILITIES.

The Tipton Light, Heat and Power Company was established in the year 1888, and in 1892 the Citizens' Gas Company came into existence. In the year 1913, however, the Indiana Gas Light Company bought out this latter company, and now supplies the city of Tipton with gas, piped from West Virginia, through the depot at Elwood. The gas is natural and of excellent quality.

The Tipton Electric Light and Water Works is a municipally owned plant, established in 1898. The water works station was constructed in 1894-5, at a cost of thirty-five thousand dollars, and the electric light was added several years later.

Tipton has the honor of being the first town in the state of Indiana to have a street paved with brick. This was in 1890. The nearest street paved with brick to Tipton was in Bloomington, Illinois, and the city council of Tipton journeyed to that town to inspect the work. Returning home, the council immediately ordered a brick paved street, and accordingly two and a half blocks were laid on Jefferson street, the brick used being common building brick. Remarkable as this may seem, this paving lasted from 1890 until three months ago, January, 1914, when it was resurfaced with vitrified

brick. There are now twelve miles of brick paved streets in Tipton. This is a larger number of feet per capita than can be claimed by any other town in Indiana.

The sewerage system is in good condition, and comprises about twelve miles of piping, for surface and sanitary drainage.

#### LAKE ERIE & WESTERN SHOPS.

One of the greatest factors in the development of industrial life in the city of Tipton is the Lake Erie & Western railroad shops. Tipton is a division point of this road. From three hundred and fifty to four hundred men are employed in these shops, and the monthly payroll runs about thirty thousand dollars. Negotiations have been under way for several months to improve and enlarge these shops, so that at least one hundred more men may find employment there. The feature of the improvement is to be the enlarging of the railroad mileage around the shops from twelve miles to twenty-five. The railroad company will probably double the scope of the shops, and a larger tract of additional ground purchased. The round house, paint shops and car repair shops all will undergo extensive improvements.

#### CITY PARK.

In the past years Tipton has had nothing in the way of a public park, but at present the city has become the possessor of an attractive bit of ground, to be beautified and decorated for the comfort and pleasure of the public. The ground under consideration is a tract of twenty-six acres, situated at the terminus of South West street, within easy walking distance of any part of town. Beauty of trees, streams and landscape make this location particularly desirable. The park was purchased by public subscription. It is the plan to plant many new trees within the grounds, each one to be a memorial tree. Part of this land was obtained from the county, after the original tract had been purchased. Very much of the park grounds are subject to overflow, but by the dredging, straightening and widening of Cicero creek, this will be overcome. The park sentiment was aroused by the holding of mid-summer chautauquas in the honeysuckle thickets, where a rural atmosphere gave the people a desire for a near-home outing.



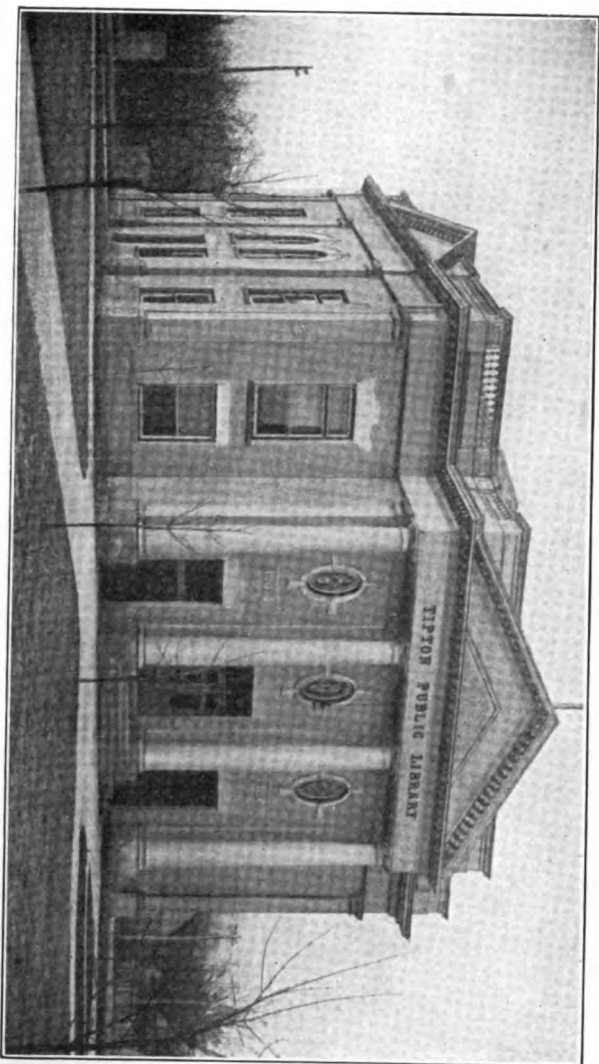




**TIPTON CITY PARK, 1914.**



**FOURTH OF JULY SCENE. TIPTON, 1909.**



TIPTON PUBLIC LIBRARY.



## PROSPECTIVE TIPTON.

Whatever progress has been made by the city of Tipton during the last years, and it is great, is but a foreword, a prophecy, to the advancement which is assured in the next score of years. Elements are being introduced, the character of the citizenship is so strong, and demand is continually made for larger working capacity, that make it certain that it will grow, prosper and forever atone for the unfortunate days thirty years ago. It is a clean city in every way, and this is no mean factor in the determination of its success. Undoubtedly the city is now the best of its size in the state, and the purpose of the citizens is to keep it the best of its size, no matter what the size becomes. The intellectual standard of Tipton is high, and so is the moral. Business is thriving and is rapidly growing; schools are improving, and religious and social features are every day coming to have a stronger place in the life of Tipton. The established standard of citizenship makes it a desirable city in which to live and, owing to its splendid transportation facilities, business men of Indianapolis are seeking homes here, where they have church, school, library and other home advantages.

## TIPTON PUBLIC LIBRARY.

In the fall of the year 1900 the first definite plans were made in the city of Tipton for the establishment of a free public library. The educational and pleasurable effects of such an institution were realized, and the strong need of the advantages perceived in the life of the city. At this time the schools were beginning to be improved to a great extent, and in connection with this the need was felt perhaps stronger than in any other way. It was at a meeting of the Literary and Suffrage Club that the plans were first made. The new library law went into effect the following year, and Tipton was ready at once to take advantage of it. The city was the first in the state of Indiana to organize under this new law. Early in the spring of 1901 the library association opened the library to the public in the court house. A book "show" was held and more than five hundred volumes were donated, many of them being valuable. The library was supported by voluntary contributions. The officers were the same as they are in 1914.

Just a year later, in answer to a request by Mrs. Ida Matthews, a letter was received from Andrew Carnegie, offering a gift of ten thousand dollars for library purposes, with the understanding that the city guarantee and give a fund of one thousand dollars a year for the maintenance of the proposed

library. The city council immediately went into session and voted to accept this timely proposition. Steps were taken at once to begin the construction of the library building. The city council purchased the Gilbert property at the corner of Madison and Independence streets, and a building committee was appointed, including the following: S. G. Young, A. H. Pence and B. F. Vice, representing the city council, and Mrs. Ida Matthews and M. W. Pershing for the library board. Bids were asked for, and Ed Henry of Tipton was awarded the contract. All necessary preparations were made and the cornerstone of the structure was laid on Wednesday, October 15, 1902. The building was dedicated the next year, the Masonic order of Tipton having charge of the ceremony.

Within a year after the dedication of the library building the library was perpetually endowed with the gift of five thousand dollars prompted by the noble impulse of Mrs. Nannie R. Shirk, interest of which is used for library purposes. Not only was this a gift inspired by the highest patriotism and kindness of the giver, but it supplied the library with funds which insure its everlasting existence and usefulness. The endowment was made in honor of the late E. H. Shirk, and each book purchased from this endowment is stamped "From the E. H. Shirk Endowment Fund," thus forever reminding the people of this noble woman whose husband was the personification of intellectual citizenship and whose soul desire was the education of the children. In fact, the work of getting the institution into the city of Tipton developed many heroes and endeared the workers forever in the hearts of Tipton. Every member of the board and committee deserves praise, chief among them being Mrs. Ida Matthews, who gave her untiring efforts to the success of the enterprise. Mrs. Matthews is now the librarian, and under her management the institution is growing every month. In April, 1914, there were three thousand five hundred and eleven readers enrolled, and the total number of books was six thousand six hundred and sixty-four. A singular record is the fact that during the year 1913 there were eleven thousand adult books read and six thousand juvenile books. In almost every other library the number of juvenile books read is in the majority.

The grounds in which the library stand are beautified with smooth, well-kept lawns, flowers and cement walks. Each tree in the park is a memorial tree, a record of which is kept upon a chart hung within the library building.

## TIPTON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The Tipton Chamber of Commerce was organized March 24, 1914, succeeding the Tipton County Commercial Club, which was organized in April, 1911, and during its existence has been a useful adjunct to organized effort in civic and industrial life in the community. The idea in the reorganization was to broaden the scope of the work of the Commercial Club and increase its activity in matters connected with civic, industrial and business affairs where the efforts of unorganized individuals would be futile. In the ordinary affairs of every community there are many things that being "everybody's business is nobody's business" and the chief purpose of the Chamber of Commerce is to provide the community with a medium through which results, often far-reaching in importance, may be had through organized effort.

The Chamber of Commerce is incorporated and its articles of association and by-laws provide for its government by a president, vice-president, secretary and treasurer, who, with twenty-six others, constitute a board of directors of thirty members. Each director is either a member of the executive committee or is the chairman of a standing committee, of which there are twenty-four, in addition to the executive committee, as follows: Auditing, membership, public utilities, retail interests, professional interests, labor, insurance, law, general civic improvements, housing, entertainments, public health, relief and charities, taxation, street and sewer improvements, good roads, conventions, farming interests, new industries, publicity, safety, and public comfort. The duties of these committees are such as their titles indicate.

The officers and directors are as follows: President, W. A. Compton; vice-president, John Albershardt; secretary, Edward Daniels; treasurer, Mel W. Hobbs; H. A. Binkley, J. E. Booth, C. C. Bryan, Walter Carter, J. R. Coleman, F. E. Davis, Dr. H. E. Grishaw, Louis R. Haas, Abe Kirtley, John P. Kemp, Ralph D. Leatherman, N. R. Lebo, B. F. Leavell, Omer Legg, John Langan, W. E. May, Joseph Meindering, W. N. McGraw, John R. Nash, C. W. Ramsay, Dr. H. G. Read, F. M. Roode, A. H. Surface, John E. Shirk, M. T. Sheil and S. G. Young.

There are about one hundred and fifty active paying members of the Chamber. The Chamber meets four times each year, the executive committee twice and the board of directors once each month and the standing committees whenever they have business to occasion a meeting.

The Tipton Chamber of Commerce gives every promise of accomplish-

ing a great deal of good for the city of Tipton and the surrounding country in its various activities.

#### TIPTON FACTORIES.

Several canning factories are found in Tipton and in Tipton county, and these offer employment to many persons and also give the farmers an opportunity to dispose of certain crops readily. The Fame Canning Company, owned by Grafton Johnson of Greenwood, is located in Tipton. Tomatoes, corn and peas are canned in this plant, where several hundred persons find employment during the canning season. The Snider Preserve Company also maintains a plant near Tipton, where large quantities of tomato pulp are manufactured. From fifty to seventy-five men are given employment in this plant. There are four other canning factories located in Tipton county. The canning industry was established in Tipton county in 1890 by the late Mayor N. S. Martz. By the analysis of soil made by Purdue University it became known that the black loam soil was peculiarly adapted to the culture of tomatoes, and, taking advantage of this announcement, Mr. Martz established a canning factory, and the quantity and quality of the Tipton county tomato is known in all the markets in the United States.

Another important industry is the Oakes Manufacturing Company. In this plant incubators and incubator supplies are manufactured. The company conducts a mail order business and local business men say that it is not unusual to see an immense truck load of incubators leaving the factory to go to all parts of the world. About one hundred men are employed in this factory. The business of the company is said to increase steadily from year to year on account of the fact that it controls many of the best patents on devices used in connection with the poultry business.

Tipton has two buggy factories, the Binkley Buggy Company and the Charles Bros. Carriage Factory. The Binkley company manufactures from twelve hundred to fifteen hundred buggies a year and employs from sixty to seventy men. The products of the factory are shipped to all parts of the country. The Charles Bros. factory is a smaller concern that specializes in a higher grade vehicle. About twenty-five men are employed there.

The J. J. McIntosh broom factory is one of the largest in Indiana and its reputation extends to several states. The demand for the output is beyond its manufacturing capacity, which is about fifty dozen a day.

## CITY FINANCES.

By the treasurer's report for the city of Tipton at the close of the year 1913, the following is learned:

From the general fund there are expenditures amounting to \$23,483.14, and the monies coming into this fund amount to \$23,477.84, leaving a balance of \$5.30.

The judgment fund amounts to \$2,000.

The library fund amounts to \$1,777.94.

The county treasury's fund amounts to \$70.97.

The school fund amounts to \$1,103.12.

The special fund amounts to \$1,977.06.

The interest fund amounts to \$6,036.54.

The sinking fund amounts to \$11,123.64.

The electric light fund amounts to \$39,843.31.

The water works fund amounts to \$15,140.33.

The street fund amounts to \$16,712.79.

These funds are stated in terms of the amount of money which came into the funds during the year, and omitting the expenditures made from the same.

The debt of the city of Tipton on January 3, 1910, was \$71,243.04. On January 1, 1914, this amount had been decreased to the sum of \$31,221.48. This applied to streets alone. The other city indebtedness in the 1910 month of January was \$73,099.77, and on January 1, 1914, \$55,330.85. Thus, the total debt of Tipton has been reduced from \$144,342 in January, 1910, to \$86,552.33 in January, 1914.

## POSTOFFICE HISTORY.

From the postoffice department at Washington, D. C., the following list of postmasters who have served at Tipton, the county seat, was obtained John S. Ressler, appointed November 28, 1845; Isaac Parker, appointed May 11, 1857; Samuel L. Knisell, March 16, 1861; David Knisell, January 14, 1863; William Stivers, January 20, 1864; Stephen Lowley, November 4, 1864; Robert M. Roberson, July 18, 1885; John M. Robinson, August 17, 1889; B. W. S. Ressler, October 6, 1893; James B. Johns, September 18, 1897; Marvin W. Pershing, September 26, 1901; M. W. Kinder, January 31, 1910; Frank S. Vawter, February 19, 1914.

The man with the longest record of service as postmaster is Stephen



Lowley, who served twenty years, and M. W. Pershing is second, with eight years and five months. The first important change in the postoffice at Tipton was in 1873, when the money order business was established. In 1882 the office was changed from the fourth class to the third or presidential class. Two years afterward, in 1884, the office was destroyed by fire. In 1902 the office became a second class office; in this same year the international money order business was established. The first rural route was in 1899, but in 1905 a county rural free mail delivery system was inaugurated. The city free mail delivery was established on February 1, 1909, and at the same time a sub-station was established near the Lake Erie & Western depot. The postal savings bank was installed in the year 1911, and in 1913, the parcel post system. This increased demand for work has come to necessitate larger working capacity. Negotiations are now under way for a federal building, which promotion seems assured of success in the near future.

## CHAPTER VI.

### TOWNSHIPS (CONTINUED).

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#### JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP.

Jefferson township occupies the southwestern corner of Tipton county, and has the following boundaries: On the north, Prairie township; on the east, Cicero township; on the south, Hamilton county, and on the west, Clinton county. Thirty-nine square miles are embraced within the township. The general land surface is similar to that of the county as a whole, namely, level, with occasional undulating areas, and at one time considerable tracts of low, marshy ground. Near the western border of the township there was at one time several hundred acres of wet prairie, almost entirely free from timber with the exception of a dense growth of willows, scrub oak and other small shrubs. The soil in the southern part is of a light color, sandy in spots, while the level land is black and thick, very deep and of high productive value.

Dixon creek rises in section 7 and flows in a westerly direction, and Jericho creek flows through sections 21, 22 and 23 and unites with Cicero creek in section 24. Cicero creek passes through the southern part of the township and is easily the foremost stream in this county, affording an outlet for most of the other streams. The southeastern corner of the township is drained by Prairie creek and a few small tributaries.

#### EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The very first white settlers who came into Jefferson township have left nothing to establish their identity. Their names have been wrapped in the shroud of time, and their deeds while here were not of consequence sufficient to leave definite trace. Squatters came and went, after dwelling in rude shelters along streams for days and weeks, deriving their sustenance from the game of the forest, and making no effort to improve the land. These men disappeared with the incoming of permanent and serious pioneers, to seek other homes in advance of the rush of civilization.

Barnett Stepp was one of the first men to locate here. He moved his family to the southern part of the township in 1835, and took out a claim, which he entered at the government land office one year later. Stepp was a native of Kentucky, but had lived for a number of years in the southern part of the state before coming to Tipton county. He was a man of little or no worth; he made a few unimportant improvements, and lived the life of an animal, with little personal pride or ambition. Another settler, who came in a few years later, stopped at Stepp's cabin and took dinner with the pioneer family. He described his visit thus: "The small cabin was about ten by fifteen feet in size, with no floor and but an indifferent stick chimney. There was no window, save an opening in the wall, which was covered with oiled paper. The furniture was in keeping with the mansion, and consisted of a few rude stools and benches, and an apology for a bedstead, made by driving a post into the ground floor, to which were fitted rough poles reaching to the wall of the cabin. A fire-place in one end of the building answered the two-fold purpose of heating and cooking." This same visitor relates that the dinner consisted of a pot of bear meat, with greens and hoe-cake, while one dollar would have bought double the amount of clothing worn by the entire family. Stepp was obliged to exert himself more when the country became more thickly settled, in order that he might make a living. He finally succeeded in clearing a small space for a farm, where he lived until his death in 1852. He is described as being "good-natured, harmless and illiterate."

A son-in-law of Stepp, named Horton, came to the township in the summer of 1836, and located a short distance east of the claim belonging to his father-in-law, where he entered one hundred and sixty acres of land. He was an old riverman and had engaged in steamboating on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers for a number of years, making considerable money, which enabled him to improve his land. He was an indefatigable worker and his orchards were considered the finest in the township. However, he was eccentric and had many peculiar habits. He was fond of high fences, which he constructed twenty rails high, and locked the corner of each panel so firmly that no storm could shake them loose.

Hugh Alexander and Archibald Small settled in the southern part of the township in 1837, near the county line, where the latter entered land in section 35. Alexander purchased forty acres of Small, but remained in the township only a short time, when he disposed of his property and left the country, to the great delight of the people, who had found him an undesirable.

In the next year a few more families came in, among them those of John

Deal and his brother-in-law, Benjamin Allen, and James W. Bodkin. The first named entered land in the western part one year after his arrival, but made no very extensive improvements, being what might be termed the drone of the settlement. Allen entered land in the same vicinity and resided on his possession until 1848, at which time he disposed of it and left the settlement. Bodkin entered land, but did not move upon it until a few years later, though he erected a cabin and made other small improvements. He was a bachelor and for a number of years lived with his brother on the place, doing their household duties. They were regular "women" in the opinion and judgment of the neighbors.

The following were other settlers who arrived prior to 1839: Jason Overman, John McKinsey, Jonathan Endicott, Sherwood Allen, John M. Holmes, Thomas Cooper, Alexander Mills, Robert Smith, Jacob Johns, William Turpen, William Wallace and William Black. Overman entered land in 1838, but did not move into the township until sometime later. He settled in the southern part, and was ever connected with the best interests of the country, dying about the year 1871. His son, Nathan R. Overman, was once circuit court judge and a successful lawyer of Tipton, and Emsley A. Overman, another son, was a clerk of the court and a successful newspaper man, and died in 1914, while a deputy clerk of the court.

McKinsey settled also in the southern districts, and was joined a few months later by his son, John, Jr., who made the first improvements on the farm, later owned by John Straley. Allen squatted a short distance south of Tetersburg, and was the first cobbler in the township, a trade at which he worked for a number of years. Holmes secured land near the western border of the county, and was one of the early teachers in the township schools. Cooper settled on the southern county line where the village of Ekin stands, and served as the first justice of the peace in Jefferson township. A son came to the county in company with his father, and lived here for fifteen or twenty years. Mills settled in the south part of the township, and was always known as a good citizen and a Quaker. He afterward removed to Liberty township. Robert Smith located near the village of Goldsmith, and Loke located near Tetersburg, where he built the first blacksmith shop in the township. He later removed to the Western states.

In the year 1836 John D. Smith, a native of Ohio, came to Indiana in company with several land seekers, and passed through the western part of Tipton, then Hamilton county, on a tour of observation. He selected land in section 24, near the southeast corner of the township, and made an entry, after which he went back to his native state, where he married and remained

until 1839, when he again came west with the intention of improving his real estate. He was elected a member of the first board of county commissioners in 1844. He was accounted one of the most valuable men in the history of the early township and county.

Prior to 1840 there was not much settlement made of a permanent nature. The fact that a majority of the newcomers were men of moderate means was a strong cause for this condition. Among those who entered lands in an early day, but did not improve them, were: Daniel Howe, Sylvester Heaton, Greenup Holman, Levi Clark, William Amber, Richard Spalding, Edison Bennett, Nathan Kirk, Allen Bond, Ross McNeill, Isaac Miller, John McMullen, Jacob Gregg, James Bromthall, Perry Alexander, Hiram Price, John B. Callicote, John Thompson, Isaac Scott, Thomas W. Carter, R. G. Wood, Fred Scott, William McClure, Samuel Walker, William Coutts, Stephen Spraker, James McMary, Dickson Hunt and Thomas Gilfallen. Several of these men made extensive entries with the purpose of gaining a rich profit with the advance of land prices, but in this they were disappointed and some of them were forced into severe financial straits.

Among the settlers of 1838 and 1839 were: Levi Dunn, who stopped in the southern part; Abram Ploughe, south of Tetersburg; John Williams, a Virginian; Charles Winders, who located in the south; James and Joseph Goar, who entered land near the southern boundary. Joseph Goar was one of the first associate judges of Tipton county.

Near 1840 a few settlements were made north of the Indian boundary, in the Miami reservation, the settlers obtaining permission of the Indians to make temporary improvements. The first of these pioneers was George Teter, who squatted near the present site of Tetersburg, where he remained for seven years, waiting for the land to come into market. He was a native of Virginia. Eli and Asa Teter, sons of the above man, came in about the same time and were joined by George Phares, also from the Old Dominion.

In 1839 Archibald Montgomery, a Kentuckian, in company with a party of hunters, passed through the northern part of the township and camped near the present site of Normanda. Being pleased with the country, Montgomery marked out a claim, with the intention of entering land as soon as it came into the market. In the meantime, he constructed a cabin on his claim, to which his family were moved in 1841, meeting no hostile sentiment on the part of the Indians then in the vicinity. David Kemp came to the township in 1840 and located a claim in the western part, near the village of Kempton, where he built a cabin and moved his family one year later. Andrew Evans, a Virginian, made a claim in section 34, the reserve, near Nor-

manda. Evans came to Indiana from Kentucky in 1841. He served the township as justice of the peace several years. Other settlers who located in the northern part of the township were Edward Jackson, who entered land a short distance south of Normanda in 1841; Daniel Stephens, who settled about one and a half miles east of the same place; William Richardson, who took out a claim east of Normanda; Elijah Stanridge, east of Normanda one mile; and James Foster, near Goldsmith.

The first wheat to be sowed in Jefferson township was by Arch Small. John D. Smith was the second man to make an effort at wheat raising, realizing about eight bushels per acre from his crop.

The first settlers of Jefferson township had great difficulty in obtaining the necessities of life such as clothing and groceries. The absence of markets accounted for this. Money was little known as a medium of exchange; the farmers traded their crops and animal skins for the articles desired, which were supplied by a produce collector, who gathered up the ginseng, beeswax, deer skins, honey, etc., for which he exchanged calico, groceries and other commodities at ruinously high prices. The nearest market place was the small village of Cicero, in Hamilton county, sixteen miles from the southern settlement, this distance trebled when the condition of soil and roads is taken into consideration. A trip to this market was undertaken with great hardship and suffering, not mentioning loss in time. The first wheat raised, mentioned above, was cut with an old-fashioned hand-sickle, tramped out by horses and hauled to Lafayette for thirty-seven and a half cents per bushel, the second crop, as stated before, brought fifty cents a bushel. The first barrel of salt was brought to the township by Mr. Smith, who obtained it at Cicero, paying twelve dollars and twelve and one-half cents for it.

#### FIRST IMPROVEMENTS.

The first orchard was planted by John Horton on his place about the year 1837. He transported the young trees from one of the southern counties. John D. Smith set out the second orchard. The first frame house in Jefferson township was built at the village of Normanda in 1848 by M. P. Evans. John D. Smith erected the first hewed log dwelling in the township in the year 1838, and twenty years later built the first brick residence, the third of the kind in the county at that time. Squire Tucker and Frank Wheatley were the next parties to improve their farms by brick houses. The first mill in Jefferson was built by Elijah Stanridge in 1845, and it stood about one mile east of Normanda. It was a simple structure, built of un-

hewn logs, which rested on four large posts, driven into the ground. The machinery consisted of two "niggerhead" buhrs and a coarse muslin bolting apparatus, all of which was operated by horsepower, each person furnishing the team to grind his own grist. Another early mill was located a few miles south of the southern boundary in Hamilton county, which mill was patronized considerably by Jefferson township farmers. Daniel Stephens owned a mill in the northern part of the township for nine years.

The Normanda steam flouring mill was erected in 1854, and bought shortly afterward by Richardson and Vandevender. It was a two-story frame building, contained two runs of buhrs, with saw mill attached, and ground grain besides manufacturing lumber. Different parties operated this mill for several years, until finally it was moved to Goldsmith. At the village of Tetersburg, Mr. Phares built and operated a saw mill. A large steam saw mill was built in the southern part of the township in an early day. In 1874 F. M. Mozingo erected a large steam saw mill in Kempton, and it was later run as a heading factory. The Goldsmith mill was brought to the village in 1878 from Normanda by Ebal Teter.

Another early industry of the township was the Tetersburg tannery, operated by William Bunch from the year 1849 until 1856.

#### OTHER EARLY STATISTICS.

The first death in Jefferson township was that of the wife of Archibald Small, in 1839. A Mrs. Higer died the next year. The Tetersburg cemetery was set apart in 1847.

The first marriage is supposed to have been that of Archibald Small and Mary Ann Coutts in 1841. Hugh Miley and Rebecca Mills were married the latter part of the same year.

Among the first births was that of Melissa Smith, daughter of John D. Smith.

#### EARLY ELECTIONS.

The first election in Jefferson township after the organization of the county was held at the residence of Jerry Dunn, near the southern boundary of the township. This was in the latter part of 1844. The second place of holding elections was at the house of Stephen Blevins, near the village of Jericho, or what was the village, in the southern part of the township. J. D. Smith's dwelling was used for a voting place, and also the home of John Longfellow. Elections were held at the latter place until the school house

at Tetersburg was decided upon as a place. The township was later divided into two precincts, with voting places at Goldsmith and Kempton.

There were seventy-four voters living within the township in 1846. The first trustee of the township, after the law providing for one trustee went into effect, was John D. Smith, who served several terms. Joseph Goar, Hiram Fulkerson, Webb Crane, Isaac Dick, D. M. Foster, James V. King, H. H. Bunch, G. W. Epperson, Charles Fostrom were other early trustees.

Joseph Goar had as a rival candidate, Sylvanus Bouse, a strong rival in the township. The election resulted in a tie vote between these men. Good-naturedly they decided to toss a coin and the lucky guesser, "heads or tails", would take office. Goar was the victor.

#### JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP IN 1914.

Jefferson township has, in the last twenty years, developed along the same scale as other portions of Tipton county. Her farmers have made every effort to make their lands equal to the reputation borne by the county as a whole. Naturally, farming is credited as being the principal industry, but hand in hand with this vocation is the business of stock raising and fruit growing, and either one of them might be termed the principal vocation of the township. Almost every farmer raises stock of some kind, and as one third of the township was prairie land, it is especially valuable for grazing purposes. Fruit is grown extensively, probably the principal orchard being that of J. D. Smith, Jr. He manages his orchards on strict scientific principles, and in the state exhibition has never failed to capture his share of honors.

The character of the farmers and the citizenship of this township is very high, and her educational and religious institutions are complete and progressive. The Lake Erie & Western railroad line, running east and west through the township, is a convenient avenue of communication for the people, while the telephone, rural free mail delivery and gravel roads all unite to supply quick and easy intercourse with the outside world. The average size of the farms in this community is about eighty or ninety acres, but the land value runs to near two hundred and twenty-five dollars per acre in some places. With this value attached to the soil, it is incumbent upon the farmer to utilize every available foot, which he does. In the interests of the county the citizens of Jefferson township are always willing to aid with their best efforts, and financially to a substantial extent. Lag-



gards are few; all the citizens are "live wires." The towns and villages are in a prosperous condition, and rank among the best in middle Indiana. Practically every farmer in this township is connected by telephone communications, with both local and long distance services.

#### JERICHO.

This is a village of the dead, a relic of antiquity. Even the exact location of this abortive town is a matter of conjecture, although most of the knowing ones place it in the southern part of the township, in section 23. Its founders were Jerry Dunn and Caswell Boxley, who laid out the town at the point where the old Eagletown state road intersected the road surveyed from Anderson to Michigantown. A plat was made and the lands placed on market, but no one seems to have bought. The plat was afterwards abandoned.

#### TETERSBURG.

This village was laid out on the farms of Mahlon and Asa Teter in 1848, near the central part of the township. No plat of the village was ever placed on record. The first business house was a small log structure erected by Cumbaugh and Tansy, and after two years was bought by William Bunch. The erection of the Lafayette, Muncie & Bloomington railroad, built in 1875 one mile north, effectively killed this town, and the trade and interests were transferred to Goldsmith. This town was at one time one of the business centers in Tipton county, the stave and hoop-pole business supplying employment for a large number of men.

#### NORMANDA.

In the northern part of the township is located the village of Normanda, in part of the southeast quarter of section 34, and on part of the southwest quarter of section 35, township 21 north, range 2 east; also on part of the northwest quarter of section 2, and northeast quarter of section 3, township 21 north, range 3 east. It was surveyed and platted in 1849 for M. P. Evans, Edward Jackson and Matthew Jones, proprietors of the land. All of these men began putting up improvements. Evans built the first frame house in the township on his lot, and J. C. Vandevender erected the first store room, which he stocked with miscellaneous merchandise. The building was a hewed log structure, erected in 1850, and stood near the center part of

the village. The building of the railroad on the south stopped the growth of Normanda, the trade going to the towns on the road.

However, there is a general store which does a good business. The town retains the postoffice, receiving the mail by rural route from Goldsmith. It has good telephone connection, both local and long distance.

#### KEMPTON.

The building of the Lake Erie & Western Railroad is responsible for the birth of the town of Kempton. This enterprise was completed in 1875, and in that year Kempton started. It is situated in sections 6 and 7, near the western boundary of the township, on land originally belonging to David Kemp, the proprietor, and for whom the town was named. Henry Hays built the first house in the village, south of the railroad, and occupied it as a dwelling and a grocery. Fostrom & Gillenstein started the second store. Noah Mathews built the first blacksmith shop. A planing mill was constructed in the eastern part of the village in 1875 by James Lane, who operated it two years, when it was purchased by Van Briggles & Son. A postoffice was established in 1875 and Anthony Holmes appointed postmaster.

At present Kempton is an incorporated town of about seven hundred people. Wilson Tunis, James R. Cooper and Jacob Stroup are trustees; Ed. H. Snetcher is secretary and treasurer; Albert Rayl is marshal. The town is conveniently located on the railroad and a great amount of business is conducted with the other towns in the county. There is one bank, one newspaper, three churches, three lodges, and other features which denote a progressive town. The principal industry is perhaps the Kempton Tile Factory, owned and operated by T. F. Lindley, of Goldsmith. The Kempton Canning Factory and an elevator and milling company complete the industries of the town. Kempton is negotiating for an electric light system, getting its electricity from the Marion, Kokomo & Frankfort Traction Company at West Middleton. An electric railway line is now being projected through Kempton from Indianapolis to Delphi. It is the largest town between Tipton and Frankfort.

#### GOLDSMITH.

Six miles west of Tipton, on the Lake Erie & Western Railroad, is situated the village of Goldsmith. This place was surveyed in 1876 for the proprietors, John Wolford, J. A. Teter, McDonald Teter and Hiram Ful-

kerson. Solomon Wolford built the first residence in the western part of the village and J. J. Campbell erected the first business house, just south of the railroad, on the west side of the principal street. The first blacksmith who located in the town was William Keen.

Goldsmith was originally named Green Station, but another town in the state had this name, so Goldsmith was adopted, in honor of the contractor and constructor of the Lafayette, Muncie & Bloomington Railroad, now the Lake Erie & Western.

The town has one of the best high school buildings in the county, constructed in concordance with the newest hygienic and efficient principles of school buildings. An able corp of teachers are employed and the quality of work and results of each term rank high.

A feature of Goldsmith is the Tipton county old settlers' meeting, which is held here every year. Thousands of people come at this time, some from long distances, and the day is spent in rejoicing and feasting.

In January, 1914, Goldsmith was a village of two hundred people. The tile factory is the principal industry and is operated by T. F. Lindley.

#### EKIN.

Ekin is a hamlet situated in the southern part of the township, on the county line. The first store was operated by James McKee, who built for the purpose a frame building. After five years he sold out and moved. Ekin was named by McKee for General Ekin, who had charge of the government depot at Jeffersonville at that time. For his appreciation of the naming of the town for him, the General sent a large Bible to Mr. McKee to be used in the United Presbyterian church, at Bethsaida.

Ekin had its origin from the timber business. Hundreds of acres of unbroken forests existed as late as 1880, since when millions of feet of lumber have been shipped to the markets of the world.

The postoffice at Ekin has been abolished, owing to the establishment of the rural free mail system being delivered from Atlanta.

#### PRAIRIE TOWNSHIP.

Prairie township is situated in the northwest corner of Tipton county, being bounded on the east by Liberty and Cicero townships, on the south by Jefferson township, on the west by Clinton county and on the north by Howard county. This township originally included the western half

of Liberty township and was reduced to its present area of thirty-nine square miles in the year 1849.

The surface of Prairie township is mostly level, with a slight undulation to relieve the monotony. The soil is of thick, black loam common to this section of the state, and is abundant in elements conducive to good crops. Black and white walnut, beech oaks, hard and soft maple, elm, ash, and willow and spicebrush covered the land when the first settlers came, but this growth of timber has been reduced to almost nothing, that remaining being the young second growth only.

In the western part of the township is a long wet slough or prairie, which once embraced many acres of rich soil too marshy for cultivation. Practically all of this district has been reclaimed during the last three decades by an excellent system of drainage. Indian prairie, from which the township drew its name, extended into the southwest corner. It was originally nothing but a quagmire, but drainage has developed its productiveness to such a degree that the land is second to no other portion of the township for agricultural purposes.

The principal streams by which the township is watered and drained are Mud creek and its tributaries, Little Wildcat and Shanty creek. The first named flows through the eastern and southern parts and leaves the township from section 12. The valley of this stream is low and at one time stretched out into long quagmires and sloughs. Little Wildcat rises in section 19, flows in a northeasterly direction, and leaves from section 35. Shanty creek flows in a northerly course and has its source in section 19. Two smaller streams, unnamed, flow through the southeast corner of the township.

#### SETTLEMENT.

Seventy years ago Prairie township was a wilderness, unbroken by the hand of white men and inhabited by a few roving bands of Indians and an abundance of wild game. The emigrant found it thus when he entered, but by that perseverance and hardihood we read so much of, but so little understand, he built and endured until the land became a garden, the trackless woods a harvest field, the prairie a scene of bloom and fertility. The broad acres are now checkered with splendid farms, and the rough, log cabin has been superseded by the modernly equipped and commodious residence of the twentieth-century farmer, or agriculturist as we term him now.

This township was, in the early days, a portion of the old Indian reserve, and consequently was not opened for settlement so soon as some of the sister townships. The year 1847 was the time of the first marketing of land here. Many hunters and trappers entered the township territory years prior to the first permanent settlement, but their names and date of entrance are lost. It is only known that when the first permanent settlers entered there were many squatters living along the streams, none of them having made any effort to improve the land or till the soil. Some of these squatters were of the class of men who follow or proceed the tide of civilization, parasites they might be termed.

Perhaps the first actual settler in Prairie township was Alexander Suite, father of Riley Suite, who pre-empted a claim in the northwestern corner of the township as early as 1842. He was a native of Tennessee, but came to Indiana at an early day and located a few miles from the present village of Russiaville in Howard county, where he lived until the survey of the Indian reserve was made, when he moved to the locality mentioned. His son, then a very small boy, thus relates their advent to their new home.

A miniature cabin, sixteen feet square, had been constructed upon the claim a few months previous, the work being done by a young man whom Mr. Suite hired for the purpose, giving him a gun for compensation. The understanding between Mr. Suite and the architect was that a house should be erected. This contract the builder carried out to the letter of the law, and then presented himself to his employer for his pay. The gun was given and the family made preparations to move.

They loaded up their few household goods and agricultural implements in a single wagon, and proceeded for the little home, the mother and wife driving, and the father and son preceding the wagon in order to cut their way through the woods and thick underbrush. After a very hard journey the destination was finally reached, but upon reaching the place the pioneer found that the cabin had no floor, no chinking in the cracks between the logs, and neither door nor window. A temporary shelter was hastily improvised outside for the family. Afterward Mr. Suite took an axe and chopped an aperture in the logs to serve as a door, which was soon ready for the occupants. The few household goods were arranged in one end of the cabin, while the other end was reserved for a fireplace. Before this was constructed, however, the wife did the cooking over a fire built on the ground floor, the smoke making escape through the openings between the logs. In a few weeks Mr. Suite had constructed a rough puncheon floor in the cabin, a fire-

place, and a window covered with greased paper. The apartment was not free from the cold drafts which crept in, but served to shelter the family. Suite lived on his claim for a period of two years, at the end of which time he sold his improvements to David Brown and took a second claim a few miles farther south. The second house was a much better one than the first, being larger and better constructed. It required all of the settlers within a radius of five miles and two gallons of whisky two days to raise it. For four years Suite lived here, and then disposed of the property to Enos Scott and moved near the central part of the township, where he resided until his death in 1856. His son, Riley Suite, came with his father to the new country, shared all of the hardships and privations of pioneer life, and was prominently identified with the county afterward.

In 1843 Solomon Bringle came to the township, and was joined during the latter part of the same year by John Brown, Joseph Orr and Isaac Goldsberry. Bringle took a claim in the western part. He was a native of North Carolina. He cleared a small space of ground and occupied his claim about six years, when he sold out to a Mr. Bryant and moved to the vicinity of Sharpsville, in Liberty township. Brown pre-empted land a short distance west of Suite's claim, where he cleared and made a very good farm. He came to Indiana from Ohio, and was identified with this part of the country for five or six years, when he sold his claim to John Moulder and emigrated to the state of Missouri. Goldsberry located in the northwest corner of the township. For several years after coming to the country he did but very little in the way of improving his claim, spending the greater part of his time in hunting, by means of which he supplied his table. He entered his land in the year 1849, but sold it a few years later and moved to near the village of Galveston, in Cass county, where he made his permanent home. Orr pre-empted a claim in the western part of the township and became a prominent land owner in after years. He was a resident of the township until the year 1869, at which time his death occurred.

Clinton Gary, a son-in-law of Joseph Orr, was another early settler at this period. He made his first improvements on the land where J. Orem afterward lived, which he occupied about five years, when he sold to Orem. John Brock came in 1843 and took a claim where Robert Nash afterward lived, near the central part of the township. He was a born hunter, and he was pointed out as a perfect specimen of the backwoodsman. His family lived in the most primitive manner in the little pole hut near Mud creek, and seemed contented with their miserable existence. Brock entered the land

on which he settled for Mr. Nash, who had previously purchased his right and improvements for one hundred and fifty dollars.

Richard Foster was another early pioneer of this township, who settled near the southern boundary of the township in the summer of 1843. He soon had an excellent farm cleared. He entered the land early in 1848, and was a prominent and well-liked citizen of the township until his death, in the seventies.

Additional settlers who came in before the land sale were Jackson Watts, William Chapman, Isaac Eads, Thomas Scott, Samuel Carter, Vincent Garner, Robert Alexander, Henry Garner and Enoch Garner, all of whom secured claims in the western part, and Amos and W. D. Pritchard, who located in the southern part of the township. When the land was put on the market subject to entry, a number of homeseekers came to the township, among whom were Isaac Glenn, who entered land in the western part; Andrew Sample, a native of Switzerland county, who settled near the northwest corner; Peter Keel, who located near the western border; Jacob Smith, who settled in the same locality, and W. R. Irby, who entered land in the northwestern part. Other names of pioneers follow: Thomas Quackenbush, James Carter, Owen Lindley, Major Bennett, James Vawter, Henry Bowlin, Ambrose Corn, Daniel Umphreys, John Lee, James Baldwin, Riley McKay, Joseph Orem, Samuel Carter and James A. Franklin. In addition to the above list, the following persons secured lands in the township during the years 1847 and 1848: Stephen Kenworthy, Molten Moody, Hiram Adams, Lewellen Adams, William Hutto, Harvey Lake, Daniel Lane, Stephen Lane, Cyrus Ally, E. Gage, John Luckenbach, Benjamin Fee, Thomas Armstrong, Jacob Smith, Andrew Sample, E. Gilbert, F. M. Jones, William Osborne, A. N. D. Thompson, W. Chapman, W. B. Hyatt, William Landers, Jesse Coleman, Smith Turner, Lorenzo Owen, Harvey Barnes, H. Bowlin, George Tucker, D. F. Rittenhouse, Jacob Dunham, Nicholas Tomlinson, George Pitzer, John W. Pyke, William Morris, John Harlow, Jacob Ackerman, Adam Cooper, Samuel Baden, William Hendrickson, Daniel Green, Z. Piper, G. W. Hogan, Abram Kilby, Samuel Kilby, John Stevens, Alex S. Jones, Henry Cobbins and James Miller, many of whom were not identified with the township as citizens.

The nearest market place to the northern settlement was the village of Burlington in Carroll county, a distance of twelve miles, while those living in the southern part of the township obtained their groceries and other necessities at Boxleytown, in Hamilton county, and later, at the stores at Tetersburg and Normanda in Jefferson township. An old pioneer whose early

youth was spent in this township relates the tale that it was his duty to procure meals for the family, and regular trips were made on horseback to Burlington for that purpose. When no corn was at hand to take to the mill, the custom was to take a large jug of honey to exchange for meal, the jug being placed in one end of the bag and a stone of equal weight for a balance in the other end, the whole thrown across the back of the horse. This jug held several gallons of honey and when filled was equivalent to a bushel of meal.

The first wheat raised in the township was grown by Alexander Suite. It was threshed with a flail, cleaned by being thrown up in the air from a sheet, and marketed at Lafayette for sixty cents per bushel, which was a large price at that time. The early farmers drove their hogs to the same market place, and realized from the sale about one dollar and fifty cents per hundred pounds in cash and trade.

The first frame house in Prairie township was constructed by Joseph Orr near the year 1850. It was a small structure of one room. William Chapman and William Osborne were the first to build frame houses on their farms. Robert Nash and Gilbert Van Sickle erected the first brick house in the township.

The first burial place was the Prairieville graveyard in the western part. There were laid away the children of Jackson Watts and Thomas Scott as early as the year 1844. Other early interments at the same place were a son of Clinton Gray, who was killed by a well pole falling on him, a man named Hoffman and the children of Solomon Bringle. The Normanda graveyard was probably the second one, and then the cemetery at Liberty church near Groomsville. The fact that a cemetery is found near each church or regular preaching place points to the fact that no funeral was thought to be properly conducted without a sermon. The coffin was generally built by a home workman, and the body was clothed in a lone shroud. Dead people were never buried in the dress worn in life or in such garments as living persons wear.

The first marriage ceremony took place at the home of Joseph Orr in the year 1845, the contracting parties being Eliza Orr and William Peters. Whisky was the predominating element at this ceremony. Quite a number of the youths of the neighborhood gathered at the bride's residence a short time before the marriage hour and went in procession to meet the groom and preacher. The couple were halted by the tipsy revellers who presented them with a decorated decanter well filled with the "O be joyful." To make the occasion pass off pleasantly, the prospective husband cheerfully disposed of the "red eye."



## PRAIRIE TOWNSHIP IN 1914.

If the fact was stated to a stranger, that Prairie township had no railroad, no traction line, no telegraph line, no express office, no town nor village, and no postoffice, the one addressed would conclude that the township was indeed an open prairie, and would probably ask: "What have they got?"

One familiar with the features of this singular township could undoubtedly convince him in short order that it was a modern and well organized township. In fact it is a township of high character, of great agricultural attainments, and of excellent citizenship. The township is thickly settled, and every farmer in it is a twentieth-century edition. The land is improved to the highest state, being well tiled, cultivated and nourished. Every public highway in the township is macadamized, and just within recent years a complete telephone service has been spread over the entire area. Along with these improvements has come the rural free mail delivery system. These are the principal factors of many which enable the farmer removed from the greater lines of communication to develop in harmony and with equal speed with his neighbors in other parts of the county. The farmers are all prosperous and are not engaged in hoarding their gold, but believe in turning it back into the common cause, for the good of their township and county. The people point with pride to the fact that there have rarely been any delinquent taxes against the township. Each farm by itself is a model of complete and scientific development. The equipment, buildings and residences are the latest pattern; the land is drained adequately, and the soil is properly cultivated. Churches and school houses dot the country, although there is a tendency now to abandon the many small schools and consolidate them into few large ones, a system that is spreading over the whole United States. Unlike some townships in the state, this growth has not been a matter of decade after decade, but has sprung to life in the last one decade, a fact which adds even greater glory to the community.

## GROOMSVILLE.

The village of Groomsville is situated in section 16 in the southern part of the township and dates its history from the year of 1860. At that time Enoch Smith got up a petition for a postoffice, which was granted soon, and the name of Groomsville given, in compliment to Dr. B. M. Groom, who was formerly a practicing physician there and at the time was auditor of the

county, and who was a resident of Tipton. The office gave the place some local prominence and a store building was erected in the course of a few years and stocked with a general assortment of merchandise by Thomas Lamb, who sold goods until the spring of 1883, at which time he disposed of the store to McCreary and Stoops. A saw mill was in operation here for several years and did a good business. It was in the little village of Grooms-ville that Senator John W. Kern made his maiden political speech in 1870, and with each succeeding campaign he made a speech in the town until he became a candidate for vice-president, when his time would not permit him to visit the scenes of his youth.

#### LIBERTY TOWNSHIP.

In the north central part of Tipton county is located the township of Liberty. East and west it measures seven miles, and north and south five miles, the territory containing thirty-five square miles. The great portion of Liberty township is in congressional township 22 north, range 4 east. There are six sections on the north in township 23 north, range 4 east, and one section in township 23 north, range 5 east. On the east end of the township there are four sections in township 22 north, range 5 east. The township is bounded on the north by Howard county, on the east by Wildcat township, on the south by Cicero township, and on the west by Prairie township. The general surface of Liberty township is level: the soil is deep and rich and at one time in the past was covered with a rich growth of timber, including such woods as the walnut, poplar, oak, sycamore, elm, beech, maple, hickory and ash. Mud creek enters the township a little south of center on the west; flows in a northeasterly direction, and leaves the township just south of the corner section. North creek rises in the extreme southwest corner of the township, flows northeast, and empties into Mud creek, one mile and a half east of Sharpsville. Turkey creek crosses the extreme southeast corner of the township, being confined within the southeast quarter of the corner section.

#### FIRST SETTLERS.

A Mr. Kaywood was probably the first white settler in Liberty township. His nativity is not known: history records only that he came here, built a cabin north of the creek on what was afterward the Needham farm, and soon moved away to an unknown destination.

William Riggs was in all probability the second white settler. He came from Madison county. He afterward sold his claim, and pre-empted other land two years before the land came into market. Riggs returned to Madison county in 1853. Frederick Parsons also pre-empted land, afterward the McGee farm, sold his claim in 1846 and moved to Howard county, where he died near the year 1870. Frank McGuire bought Parsons' claim, but in 1858 he moved to Iowa, and thence to Missouri. Caleb Richardson and his wife, Celia, came from Boone county and pre-empted what was later known as the old Richardson homestead in 1845. Sixteen children were born to this happy couple and fifteen of them lived to have families of their own. The names of these children were William, Charlotte, Jane, George, James, Stephen, Jackson, Strange, Caleb, Emeline, Cynthia, John, Joel, Mary Ann, Jonathan and Francis Marion, the last dying in infancy. Richardson was one of the first settlers in his part of the township. His log home was a Mecca for land seekers and travelers, and he became well known over the whole county. He was practically the founder of Methodism in the township. He helped establish the Pleasant Grove Association, and, in company with David and P. Hutto, built the Pleasant Grove meeting house.

Thomas Cole, a Kentuckian, came to Shelby county in 1835. From there he came to Liberty township, Tipton county, in 1847, and pre-empted a quarter section of land. James Cole, a brother, came from Henry county, Indiana, in the spring of 1848 and bought a claim, upon which he resided until his death in 1870. Granville Wilson emigrated from Shelby county in the fall of 1848 and bought land. James Maze came from Butler county, Ohio, to Shelby county, Indiana, in 1827; thence he moved to Liberty township in 1848, where he entered the tract of land he lived upon the rest of his life. William Jarrett came from Greenbrier county, Virginia, to Decatur county, Indiana, in 1847; thence he moved to Madison county, and thence to Liberty township in 1851. Benjamin Denny, William Sims and William Marshall were the first settlers in the northeast part of the township. They came from Madison county in 1850. Denny died here in 1855, and Sims in 1863. Marshall enlisted in the army and passed away in 1864, while in active service. Lindsay Ballew came from Howard county and settled in Nevada in 1854. He lived for many years in this township. Other early settlers in that part of the township were John Smith, William Smith and James Barrow. Among the early pioneers in the southeast portion of Liberty township might be mentioned Alexander Mills, Jesse Smiley, Messick Turner, Jonathan Hayworth and Lilburn Cox. A great number of men

entered land in 1848, and this list, which is a very long one, is led by such names as Lewis Small, George Stewart, James Bennett, Larkin Ward, John W. Pyke, George B. W. Parks, W. M. Hutto, W. Caldwell, Wesley Umfreys, E. M. Shrap, P. H. Smiley, Jesse Wells, William Bess, Francis McGuire and Henry Goar.

For milling supplies and groceries which they could afford, the early settlers in the west part of the township traveled to New London, Howard county, and Lafayette; those on the east usually went to Perkinsville, on White river.

The hardihood of the pioneer women has been written and sung, and it is fitting that an incident of feminine courage should be noted. The widow Van Horn moved to Liberty township from Wayne county in the fall of 1851 or 1852, and settled south of Sharpsville. She brought with her a favorite roan mare. One day during the winter when the snow was deep and the mercury below zero, the mare escaped from the rail inclosure near the house and started toward the old home. As night approached the widow discovered her loss, and she immediately set out on foot in search of the mare. She trailed the animal southwest, the trail leading through Tetersburg and Boxleytown and thence southeast, crossing the Peru road between Cicero and Noblesville. She caught the mare in the vicinity of Perkinsville. Mounting her, she made her way back, reaching home before daylight the next morning.

The first death in Liberty township was probably that of old man Praul. Praul evidently began a journey to the settlements in Grant county, but was frozen to death on the route. Another of the early deaths was that of Messick Turner's son, who was fifteen years old. His death was caused by a tree falling on him.

The first marriage license issued in this township was that of John G. Brown and Lorinda Sharp, July 31, 1844. The marriage was solemnized by John B. Cole, justice of the peace, on August 8, 1844. The second license was issued to Hickman Smiley and Elizabeth Mills, and Judge Joseph Goar officiated, on the same day as the first wedding. Judge Brown and Philena Kaywood, George B. W. Parks and Cynthia Richardson were other first nuptials.

#### ORGANIZATION.

Before the year 1849 Prairie township extended to Sharpsville and then Wildcat township commenced. The first elections were held at Circle's, about where the Baldwin place afterward was. Afterward they were moved back

to the Evans neighborhood, where they remained until the organization of Liberty township. Richard Humphries was elected justice of the peace on August 27, 1845, and qualified December 12, 1845, with the following sureties: Jesse Harding, David Humphrey, Willias Ball and Caleb Richardson.

At the June term, 1849, the county board of trustees ordered "that there be a new township organized out of the west part of Wildcat township, to be called Liberty township, to be bounded and described as follows \* \* \* (Making the township five miles square, the west line running north and south on the road by the church in Sharpsville). Also that the foregoing boundaries form and constitute one road district, to be called road district No. 1, Liberty township, and that the place of holding elections should be on the place now owned by Aaron H. Hensley, in section 4, where Hugh Smiley now resides." Hugh Smiley was at that time appointed supervisor, and Jesse Horton inspector of elections till the spring election following. The board also ordered an election to be held the first Monday of August, 1849, to elect one justice of the peace. At the September term of 1851, the board ordered that a two-mile strip from Prairie township be added to Liberty township on a petition headed by William Brookbank and thirty-five other citizens of both townships. The board also ordered that thereafter all elections should be held at the village of Sharpsville.

The first county road laid out began at the county line on the north on range line 3, thence one and a half miles south, then in a southeast direction to Tipton. Harvey Wells and Thomas Cole got up the petition for this road in the spring of 1848, and Cole took it up with the county board. The next road was between sections 22 and 23, beginning at the range line and running to Nevada. This was in the fall of 1848.

#### THE TOWNSHIP IN 1914.

To speak of the Liberty township of today, in comparison with the township of a score of years ago, is to speak of a new, a reclaimed township. The main factor in this great transposition has undoubtedly been the progress of agriculture, and the installation of modern farming methods by the present-day farmer. Corn is the principal crop in this township, as in the other five divisions of Tipton county. Oats, wheat and hay are also grown in abundance, and tomatoes, peas and beans are raised extensively for canning purposes. The rotation of crops is generally employed throughout Liberty township, and thereby the soil is made to retain its remarkable fertility and productiveness.

Given an excellent soil, the raising of good crops is by no means an automatic accomplishment. Brains, hard work and originality have to be a part of the man directing the farm operations, and these qualities may safely be said to exist in the makeup of the Liberty township tiller. He is a man of education, perseverance and wisdom. Not content to follow the old-fashioned methods of agriculture, he has adopted the latest scientific implements and has followed systematically the course laid down by the expert and trained minds upon the wonderful "outdoor art." The introduction of telephones, rural mail delivery, automobiles and, lastly, excellent gravel and macadam roads has brought the agriculturist into close and intimate connection with his fellow-workers, and he is enabled to profit by others' experience, and so correct his course of action. The route of the Lake Erie & Western, also the Indiana Union Traction Company, through this township has given the farmers a source of quick shipping to other commercial centers.

In his home this man has created the best. All modern equipment is supplied in almost any home of the farmer and his residence rivals that of his city brother. The farm buildings and arrangement are invariably of the same high type.

#### SHARPSVILLE.

E. M. Sharp, the founder of Sharpsville, came from Washington county, Pennsylvania, to Morgan county, Illinois, in 1831, thence going to Jennings county, Indiana, in 1838, and to Liberty township in the spring of 1849. At that date there was no road between Tipton and Kokomo, except in the locality of Fairfield. A Mr. Wiseman was the first settler in Sharpsville. The second was Reuben Jackson, who kept a small store in the south part of town. This was also the first business proceeding in Sharpsville.

#### PLATTING.

Sharpsville was platted on May 24, 1850, and recorded May 27th, by Sylvester Turpen, recorder. The town was laid off with the hopes that it would become the county seat, and accordingly a public square was designed. The square, after it was known that the town was not to be favored with the honor of being the seat of justice, was utilized as a public school park, and as such is one of the finest in Tipton county.

## MILLS.

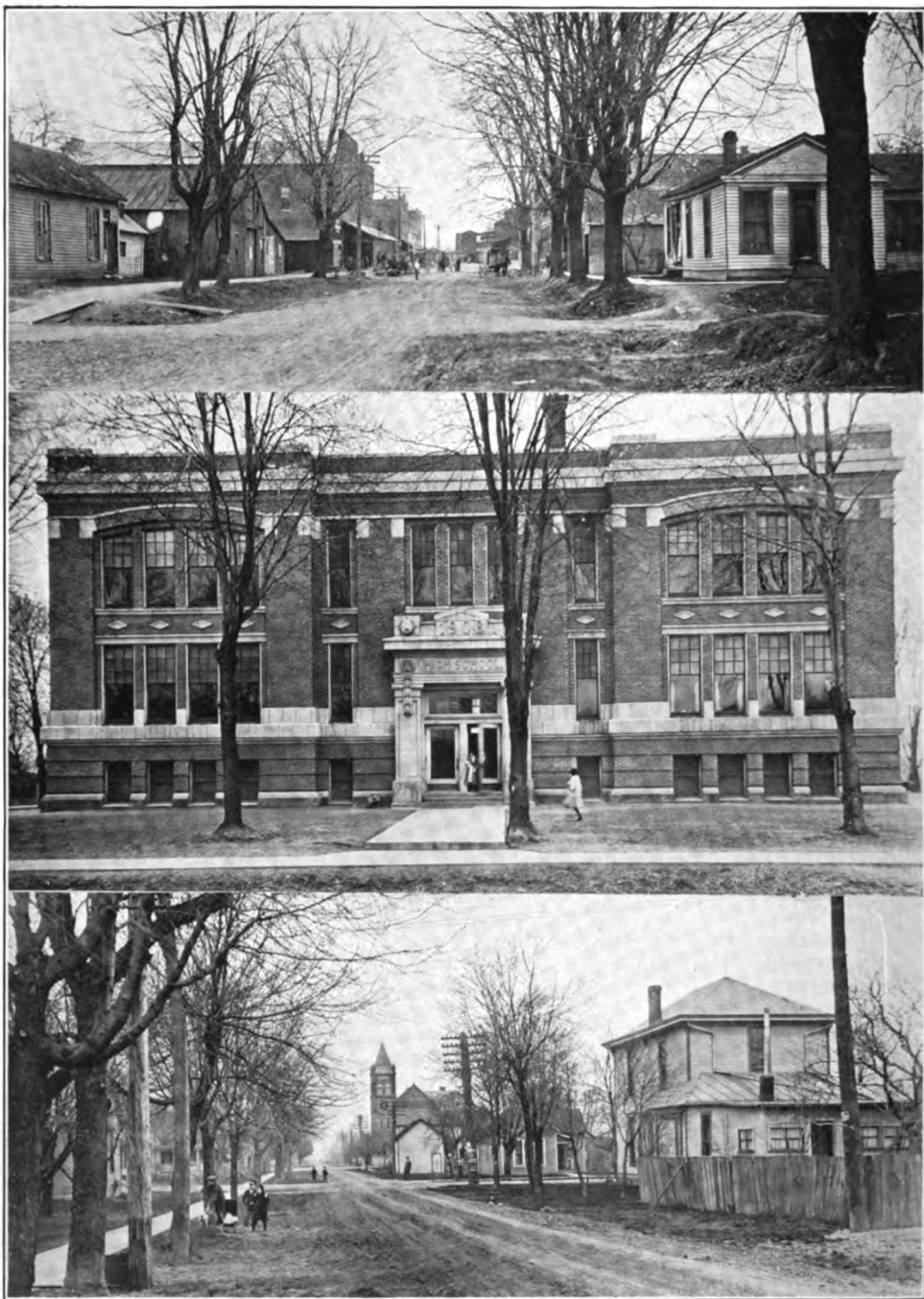
The first mill for grinding corn was a horse-mill in the Balser neighborhood. The second was a corn cracker attached to the saw mill then owned by a man named Sumner. The mill was built in the first two years of the fifties. Mr. Sharp began to construct a flour mill in the summer of 1852, completed it in the summer of 1853 and commenced grinding corn in September of the latter year. The mill was sixty by seventy feet on the ground floor, and three and one-half stories high, with four runs of buhrs, three for wheat and one for corn. It contained storage room for twenty thousand bushels of corn, and at that time was the largest and best equipped mill in the county. Sharp later sold the mill to Cornelius Barlow, who in turn disposed of it to Franklin & Thompkins, who continued to run it until March 28, 1868, when it burned to the ground. Franklin associated with himself John C. Halley, and immediately rebuilt. This new establishment continued until 1871. The first saw mill was constructed in what was later Needham's meadow in 1851, by a Mr. Strickland from Ripley county. Strickland sold the mill to Eli Sumner, who put in a corn cracker. Fire destroyed the plant afterward, and it was never rebuilt. Thompson subsequently built a mill south of the creek, sold it to Robinson and Bland, and they to Squire Armstrong, who afterward moved it to Prairie township. List & Blunk built a mill just north of town, Webb and Company succeeding them. Miner & Howard next constructed a mill in town, Miner eventually disposing of his interest to Howard. While it was in the possession of the latter gentleman, the plant burned, but was rebuilt. J. H. Hoback was the next owner, in 1869. In 1873 the mill took fire again and was destroyed, and once again in the same year it suffered this fate. Berryman & Bates bought the outfit in 1881. Murzy Adams built a saw mill on Mud creek in an early day, and several years afterward added a grist mill. The mill was at last moved to Normanda by Milton Mozingo.

## EARLY BUSINESS INTERESTS.

The first attempt at mercantile business made in Sharpville was by Reuben Jackson, who kept a store in the south part of the town. Jackson afterward went to Missouri, the dates of his coming and departure having been lost. It is believed that Forbes and Fugit succeeded Jackson, and in about 1853 moved their stock to some other town. The second mercantile business undertaken in the town was by Madison and Washington Grishaw







**SCENES IN SHARPSVILLE.**

**1—Main Business Street. 2—School House. 3—Residence Street.**

in 1853, in a store room fronting the railroad. Washington Grishaw succeeded to the business, and the house was destroyed by flames in 1856. J. A. Franklin came to Liberty township from Hancock county in 1850, and in the next year started a dry goods and grocery store in the south end of his residence, having associated with him Nathan Spaulding. They sold goods until the fall of 1854 and then sold out to Fish and Hill. Other early merchants or until the time of the opening of the Civil war, included men such as Messrs. G. V. Haynes, J. A. Franklin, Silas Needham, William Gard, J. W. Stratford, N. W. Halley, Moses Samples, Calvin Holman, Wooley, George W. McGee, W. E. Richards, D. A. Fish, Ellison Hill, John McGuire, Harlin, Bowlin, Andy Wallace, George W. Mix, and Randolph, Thomas T. Walker and W. N. Heath.

The first hotel in Sharpsville was constructed in 1853 by Cornelius St. Clair, on the corner where T. L. Armstrong later resided. A gentleman named McClellan was the second occupant of this building. The third was Daniel Campbell, who was the host for many years.

The first blacksmith shop was started by James Comer near the year 1852. The second by S. C. Johnson in March, 1854, who worked there at his trade for many years, with the exception of one year spent in the army.

The first postmaster in the town was John Ballenger, who kept the office on the old Henry Swing farm. The next was Thomas Cole, in about 1849, who had the office one year and kept it at his home. At this time letter postage was twenty-five cents and paper postage fifty cents. There were only two papers which came to the office, one of them being taken by Thomas Cole, and the other by Caleb Richardson. Before the Peru railroad was completed, the mail was carried from Indianapolis to Peru once a week. When the office was moved to town, Reuben Jackson was the first postmaster; then, in order of their appointments, came Arthur St. Clair, Allen Franklin, Dr. Grooms, William Griffith, Thomas Lambert, D. A. Fish, W. A. Robinson, John E. Ballenger, Louis Mehlig, John E. Ballenger, S. D. Adams, John E. Ballenger, Peter DeWitt, and at present, John E. Ballenger.

#### INCORPORATION.

Sharpsville was incorporated as a town in the year 1873. Monroe Grishaw and G. M. Hawthorn were two of the first trustees. William Harrold was elected marshal and T. Adkins, treasurer. This incorporation was voted down in 1881, and at present the town exists as a mere village. No officers

exist in the town. The town is sufficiently large to gain benefit from corporate government, but no steps are being taken to make it so.

#### IN 1914.

Seven hundred people live in Sharpsville at present. The industries are, first, the Sharpsville Canning Company, and second, a flouring mill, elevator and lumber yard. The business of the town is in a flourishing condition, and easy access is provided by the traction line and Lake Erie & Western railroad to other points of the county and state. The people of Sharpsville are now negotiating with the Indiana Union Traction Company for electric lights.

A feature of Sharpsville, and one which reflects credit on the community, is the schoolhouse. In the light of modern construction, efficient and adequate arrangement, this building is equal to any of its size in the state. A large sum has recently been spent for the introduction of vocational training into the curriculum. This is the "last word" in the educational world.

#### NEVADA.

Benjamin Denny was the first settler in what is now the village of Nevada. He came from Madison county about 1850. William Sims and William Marshall came at the same time, but the life of this trio of settlers is discussed in the early settlement of the township.

Nevada was laid out by Samuel Denny and William Marshall in October, 1852, and recorded October 28, 1852. Sylvester Turpen was then recorder, and he offered to make no charges for the record if he were given the privilege of naming the town. He named it after a town in Mexico. A postoffice was established there in 1850, and William Wooley was the first postmaster, the mail route being the Chicago & Cincinnati railroad. Postmasters following Wooley were: James Morrison, Preston Ballew, Lindsay Ballew, Garrett Rickets, John B. Reeder, John C. Riley, Robert Coate. The postoffice was abolished in 1907 owing to the establishment of a county rural mail service.

The first business enterprise was a general store begun by William Wooley and George W. Wise in 1850. Lindsay Ballew succeeded them in 1854, and continued until 1865. Other early merchants were John W. Wright, Dr. John Summers, H. Allen, W. Ballew, Swoveland & Kessler, Walter P. Ferguson, John B. Reeder, John C. Riley, D. L. Coate.

The first grist mill and saw mill combined was built by Lindsay Ballew in 1854. The first settlers, in the absence of a local grindery, had their milling done either at Jonesboro or Perkinsville, in Madison county, until the Sharpsville mill was built in 1853.

The first wedding occurring in the village was that of George Wise and Jeannette La Flesh.

#### WILDCAT TOWNSHIP.

Wildcat township occupies the northeast corner of Tipton county. The surface is, for the most part, very level, and in some localities very flat. Originally, the township was heavily timbered, the prevailing varieties being walnut, poplar, elm, beech, sugar-tree, ash, and linn, with a dense undergrowth of spicebrush, dogwood and willows. The soil is a deep, black vegetable mold, resting upon an impervious clay sub-soil, consequently is well suited for the raising of crops. Where proper drainage has enhanced the value of the ground agriculturally, abundant crops of the leading cereals and fruits native to this state are raised. Much attention has been given to the problem of good drainage, for the farmers have come to realize that upon that depends the size of the crop.

Mud creek and its several tributaries moisten and drain the land of this township, particularly the northwest corner, and passes, in its course, through sections 32, 33 and 34, flowing in a northwesterly direction. Adjacent to this stream, the land is low and marshy, and during the rainy seasons is overflowed on both sides. The largest tributary of Mud creek is Turkey branch, which enters the township near the southwest corner. It flows in an irregular channel through sections 20, 17, 16, 9, 4 and 3, and empties into the main channel in section 34. Another small creek flows in an easterly and southeasterly course through the center of the township. These streams at this day have been drained considerably, so that the damage once done by overflowing in rainy seasons is largely, if not completely, diminished.

#### ORGANIZATION.

In the year 1847 the board of county commissioners created Wildcat township with the following boundaries: Beginning at the northeast corner of section 32, township 23 north, range 6 east, thence south five miles, thence west twelve miles, thence north five miles, thence east twelve miles to the place of beginning. Two years later this territory was modified by taking twenty-five sections from the western part of the division,

and using them in the formation of Liberty township, leaving the area of thirty-five square miles, the extent of the present township. Wildcat township originally formed a part of the Miami reservation, and was not opened for actual settlement until the year 1847, at which time the land came into market, ready for entry.

#### EARLY SETTLEMENT.

Prior to 1847, however, a few pioneers had located in various portions of the township. They selected their claims, and were called squatters, in hopes that when the land was opened they might establish claim to the ground they had taken. Some of these adventurous men were successful, while others were not.

Records prove that the first actual white settlers came in near the year 1845, and located near the north fork of Wildcat, in the northern part of the township. These were David Decker, Philemon Plummer, Robert Stephens, Ira Plummer and their respective families. Decker came from Madison county, adjoining, and erected a primitive pole cabin, around which a few rods of ground were cleared for a truck patch. However, the wet state of the country precluded a very bountiful living from the soil, so Decker was forced to depend upon his rifle for his main subsistence. Game was plentiful, and the meat used for the table and the skins used as a medium of exchange or for clothing. Decker lived on his original claim some five years, when he disposed of it and moved farther south, near the present site of Windfall. Here he became the possessor of a valuable tract of real estate, which he owned until 1871, when he sold all of his property and moved from the township. He was a man of prominence in his community and was chosen a justice of the peace at the first election after the township organization.

Philemon Plummer came to this township from Rush county and first established himself near the eastern boundary of this county. Having lived here but a short time, he took a claim on Turkey creek, in the northern part of the township. He earned his living in practically the same manner as Decker, that is, mostly hunting. In later years he became a minister in the Christian church, and assisted in the organization of many of the congregations of this denomination. Robert Stephens located on Turkey creek, near the northern boundary of the township, and was a typical backwoods pioneer, a true hunter, and a good man. After occupying his claim a short time, he sold out to David Gray, who entered the land in 1848. Ira Plummer, a brother of Philemon, settled in the northern part of the township, near Irvin creek, on land afterwards owned and occupied by Philip

Armstrong. Plummer afterwards sold the claim to Joshua Bailey, and moved to a place near the site of Windfall, where he entered land and resided there until his death in 1881.

In 1845 John Nutter came, and made his first settlement in the western part of the county, where he lived seven years before taking up a claim in Wildcat township. Nutter had no money when he first arrived here, but he set to work with a brave heart to build himself a home. He describes his household outfit as consisting of one case knife, which he found while out hunting, a gallon pot, with one leg broken off, and an old cracked skillet for which he traded a pound of coffee, a three-legged stool which answered the twofold purpose of a table and chair, and a large rough trough in which his stock of provisions was kept. Nutter manufactured his own clothes from skins. By hard work Nutter finally cleared a space of ten acres, and fitted it for cultivation the second year after his arrival. Seven acres of this patch were planted in corn, the ground being dug over with a mattock and the crop tended with the same implement. From the sale of this corn he realized enough money to buy a two-year-old colt. The first land he owned in this township was a one-hundred-and-sixty-acre tract located in section 9. By industry and rigid economy, he accumulated quite an amount of property, and in his old age was considered a rich man.

Other early settlers who came a short time afterward were John Morris, James Hitt and a Mr. Forbes. Morris took out a claim on what was later known as the John Pumphrey land. He was simply a squatter, and did nothing in the way of improving except erecting a rude cabin and clearing a very few acres of land. His death, in the year 1846, was the first in the township. Hitt arrived in the spring of 1847. He settled two miles east of Windfall. He lived here for two years and then disposed of his land, only to enter another claim. Forbes located in the northern part of the township near Mud Creek, and proved a valuable acquisition to the community. His tastes, however, did not run in the direction of farming, and thinking there were more easy ways of gaining a livelihood besides digging and grubbing, he procured a small stock of groceries and notions, which he kept at his house for the accommodation of the sparse settlement. In after years, he traveled about the country as a clock peddler, and when that occupation no longer returned a fair profit, he turned his attention to tinkering.

Another of the early settlers was Samuel Boldon. He located two miles and a half east of Windfall, and gained a reputation as a hunter.

He was a soldier in the war of 1812, and always delighted in narrating the battle of New Orleans.

From 1845 until 1848 the development of the county progressed rather slowly, and in the latter year there were but forty acres of cultivated land in the township. The settlements were confined principally to the northern and eastern parts, and it was not until the beginning of 1849 that any attempts were made to bring under cultivation the interior and southern portions of the township. In 1848 the settlers were: Avery Chase, who opened a claim in section 4, which he sold to James B. Fouch six years later; John Smith, who located on North Fork, where he lived five or six years, when he sold to Cyrus Holloway and emigrated to Missouri; Theophilus Calmut, who secured land a short distance west of Windfall; Elisha Pickering, who settled near the northeast corner of the township; Henry Yeakley, who secured land in the same locality; William Myers, who entered land in section 5, a short distance north of Windfall, and Thomas Legg, who made his first entry near Windfall. The last named was one of the prominent citizens of Wildcat, and a man of more than ordinary energy and intelligence. He remained in the vicinity of Windfall a few years, when, becoming dissatisfied with this part of the country, he moved further north and entered land, where a son had previously settled and died. Arthur, Benjamin and William, sons of Thomas Legg, came a few years later. They were men of character and influence, and prominently connected with the progress of the township.

Other settlers who came in at this early date and entered the hard struggle of pioneer life were Silas Mitchell, John Pumphrey, Richard and David Beeson and T. J. Wheeler. The first was a native of Kentucky, and came to Wildcat from Decatur county, to which place he had emigrated in his early manhood. He served for several years as a township trustee. Pumphrey entered land near the northern boundary of the county. The Beeson brothers rented not far from Windfall, and Wheeler located on Irvin's creek. During this year of 1848 the other persons who made entry of land in Wildcat township were: Irwin Tennell, John Pierce, John Clifford, James Legg, Joseph Quinn, William Comer, Salathiel Vickery, A. Chase, L. B. Johnson, Preston Smith, John Wright, Richard Parker, F. J. Deer, James Fouch, D. B. Martin, Samuel McCrary, W. A. Boldon, C. B. Nay, R. C. Forsythe, William Alley, John Cochran, Andrew Pumphrey, Nathan Smith, Thomas Wheeler, Hiram Plummer, David Decker and Abel Gibson. In 1849 entries were made by A. Fletcher, J. W. Beeson, Lewis Mitchell, D. Y. Smith, Thomas Wheeler, Isaac Eaton, Thomas Coch-

ran, Silas Mitchell, Theodore Parker, Benjamin Mugg, James H. Sherman, Peter Lambrised, J. H. Pumphrey, William A. Davidson, James Recobs, William Tousley, John W. Wycoff, Robert T. Moon, John W. Hall and others.

#### EARLY HISTORY.

The first hogs fattened within Wildcat township for the market were driven to the city of Lafayette and sold for a dollar and a quarter a hundred in "blue pup" money, worth at that time about thirty-five cents on the dollar. The year following this transaction, a man by name of Peck bought up all the hogs in the county for a nominal sum of "canal scrip", and drove them to Cincinnati, where he received one dollar and forty cents in good money. The first wheat was marketed at Peru, thirty miles distant, and brought the exorbitant price of sixty cents per bushel, part in cash and part in trade. Twenty bushels was a large load, and to make the trip with that amount required four or five days, as roads had to be cut the greater part of the way through a dense woods, which, with the muddy conditions of the ground, made traveling a hazardous proceeding. Flour and meal were first obtained at the Perkinsville mill, twenty-five miles distant, and at Somerset, in Miami county, to reach which place the pioneer was obliged to travel about thirty miles.

Many of the early pioneers manufactured their own meal by crushing the dry corn in a primitive kind of mortar, made by chiseling out a hollow space in the top of a sound stump. The pestle was formed very often from an iron block, or more often an iron wedge fastened to a sweep, and with this crude contrivance a very coarse meal could be made. A still simpler means was often resorted to before the corn became hard enough to shell, namely, the common tin grater. The first mill in Wildcat township was constructed by James B. Fouch, at the village of Windfall, about the time the town was platted. It was erected as a sawmill, but buhrs were afterwards attached for the grinding of both corn and wheat, which met a long-felt want in the community. The mill operated successfully several years, at the end of which time it was totally destroyed by flames, and a new one built in its place. The first frame house in the township was the residence of James B. Fouch at Windfall, and the first brick dwelling was constructed by John Nutter on his farm near the village.

The first road through Wildcat township was surveyed in the year 1849 and traversed the township in a southwesterly direction toward Tipton. The petition for the highway was drawn up by John Nutter, and the following



viewers appointed, John Smith, John Nutter and A. Forbes. They reported favorably to the route, and a scientific surveyor, whose knowledge of proper engineering was not very great, was chosen to run the line. Everything progressed well until the surveying party reached a thick wilderness, where the knight of the Theodolite became completely "stalled", and was unable to proceed. At this moment, Nutter took the situation in hand, and preceded the party, armed with a cow-bell and rang whenever he wanted a stake set. By means of this ringing, which the engineer followed up with his instrument, the route was successfully laid out, the letter of the law fulfilled, and the term "cow-bell road" attached to the highway. Another road crossed the northern part of the township from east to west, about one half mile from the county line. It was established in the year 1851, and for a number of years was an extensively traveled highway. A road leading from the old "Bell mill" to the county line, between sections 4 and 10, was laid out in an early day, and is one of the leading throughfares of the township at the present time. The Windfall and Howard county pike was constructed in the year 1881. It extends from the village to the county line and was made by taxation for free travel. In the year 1882 the highway leading from Sharpville to Windfall was gravel, and also a free pike. These roads extend through rich agricultural regions, and have been the means of developing the country in a marked degree. The Richmond division of the Pan Handle railroad was surveyed through the township in 1852, and completed in 1855. It crosses the southwest corner, about five miles of the road being in the township, and has been the direct means of developing the country's resources by increasing the value of land, and bringing good market places almost to the doors of the farmers.

The first death in the township occurred in the year of 1846, and interment was made in the old Baptist graveyard, in the northern part of the township, near the forks of Wildcat creek, which cemetery was laid out in 1850, on land belonging to Silas Mitchell. Among the early burials at this place were Mrs. Cash, Elizabeth Rosier and Mrs. John Nutter. The second place used for burying the dead is the old cemetery on Irvin creek in the northern part of the township. It was laid off for the purpose in a very early day, and the first interments therein were two small children of James Pulley. A small graveyard was also begun on Turkey creek in the year 1850, but only three burials occurred there. These were the son of John Morris, William Myers' child and a child of John Deer. The largest cemetery in the township is the Windfall graveyard, which was consecrated to the burial of the dead a short time after the origin of the village.





**FIVE POINTS, WINDFALL.**



**STREET SCENE IN HOBBS.**



**CURTISVILLE SCHOOL HOUSE, ERECTED IN 1912.**

Among the first laid to rest in this place were Joseph Keith, James Knight and Samuel Gill.

The first birth within the limits of Wildcat township occurred in the family of David Decker, a short time after their arrival in the township. Other early births were in the families of Wesley Chase and Robert Stephens.

#### THE TOWNSHIP IN 1914.

Wildcat township is now destitute of all the rich growth of heavy timber which once beautified the land. For commercial purposes this has all been removed, and what is there now is mostly second growth, which will in due time be removed as was the first. The land has been well drained by tiling and ditches; there are miles of excellent gravel roads; the farms are of the most modern type, well cultivated, and managed according to the progressive methods of scientific farming. Not only is the farm land of value and beauty, but the homes and buildings built thereon. These rival the urban residences in conveniences and appearance. It is not an uncommon thing for the modern farm home to be provided with private heating plant, water supply, lighting system, bath, etc. Most of the farmers now possess motor cars, and have thereby easy and quick access to the larger towns of the county. Telephones and rural mail delivery are other factors which bring the farmer of Wildcat into closer communication with his fellows.

#### WINDFALL.

The town of Windfall was laid out by James B. Fouch, the original plat embracing part of the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section 16, township 22 north, range 5 east. Fouch located at this point for the purpose of engaging in the lumber business, and platted the village in order to secure a station on the railroad which had been surveyed through the county in the year 1852. He erected a large sawmill in 1853, and had the lots surveyed the same year, the lines being run by William H. Nelson, county surveyor at that time. The first house in the new village was erected by Josiah Ross and used by him for a store. It was a frame building and stood for a long time in the southwest part of town, and was, during the latter years of its existence, used for a residence. Ross sold goods for about four years, at the end of which time he disposed of his stock and moved to the village of Mier. The second stock of goods was brought to the place by James Knight, who erected for the purpose a frame building

in the southwest part of the town near the railroad. The storeroom was at that time a small affair, about sixteen by eighteen feet in size, and was occupied by Knight with a meagre assortment of merchandise for a period of ten years. William Dixon erected a warehouse and storeroom near the railroad in the year 1858 and opened up a good business, both in buying grain and selling goods. He kept a large general stock and was identified with the business interests of the village for several years. In 1859 Messrs. Taylor and Smith built a large storehouse near the railroad, which store they stocked with merchandise to the amount of several thousand dollars. They did a flourishing business for several years, when they closed out to other parties and left the village. Another early merchant was William Hammond, who erected a building at the "Five Points," where he sold goods for a period of four years, when he disposed of the stock and house to J. H. Zehner, who occupied it for some time.

Among the early business men and firms were Richard Freeman, Banta & Wines, William Cummack, Mr. Attenheimer, John Zehner and John Bailey. The manufacturing interests of Windfall were never very great. The first enterprise was the saw and grist mill erected by James B. Fouch, prior to the laying out of the village. It was in successful operation for several years and did a large business, being extensively patronized by the citizens of Wildcat and surrounding townships. It was burned about the year 1858, and another combination mill was erected in its place the year following. The second mill was also erected by Fouch and stood in the southwest part of the village. It was operated as a saw and grist mill for several years, when the machinery was removed and the building was then occupied by a hoop and felloe factory. Michael Null began the manufacture of staves in 1865, and built his factory near the western limit of the village on the railroad. A large saw-mill and felloe factory was established in the year 1877 by Thornburgh and Hiron, who ran it in partnership until about the year 1881, at which time the former sold his interest to B. F. Gifford. The Windfall Steam Flouring Mill was established in 1873 by a joint stock company consisting of ten members. It stood near the railroad in the southeast part of the village.

#### INCORPORATION.

On March 24, 1871, the village, by a unanimous vote of the citizens, became an incorporated town, and elected the following board of councilmen: J. H. Zehner, T. J. Alexander, W. A. Dennis and L. B. Carver. The board

organized for active work, and chose Zehner for president, and Alexander for clerk. Other officers were also appointed at this time.

## TOWN NOTES.

Windfall has been the scene of many crimes in the past, before law and order had been sufficiently well established. In the year 1865 one Noble Goff was murdered in his bed, by an assassin who used a large, old-fashioned hatchet. Goff had at one time been a respectable citizen, but in later years had fallen into heavy dissipation and had made many enemies. His wife was a woman of violent temper and had frequently threatened his life. She was accordingly arrested and convicted of his murder, serving a long term in the penitentiary. In 1864 or 1865 Dr Armstrong shot and killed Henry Thomas. Jealousy on the part of the doctor was the motive for the crime. He pleaded "not guilty" to the charge, and was acquitted. In one of the village saloons later, a man named Perry was killed by A. Balser. A quarrel resulting from a game of cards was the cause. In 1867, near the village, James Stewart killed a man named Gifford. The latter had gone to Stewart's home for the purpose of attaching some cattle, and, not being very warm friends, the two men soon entered into a bitter quarrel, during the progress of which the shooting was done. Stewart was tried, but was acquitted on the ground of self-defense.

On March 13, 1883, a fire originated in the large brick drug store belonging to Dr. McAlaster, and spread to his residence nearby. The store buildings of Vice & Nutter and Legg & Patterson were soon enveloped in flames, and quickly all of the structures were a molding ruin. The fire was supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

## WINDFALL IN 1914.

The present town of Windfall is one of the most attractive communities in Tipton county. The streets are paved and well kept, and the residences and public buildings show evidence of care and civic pride. The only drawback to the town is the railroad facilities, that is, to other points in Tipton county. The only connection is by way of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis line, which gives intercourse with Elwood, Kokomo and Logansport. The census of 1910 gave the town a population of eight hundred and ninety-nine people, against nine hundred fifty-

seven in 1900, and five hundred sixty-one in 1890. This figure is now generally estimated, and correctly, to be a little over one thousand.

Jacob Dick, William Kleyla, E. P. Shell and E. D. Moser are the present trustees of the incorporated town of Windfall; J. S. Murphy serves as marshal, and O. L. McKay as clerk and treasurer.

The Windfall Gas Company supplies the people with natural gas, obtained from six or eight wells in the neighborhood. A franchise was granted in the fall of 1913 to the Indiana Union Traction Company to supply the town with electric lights. Perhaps the chief industry of Windfall is the Royal Canning Company, a private concern devoted to the canning of tomatoes. The country in Wildcat township is rich in the production of tomatoes, and the factory has an adequate supply of the vegetable every year.

There are one and a half miles of brick paved streets in Windfall, and the sewerage system is very complete and efficient for the size of the town, having its outlet in a nearby creek. Water is obtained from wells.

The town has the good fortune to have a hospital, small but adequate in room and service, built by Drs. Moser in 1913, in connection with their offices and residence.

## CHAPTER VII.

### MILITARY HISTORY.

The military record of the county of Tipton might be rightly said to begin with the outbreak of the Civil war in 1861. In the late forties, during the war with Mexico, this territory was very sparsely settled, and therefore was not sufficiently organized to contribute a company of men. A few days before the close of the Mexican war, however, three young men, William S. Hamilton, Marion P. Evans and Isaac H. Montgomery, enlisted to join a company which was to be organized at Frankfort, Clinton county, but they were not mustered into the service, for the reason that the war soon closed. Hamilton claimed his right of enlistment and received a land warrant for his trouble, although he was never in actual service.

Between the close of the Mexican war and the opening of the Civil war, Tipton county gave never a thought to military tactics or organization. Not a man was trained in the arts of warfare. Perhaps here and there through the county there might have been a few drill squads, who would assemble on the "commons" and entertain their admiring friends and relatives, but outside of this farrago, war was deemed an impossibility. The firing on Sumter and the call for troops awakened the latent martial ardor, and the Tipton boys were ranked as among the best.

### EVENTS LEADING UP TO HOSTILITIES.

It was on the 12th day of April, 1861, when the little garrison in Fort Sumter, off the coast from Charleston, was attacked and the rebellion first fired a shot at the American flag.

Events, prior to this, made it manifest that a great crisis was hovering over the country, and the successful election and inauguration of Abraham Lincoln precipitated what had been predicted for many months.

In the national campaign of 1860, the Democratic party was split asunder, there being two candidates. Stephen A. Douglas was a candidate of the Democrats of the Northern states, and J. C. Breckenridge, for the Democrats of the Southern states. Breckenridge carried all the Southern states and Lincoln



carried all the Northern states, while Douglas only carried one state and that was Missouri. The election of Lincoln meant to the Southern states that a government part slave and part free could not exist, and on the day before Christmas, 1860, South Carolina seceded from the union.

Events then followed thick and fast, and before Lincoln was inaugurated six states had withdrawn from the Union.

Lincoln reached Washington on February 23, and was inaugurated on March 4, and was just beginning to "size up" the situation when the shot was fired that aroused the world. Prior to this, South Carolina seceded on December 24, 1860; Mississippi on January 9, 1861; Florida and Alabama on January 11; Georgia on January 19; Louisiana on January 28, and Texas on February 1. Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Arkansas and Missouri followed in quick succession. Kentucky passed a resolution in its Legislature that it would stand neutral and would neither be for nor against, but Lincoln said "no," that it had to be on one side or the other, so it remained in the Union, though public sentiment in the state was largely in sympathy with the rebellion.

Most of the Southern Senators had resigned. Senators Benjamin and Slidell, of Louisiana, Toombs, of Georgia, Clay and Fitzpatrick of Alabama, Jefferson Davis of Mississippi, and others had delivered farewell speeches in the Senate.

A convention held at Montgomery, Alabama, February 4, with delegates from six states, had adopted a constitution for the Confederate States, with Jefferson Davis as president, and he was inaugurated February 18, he becoming president of the Confederacy before Lincoln became President of the United States. Before this, forts, arsenals and other government property had been seized and turned over to the Confederacy.

Mayor-General Twiggs, of the regular army, had surrendered all the United States property and munitions of war in Texas to the state authorities. Supplies had been cut off from Fort Pickens at Pensacola and Fort Sumter was in peril.

This was the situation fifty-four years ago. On that awful morning, April 12, 1861, rebel guns began to play on Fort Sumter and for two days the little garrison held out, but, being deprived of guns and ammunition and provisions, it was compelled to surrender and the war became a fact.

The next day, April 15, Lincoln called for seventy-five thousand troops, and volunteers began to pour in from every direction. The next day, April 16, Governor Morton issued a call for volunteers and Indiana soldiers began to fill up Indianapolis, until there were thousands of soldiers ready to obey

any demand in defense of old glory, but there were no guns, for all the war material had been sent to the South before Lincoln became President. Morton called a special session of the Legislature, and without a moment's delay two million dollars was voted to place the state on a good war footing.

What followed these events every school boy knows. A four-years war devastated every Southern state, millions of lives were sacrificed and billions of dollars spent and finally the rebels were forced to surrender and every state compelled to come back into the Union, and they are here to stay and they are as glad of it as the Northern states are. One of the great results of the war was the freedom of slavery, and the black man given his citizenship, the same as the white man.

#### A REBEL FLAG.

The news of the firing on Sumter reached the city of Tipton on the 13th of April, 1861, and on the morning of the 14th, when the people arose, they saw a strange flag floating from the court house tower. When it became known that it was a rebel flag, the people were indignant and there was considerable mutterings and when Samuel Knisell, a druggist of that day, came down town, he flew into a passion and soon had a crowd worked up to the fighting point. It was discovered that a man by the name of Jack Applegate and another man, who was a book agent, both being Southern sympathizers, had hoisted the rebel flag over the court house and Knisell went to a hardware store and got a rope and called upon the crowd to catch the men and hang them. Applegate soon saw that there was danger in remaining in Tipton and he and the book agent got out of town as quickly as they could and neither ever came back. Applegate had not lived in Tipton very long and was getting ready to go into the law practice, he being a fourth-rate pettifogger.

The indignant crowd pulled down the flag, tore it into strips and not being satisfied with this, gathered up the pieces and made a bonfire of them.

To offset the indignity, an American flag was procured and hoisted over the court house and a sign posted on the court house door, saying "Death to the Man that Insults This Flag."

Applegate was so alarmed and fearful that he would be caught that he crossed the Ohio river, went to the South, where he became a lieutenant-colonel of a rebel regiment. After the war, he was elected as lieutenant-governor of the state of Alabama.

There were other expressions of sympathy with the South to be heard, but these were speedily quieted. Tipton county was a Union county

clear through, and the so-called "butternut" element was not to be found, at least, a week after the call to arms.

#### THE FIRST COMPANY.

Edward T. Wallace, who was a harness maker in Tipton, and a brother of the late Gen. Lew Wallace, began the organization of a company of volunteers and he set April 20th on which enlistments would be made, and before night the company roster was complete. Owing to the government not having clothing and munitions of war, they remained at home for a few days, and in the meantime, the women set to work to provide uniforms for them. They made linen caps, or bonnet-like coverings for the head, called Havelocks, red flannel shirts and blue trousers and within two days **every volunteer had a ready-made uniform**, all made by the patriotic women of Tipton.

On April 23rd, they formed in line for their departure, dressed in their new suits, and marched along the streets, the great contrast of bright red and dark blue presenting an appearance which seemed to the native Tiptonian as a wonderful military display. A short time before starting to the depot, which at that time was at the foot of East Jefferson street, the company marched into the public square, where several hundred people were assembled to witness the presentation of a home-made banner. It was presented to the company by Mrs. Ada Kane, a sister of Mrs. W. P. Gates, who now resides on West Jefferson street.

The people had come from all parts of the country to see the soldiers off to the war, so there was a large crowd in town. Finally, the company formed in line, the people having collected on the sidewalks along the street over which the soldiers had to pass on their way to the depot. As they passed along the street they were loudly cheered, to which the soldiers responded with patriotic zeal. Among that cheering throng were fathers and mothers, wives and sisters, who, with tearful eyes and throbbing hearts, bade farewell to their husbands, sons and brothers. There were also loving maidens, who could not refrain from showing their love and anxiety for certain ones as they passed by. The company soon boarded the cars and as the train moved off the soldiers, so many as could, stood on the platforms of the cars and with hat or handkerchief in hand waved a final farewell to friends who stood on the platform at the depot, watching to catch the last glimpse as the train passed out of sight.

Thus, the first company of Tipton county volunteers for the great Civil war went into camp at Indianapolis on the 23rd.

On the 25th of April the company was mustered into the United States service, as Company F of the Eleventh Regiment of three-months men.

This company did not contain all the men from Tipton county who enlisted in the three-months service. Several men went to other counties and joined companies of other regiments; and so those counties get the credit for their service, although they were Tipton men. It was so in every county in the state.

#### LATER COMPANIES.

The second company raised in this county was recruited by M. C. Holman, W. P. Gard, R. M. Sharp and others, and organized on August 9, 1861, by electing Holman as captain, W. P. Gard, first lieutenant, and R. M. Sharp, second lieutenant. This company assembled at the village of Sharpsville on the day they were to enter the service. The people of that place served the boys with a bountiful dinner, and in every way tried to hide their sorrow with a cloak of gaiety. The company were transported to Indianapolis, and were there mustered into the service as Company C of the Twenty-sixth Regiment, on August 31, 1861.

At the expiration of their terms of enlistment, the three-months men returned, and the Eleventh Regiment was mustered out of the service on August 4, 1861. In a short time the company reorganized, with about twenty-five men from Tipton county in Company F of the new organization. They were mustered in this time for three years on August 31st.

During this same month of August another company was raised and organized, with John W. Stevenson, captain, Samuel G. Decker, first lieutenant, and Wesley S. King, second lieutenant. The company met at Tipton on the 28th of August; quartered in the court house that night; and on the next day went to Indianapolis, where they were mustered into the service as Company G, Thirty-ninth Regiment of Infantry, on August 29, 1861. This regiment was afterwards changed to the Eighth Cavalry. On May 8, 1862, Jasper M. Grove was appointed surgeon pro tem of this regiment.

The fourth company to be raised in Tipton county was recruited by M. P. Evans, E. C. Hill, N. R. Overman and others, and was organized on October 10, 1861. Ellison C. Hill was elected captain, W. H. Hayford, first lieutenant, and Joseph A. McKinsey, second lieutenant. The company went into camp at Anderson for a short time, and when the regiment was organ-

ized, moved to Indianapolis, and were there mustered into the service as Company K of the Forty-seventh Indiana Volunteer Infantry. This was on December 13, 1861. Marion P. Evans, of Tipton, was appointed adjutant of the regiment by Governor Morton.

In addition to the four companies organized in the county, there were a few men in each of the Thirteenth, Seventeenth, Twenty-first, Twenty-second, Twenty-third, Forty-second, Fifty-first and Fifty-seventh Regiments of Indiana Volunteer Infantry, in all nearly a hundred men. With the roster of the four full companies, this made a total of five hundred men enlisted from this county before the close of the year 1861.

#### DONATIONS.

The call for such a large number of men by the government made impossible the immediate equipment of the companies. Governor Morton called upon the people of Indiana for donations of such things as were needed to supply the soldiers during the coming winter. The people responded liberally and with high patriotism. The women gathered together and made clothing, bedding, bandages, and other necessities. Food stuffs were collected and sent to the soldiers, or to the state agent, who, in turn, distributed the supplies. This agent was compelled to call a halt in the supply after a time, for there was more than the men could use.

#### WINTER OF 1861-2.

The winter of 1861 and 1862 was a time of doubt and apprehension. At the outset of hostilities, the people of the North as a whole believed that the Confederacy would be crushed with a single blow, and the Union preserved. Months passed, and the defiance and success of the rebel arms became greater. McClellan and the Army of the Potomac were accomplishing nothing, and even in other parts of the field of battle the Union forces had been stricken with defeat by the Southerners. A grimness of countenance, a concise spirit of determination, and a tenacious desire to quench the rebellion took hold of the people, and, without a smile, they realized that a task was set, the completion of which would mean a sanguinary cost, horrible to contemplate or estimate.

## 1862 ENLISTMENTS.

On July 15, 1862, Isaac H. Montgomery was commissioned a second lieutenant. The governor of the state had commissioned second lieutenants as recruiting officers, who, if they succeeded in raising a company, were allowed to go into the field and retain the rank. Accordingly, Montgomery began recruiting, being aided by Dr. Isaac Parker, J. V. Cox and Sylvester Turpen. They enlisted one hundred and thirty-five men, and organized a company on the 26th of the same month. Montgomery was elected captain, George L. Shaw, first lieutenant, and Noah W. Parker, second lieutenant. The governor designated the organization of regiments by congressional districts, and for convenience arranged rendezvous camps in each district. Tipton was then in the eleventh district, for which a camp was established at Wabash. This camp was not prepared when Montgomery's troops were organized, so the men had to stay at home for a few days.

## PICNICS.

During this time the citizens of Normanda and vicinity held a picnic in a grove just south of that village. This celebration was held on August 6, 1862. An ox was killed and roasted, and then fed to several thousand people assembled. It was a gala day, and a greater part of the time was spent in speech-making, among the principal speakers being Judge John Green, Dr. Isaac Parker, J. V. Cox, Dr. A. M. Vickery and Judge Joshua Jones. The latter orator waxed warm and emphatically stated that if he had the power he would uncap the lower regions, heat the flames of the devil's resort seven times hotter than the hottest flame old Satan had ever fanned, and then cause a cyclone to rise in the Gulf of Mexico large enough to gather and encircle in its winding embrace every man who had helped to bring on this wicked rebellion. The cyclone should carry them over the deepest hole in the hottest place of that lake of fire, and with all its force shoot them forth, as a ball from a cannon, down into the lowest depths of the deepest hell, so far out of sight that old Satan himself could never find them.

The citizens of Tipton, a few days after the above day, prepared a large dinner at the old fair grounds, south of town. Here a similar program was carried out, even to the roasting of an ox carcass. Captain Montgomery's company was present in a body. Speeches were made by the leading citizens and a general good time enjoyed.

Soon after dinner the company formed in line and marched through town to the depot, where they took the train for Wabash, arriving at that city on the evening of August 11, 1862. They went into camp on the south side of the river, near the city, and remained there for a few days, or until their regiment was organized. Then they moved to Indianapolis, and were mustered into the service as Company B of the Seventy-fifth Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry. This was on August 19, 1862. Dr. James B. White, of Normanda, was appointed assistant surgeon of this regiment.

In this company there were more men than needed, so these remained at home and began immediately to recruit for another company. Sylvester Turpen was commissioned a second lieutenant to organize it. In a very few days a sufficient number of men were obtained. On August 15, 1862, the company was organized, and Alexander McCreary was elected captain, Sylvester Turpen, first lieutenant, and Ezekiel L. Cooper, second lieutenant. On the same afternoon they went to Wabash, after partaking of a dinner given at several homes in Tipton. The men remained at Wabash until the company was organized, whereupon they entrained for Indianapolis. There they were mustered in as Company C of the One Hundred and First Infantry, on September 7, 1862. James Price, of Tipton, for whom the Grand Army post at Tipton has been named, was appointed adjutant of this regiment. Rev. Thomas Whalen, of Tipton, was appointed chaplain for this regiment on May 14, 1863, but had to resign September 3, 1863, on account of disability.

Then followed another wearisome and anxious winter. There were many more men in the field who needed the assistance of the people at home, and this was given them to the greatest extent possible. Every means was resorted to in order to get funds to purchase supplies for the troops.

#### KNIGHTS OF THE GOLDEN CIRCLE.

The state Legislature of 1863 convened, and passed, or attempted to pass, measures which threw a gloom over the whole state. This body of men declared the war a failure, demanded a cessation of hostilities, a compromise with the rebels, and even tried to prevent the granting of state appropriations for military purposes, and to take the command of the state militia from Governor Morton's hands. Partisan feeling was the motive for these disgraceful actions. This demoralization, due to politics, led to many serious affairs. Patriotism ran at low ebb at home, soldiers deserted from the armies in the field, and the Southerners took renewed hope. A secret organ-

ization known as the Knights of the Golden Circle was established, a treasonable body to the extreme. Designing politicians organized these bodies, through corruption, deception and violence. In several counties of the state this condition led to bloodshed. Enrolling officers and marshals were shot down while in the discharge of their duties.

It is a fact to be proud of by Tipton people, that this county only had one or two lodges of the Knights of the Golden Circle. H. H. Dodds, the grand commander, visited Tipton at one time, but failed to find co-operation enough to justify the organization of a lodge in the town of Tipton. There were, however, some political meetings at which resolutions in opposition to the war policy of the government were adopted. Those resolutions were of unsavory tone, and seemed to the soldiers to be treasonable utterances. Speeches of similar character were made by politicians in different parts of the county. These things had the tendency to check the enlisting.

#### DRAFTS AND ENLISTMENTS.

At the time of the draft assignment, on September 20, 1862, upon the various townships in the state, it was ascertained that all the townships of Tipton county except one had filled their quotas, and ten men only were drafted in Wildcat township. The officers appointed to manage the enrollment and draft were William N. Evans, commissioner; D. F. Lindsay, marshal, and Dr. Jasper M. Grove, surgeon. The enrollment at that time showed the total militia of the county to be one thousand two hundred and sixty-three, with two hundred and seventy-two exempts, leaving only nine hundred and ninety-one men liable for military duty. This draft ended enlistments for the year 1862.

On October 17, 1863, President Lincoln called for three hundred thousand men. There were no new companies raised in Tipton county in 1863, but there were about one hundred men who volunteered and went into the old companies already in the field. These were sufficient to fill the quota of this county.

On February 1, 1864, the President called for two hundred thousand men, and on March 14th issued another call for two hundred thousand more men. The quotas under these calls were also filled. There were one hundred and sixty-six men who volunteered, entering old companies.

On April 23, 1864, Governor Morton was authorized to raise twenty thousand men for guard duty at the forts and store houses. There were about twenty-five men from Tipton county in that service, who were in Com-



pany F of the One Hundred and Thirty-second Regiment. These men served in Tennessee and Alabama, guarding Sherman's communications and supplies.

The President issued a call for five hundred thousand men on July 18, 1864. Under this call M. C. Holman recruited sixty-eight men in this county. Joining these with others at Indianapolis, a company was formed on October 14th. Charles M. Guthridge was elected captain, M. C. Holman, first lieutenant, and William W. Burden of Goshen, second lieutenant. Guthridge was of Indianapolis. This company became Company G of the One Hundred and Fortieth Indiana Volunteer Infantry. The provost marshal general's report showed that there was a deficiency in the quotas of Wildcat, Madison, Liberty, Prairie and Jefferson townships, and the draft was used. Sixty-four men were obtained in this way. Twenty of these went into Company F of the Twenty-third Regiment, and fifteen into Company B of the Fortieth.

The last call of the President for volunteers was on December 19, 1864. Under this call there were sixty-eight enlistments in Tipton county, sixty of them being recruited by William B. Young. These were joined with others recruited in other counties, and organized into a company at Indianapolis, by electing William B. Young, captain; George W. Thorn, of Summitsville, first lieutenant, and William P. Crowell, second lieutenant. They became Company K of the One Hundred and Fifty-third Regiment on February 28, 1865. The eight others who volunteered under this call went into the Fifty-ninth, One Hundred and Forty-fifth, One Hundred and Forty-seventh and One Hundred and Fifty-first. There was a deficiency in Tipton county, and the draft had to be used again. About forty men were compelled to enlist.

On final adjustment of the provost marshal general's reports, it was found that Tipton county not only filled her quotas under all calls, but had a surplus of fifty-four men. The records show one thousand and seventy-three men from this county enlisted, including those drafted. There were also many re-enlistments. It might be stated in round numbers that one thousand men were in actual service from Tipton county.

The amount of relief and donations supplied the soldiers in the field by the good people of Tipton county, is accurately ascertained as being one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

#### ELEVENTH INDIANA VOLUNTEER INFANTRY—THREE MONTHS.

The Eleventh Regiment was organized and mustered into service on April 25, 1861, at Indianapolis, with Lew Wallace as colonel of the regiment.

On May 8th the camp was changed to the vicinity of Evansville, where the regiment remained on guard duty until June 7th. At this time the regiment went to Cumberland, Maryland. Romney, Virginia, was the next halt, where an attack was made on the town. Returning to Cumberland, the regiment went into camp. During the next month the regiment participated in several small engagements, or skirmishes, and on the 8th of July marched, by way of Hancock and Williamsport, to Martinsburg, Virginia, and from there to Bunker Hill, near Winchester, where it joined General Patterson's command. Shortly after, the regiment marched to Charlestown, and thence to Harper's Ferry, where the order for the return home was received. On the 29th of July it reached Indianapolis, and was mustered out of service on the 2nd of August, 1861.

#### ELEVENTH REGIMENT—THREE YEARS.

The Eleventh was reorganized and mustered in, for three years' service, on August 31, 1861, with Lew Wallace as colonel. They left Indianapolis on the 6th of September, bound for St. Louis, thence to Paducah, Kentucky. The regiment remained at this post until February 5, 1862. After participating in many important skirmishes, the regiment was engaged at Fort Donelson. The next battle in which this regiment saw a part was the bloody field of Shiloh. The body of troops continued their eventful campaign until March 4, 1864, when it returned to Indianapolis, on veteran furlough. Upon the expiration of this period the regiment again entered active service, being engaged at Halltown, Berryville, Fisher's Hill, New Market, Cedar Creek and many smaller skirmishes. On the 3d of August, 1865, it returned to Indianapolis, was publicly received, and in a few days was discharged from the United States service. During the period of campaign the Eleventh marched a total of nine thousand three hundred and eighteen miles.

There were one hundred and seventeen men in this regiment from Tipton county. Edward T. Wallace, a brother of Gen. Lew Wallace, was a captain, and John Stevenson and Isaac M. Rumsey were lieutenants.

#### TWENTY-SIXTH INDIANA VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

The Twenty-sixth Regiment of Indiana Volunteers was mustered into service, for three years, at Indianapolis, on August 31, 1861, with William M. Wheatley as colonel. On September 7th it left Indianapolis for the field and on arriving at St. Louis was sent into the interior of the state, and was

in the Fremont campaign to Springfield. After doing a period of guard duty, the regiment entered active service, moving with the army into southern Missouri, and thence to Arkansas. During this campaign the men were engaged in the battles of Newtonia, Missouri, Prairie Grove and Van Buren. The regiment was then ordered to do guard duty until June 1, 1863, when it was ordered to join General Grant's army in the rear of Vicksburg. On September 29, 1863, the regiment met the enemy at Camp Sterling, Louisiana, and was severely defeated, losing nearly one-half of the officers and men, mostly by capture. The prisoners were taken to Tyler, Texas, where they were kept for several months. In October the regiment went to Texas with General Herron's expedition. On the Mexican frontier, on February 1, 1864, it was re-enlisted. With the exception of the assault on Spanish Fort, the regiment did not participate in another large battle during the war remaining. The regiment did post duty in the state of Mississippi until late in the year 1865.

There were one hundred and forty-nine volunteers from Tipton county in Company C of this regiment. Mortimer C. Holman, Robert M. Sharp and Levi S. Gardner were captains; William P. Gard, Robert M. Sharp, L. S. Gardner, Samuel N. Banister, Lewis H. Gest and Charles W. Armstrong were lieutenants, during some period of the regiment's service.

#### THIRTY-NINTH INDIANA VOLUNTEER INFANTRY—EIGHTH CAVALRY.

The Thirty-ninth was organized as an infantry regiment at Indianapolis on August 29, 1861, and early in September left for Kentucky. After camping at several points it joined Buell's army, and proceeded toward Nashville. From Nashville it moved to Tennessee river, and on April 7, 1862, participated in the engagement at Shiloh, losing thirty-two men in killed and wounded. After being in the siege of Corinth with Buell, it pursued Bragg through Kentucky. Returning to Nashville in November, it marched, with Rosecrans' army, in the direction of Murfreesboro, participating in the battle of Stone's River on the last day of December, 1862, and the first two days of January, 1863. In this battle the regiment lost three hundred and eighty men, including thirty-one killed. The regiment remained in camp for some months after this engagement, and in April, 1863, was mounted, and served as mounted infantry through the campaign of that year. Skirmishes occupied the time until the sanguinary days of September 19 and 20, 1863, when the men fought at Chickamauga. In February, 1864, the regiment was re-enlisted as a veteran organization. The regiment took part in the McCook raid around Atlanta, skirmishes at Coosa river, Chehaw bridge, Alabama, the

Kilpatrick raid in Georgia, and the battles of Jonesboro, Flint river, Waynesboro, Buckhead church, Browne's Cross Roads, Reynolds' farm, Aiken, Bentonville, Averagesboro and Raleigh. A detachment of the regiment, left behind in Tennessee, engaged Wheeler at Franklin, and also Forrest, at Pulaski. After the occupation of North Carolina by Sherman, the Eighth Cavalry whipped Hampton's forces at Morrisville, and thus had the honor to have fought the last battle in that state. The regiment remained on duty in North Carolina until July 20, 1865, when it was mustered out of service and started for home. In Indianapolis it was given a public reception. The regiment, during its term of service, bore on its rolls 2,500 men; had 9 officers killed in battle; lost 300 in prisoners; captured 1,500 men from the enemy; 1,000 stand of arms; 3 railroad trains; 1,400 horses and mules; 14 pieces of artillery; 4 flags, and destroyed many miles of railroad.

Tipton county was represented in this regiment by one hundred and twenty-eight men. John Stevenson and John Leavell were captains in Company G; Samuel G. Decker, John Leavell, William T. Goddard, Lawson H. Albert were lieutenants in Company G. All the men were in Company G, with the exception of four in Company L.

#### FORTY-SEVENTH INDIANA VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

The Forty-seventh Regiment was organized at Anderson, on October 10, 1862, with James R. Slack as colonel, the regiment being composed of companies raised in the eleventh congressional district. On December 13th it left Indianapolis for Kentucky, where it was assigned to General Wood's brigade of Buell's army. On the 24th of February, 1862, after various marches, it was assigned to General Pope's army, and marched at once to New Madrid and engaged the enemy. After the capture of Fort Pillow the regiment was taken to Memphis. On August 11th it had a skirmish with the enemy at Brown's plantation, Mississippi, losing a few men in killed and wounded. Moving to Helena, Arkansas, the regiment remained until March, 1863, when it took part in General Quinby's expedition to Yazoo Pass. As a part of General Grant's army, the regiment took part in the campaign against Vicksburg. In the battle of Champion's Hill on May 16th it lost one hundred and forty-three men, killed and wounded. The regiment next marched with Sherman's expedition to Jackson. In February, 1864, the regiment returned home on veteran furlough. Upon its return to the field the regiment moved with Banks' army up Red river in the spring of 1864, engaging actively in the whole of that campaign. In February, 1865, the regiment was trans-

ported to Dauphin Island, Alabama, and took part in Canby's campaign against Mobile. After the fall of Mobile the men were moved to Shreveport, Louisiana, with General Herron to receive the surrender of General Price and the army of the Trans-Mississippi department. At this place the regiment remained until October 23, 1865, when it was mustered out of service. The men returned to Indianapolis and were present at a public reception given on the capitol grounds, and were addressed by Governor Morton, General Slack and Col. Milton S. Robinson and John A. McLaughlin.

There were one hundred and thirty-four men in this regiment from Tipton county. Marion P. Evans was an adjutant; Nicholas Van Horn, Ellison C. Hill, Isaac M. Rumsey and Thomas Paul were captains; William H. Hayford, Thomas Paul, James Evans, Joseph A. McKinsey and Peter Carey were lieutenants. Capt. Thomas Paul is the only surviving officer of this regiment from this county.

#### SEVENTY-FIFTH INDIANA VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

The companies composing the Seventy-fifth Regiment were raised in the eleventh congressional district, Company B being wholly made up in Tipton county, I. H. Montgomery being the captain, and the camp of rendezvous at Wabash. On August 19, 1862, the regiment was mustered into service with John U. Pettit as colonel, and moved to Louisville, Kentucky, August 21, one thousand and thirty-six strong. From thence it proceeded to Lebanon, and upon the advance of Bragg's army, returned to Louisville. In the campaign that followed it took active part, marching to Frankfort, Scotsville, Gallatin, and then back to Cave City, in pursuit of Morgan's forces. Most of the winter of 1862 was passed in camp near Gallatin, and in January, 1863, the regiment moved to Murfreesboro, where it remained until June 24, serving in General Reynolds' division.

On the 24th of June the Seventy-fifth started toward Tullahoma, and on the march engaged in the battle at Hoover's Gap. It was the first regiment to enter the rebel works at Tullahoma, about the 1st of July. Marching with Rosecrans' army toward Chattanooga, it participated in the battle at Chickamauga, losing seventeen killed and one hundred and seven wounded. After the engagement the regiment returned to Chattanooga, where it remained some months, engaging in the battle of Mission Ridge on the 24th of November and losing five killed and seventeen wounded. The winter of 1863 was passed in the vicinity of Chattanooga, and early in the spring of 1864 the

regiment moved to Ringgold, Georgia, preparatory to engaging in the Atlanta campaign.

On the 27th of April, 1864, all the troops composing Sherman's army were ordered to concentrate at Chattanooga. On the 7th of May, General Thomas occupied Laurel Hill. On the 12th the whole army, except Howard's corps, moved through Snake Creek Gap, on Resaca. On the 5th the battle of Resaca was fought, and the same night the rebel army retreated across the Oostanaula. Near Adairsville the rear of the rebel army was encountered and a sharp fight ensued. On the 28th the enemy made an assault at Dallas, but met with a bloody repulse. On the 27th of June an assault was made upon the enemy's position on Kenesaw, without success. On the 2d of July Kenesaw was abandoned by the enemy. On the 4th General Thomas demonstrated so strongly on the enemy's communications as to cause them to fall back to the Chattahoochie river and cross that river on the 9th. On the 20th the enemy sallied from his works in force and fought the battle of Peach Tree Creek. On the 22d a general battle was fought in front of Atlanta, the rebels being defeated. On the 28th the enemy made another assault upon our besieging lines, but were driven back in confusion. The siege of Atlanta vigorously progressed, with constant skirmishing. On the 25th of August the bulk of Sherman's army moved by a circuit around Atlanta, struck its southern communications near Fairburn, destroying the West Point railway and the Macon railroad. This caused the enemy to evacuate Atlanta on the 2d of September. On the 4th the army moved slowly back to Atlanta and rested in clean, healthy camps, the first they had had for many months, and during all this campaign the Seventy-fifth was kept in almost constant action.

During the Atlanta campaign the Seventy-fifth marched and fought with the Second Brigade, Third Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, engaging in the battles of Dalton, Resaca, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek and Jonesboro.

On October 1st Hood's army marched to strike Sherman's rear. On the 4th the regiment moved to Atlanta in pursuit and marched with its corps to Pine Mountain, arriving at that place in time to threaten the rear of French's rebel division, then investing the garrison at Allatoona. The enemy retreated to Dallas and thence marched for Resaca and Dalton. The Seventy-fifth marched in pursuit as far as Gaylesville, where it halted for a time in the rich valley of the Chattanooga. Then returning to Atlanta, it started from that city on the 6th of November with Sherman's army on its famous "March to the Sea," reaching Savannah in December. In January, 1865, the regiment,

with its corps, marched through the Carolinas to Goldsboro, North Carolina, participating in the battles of Bentonville and Fayetteville. From Goldsboro it moved to Raleigh with the advance of the army and engaged in a skirmish at Smithfield, which was the last action had with the enemy in North Carolina. After the surrender of Johnson's army it marched to Richmond, Virginia, and thence to Washington, D. C., where, on the 8th of June, it was mustered out of service. Returning to Indiana with five hundred and four men and officers, it was present at a public reception given to returned regiments in the capitol grounds at Indianapolis, on the 4th of June. While in Washington the remaining recruits were transferred to the Forty-second Indiana Regiment and continued to serve with that organization until its muster out of the service, at Louisville, Kentucky, on the 21st of July, 1865.

There were one hundred and thirty-eight men from this county in the Seventy-fifth Regiment. James B. White was an assistant surgeon; Isaac H. Montgomery and Thomas A. Ellis were captains; George L. Shaw, Noah W. Parker, T. A. Ellis, Wesley Gates and John N. Cooper were lieutenants. Fifty-one men died of wounds, thirteen in rebel prisons and one hundred and sixty-five from other causes.

#### ONE HUNDRED AND FIRST INDIANA VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

The One Hundred and First Regiment was organized in the eleventh congressional district, the same as the Seventy-fifth, during the month of August, 1862, rendezvoused at Wabash, and was mustered into the service September 7th, with William Garver as colonel. Troops were at that time being rapidly thrown into Kentucky to repel the invasion of Kirby Smith, and this regiment, being one of the new levies, moved at once to Covington, Kentucky, where it was assigned to a brigade, took position in defense, and remained until the threatening column of the enemy withdrew. On September 23d the regiment sailed on a steamboat to Louisville, Kentucky, and from thence marched with the command of General McCook, on October 1st, in search of General Bragg. After a short campaign the regiment moved to Glasgow, then to the Castillian Springs, Tennessee, where it remained until December 26, 1862. The regiment then marched in pursuit of John Morgan, who was making a raid through Kentucky. The march was rapid but unsuccessful, and the command returned to its camp at Castillian Springs on January 2, 1863. While stationed there the regiment was assigned to the Second Brigade, Fifth Division, Fourteenth Army Corps.

On March 18th the brigade marched from Murfreesboro for the purpose of beating up certain rebel hiding places and dispersing guerilla bands infesting Wilson county, Tennessee. Moving by the way of Gainsville and Milton, at the latter place, the rebel, John Morgan, was encountered with a force of three thousand seven hundred men, and was severely defeated. The One Hundred and First lost in this fight forty-three killed and wounded. After defeating Morgan the regiment marched with its brigade back to Murfreesboro. The regiment reached the battle field of Chickamauga on September 19, 1863, having marched all night. In the bloody encounter of the two days there the regiment took conspicuous part and was often selected by those in command for arduous duty on the firing line.

The regiment lost thirteen killed, eighty-five wounded and sixteen missing, a total loss of one hundred and fourteen. The regiment remained at Rossville during the next day, and at night moved to Chattanooga, where it went on picket duty and on the 22d had a sharp picket fight, losing nine wounded and two prisoners. The regiment then retired to Chattanooga.

On October 9th the regiment was assigned to the Second Brigade, Third Division and Fourteenth Army Corps. On November 22d it moved out of camp and prepared for the assault on Mission Ridge. The regiment took part in the storming of Mission Ridge, and on the 25th moved with the pursuing column to Ringgold, Georgia, losing in the battle thirty-four killed and wounded. Until the first week in May, 1864, the regiment remained near Chattanooga.

On May 7th the regiment moved with Sherman's army on its Atlanta campaign. The command of General Thomas occupied Tunnel Hill and then a demonstration was made on Buzzard Roost. After two days' fighting the regiment moved with its corps through Snake Creek Gap and on to Resaca, where it was engaged in battle. It then moved with the pursuing column to Adairsville and Cassville, participating in fights at each place. Then it moved to the right, forded the Etowah river, and moved by way of Burnt Hickory to Dallas, then took position in line of battle near Pine Hill, then changed to the left near Lost mountain and then to Kenesaw mountain, skirmishing from day to day. The regiment was in support of the Second Division in the assault on Kenesaw mountain on June 27th.

On July 3d, the enemy having withdrawn from Kenesaw, the pursuit was pressed and on the 18th the regiment crossed the Chattahoochee river. On July 22d it crossed Peach Tree creek and engaged in skirmishing until August 28th. Then it marched with the army on the flank movement around



Atlanta, and took part in the battle of Jonesboro on September 1st. The regiment then marched to Atlanta. On October 3d it joined in the pursuit of Hood, and after reaching Gaylesville the pursuit ceased. The regiment then marched to Kingston and then to Atlanta.

On November 17th the regiment started from Atlanta with the left wing of Sherman's army to Savannah, reaching there on December 23d.

On April 30, 1865, they marched by way of Richmond, Virginia, for Washington City, D. C., reaching there May 19th. On June 24, 1865, the regiment was mustered out of the service at Louisville, Kentucky, and proceeded to Indianapolis, arriving on the 25th, and was greeted with a public ovation in the state house grounds, after which it was finally discharged and its members returned home.

During its term of service the regiment had marched three thousand five hundred and seven miles, traveled by railroad seven hundred and fifty-nine miles and by steamboat six hundred and fifty miles, being a total of four thousand nine hundred and sixteen miles.

There were one hundred and forty-one Tipton county boys in this regiment. James Price was an adjutant; Thomas Whalen, a chaplain; Alexander McCreary and Sylvester Turpen, captains; William Beeson, Elmore T. Montgomery, Ezekiel L. Cooper, Henry T. Waterman and Elisha Henry, lieutenants.

#### ONE HUNDRED AND FORTIETH INDIANA VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

This regiment was recruited under the President's call on July 18, 1864, for five hundred thousand men. On October 24th it was organized and mustered in the service at Indianapolis for a period of one year, with Thomas J. Brady as colonel. The regiment immediately entered the Murfreesboro campaign, participating in all of the battles and skirmishes. The regiment then was a part of the Second Brigade, First Division, Twentieth Corps. After a year's fighting, hard marching and guard duty, it was mustered out of the service at Greensboro, North Carolina, on July 11, 1865. The men returned to Indianapolis and were received loyally, and were present at the state house reception given to the returned Hoosier troops. Seventy-two men were in this regiment from Tipton county.

#### ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-THIRD INDIANA VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

This regiment was organized at Indianapolis on March 1, 1865, with Oliver H. P. Carey as colonel. The period of enlistment was for one year.

The regiment was first sent into Kentucky, where certain companies were engaged in fighting guerillas. The regiment was finally returned to Louisville, where it remained until September 4, 1865, when it was mustered from service. Like all other regiments, they were accorded a grand reception when they returned to the Indiana capital.

There were fifty-eight Tipton men in this body of troops. William B. Young was a captain; William P. Crowell was a lieutenant.

#### OTHER REGIMENTS.

In the preceding sketches of the various regiments the bare outline of the movements is all that space will permit. Again it is found necessary to treat only of the regiments which contained at least fifty men from Tipton county. Altogether there were twenty-nine regiments in which were Tipton recruits. Besides those mentioned there were four men in the Thirteenth Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry; three men in the Seventeenth; fourteen men in the Twenty-first; two men in the Twenty-second; eleven in the Twenty-third; fourteen in the Fortieth; fourteen in the Forty-second; twenty-one in the Fifty-first; forty-six in the Fifty-seventh; one in the Fifty-ninth; six in the Eighty-ninth; eight in the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth; five in the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth; sixteen in the One Hundred and Thirtieth; three in the One Hundred and Thirty-first; twenty-five in the One Hundred and Thirty-second; two in the One Hundred and Forty-fifth; one in the One Hundred and Forty-seventh, and also one in the One Hundred and Forty-eighth; and two in the One Hundred and Fifty-first. Some of the latter regiments listed were but one hundred days' men or one year.

#### ITEMS.

From all causes the number of men called by death during the Civil war who were volunteers from Tipton county was two hundred and eleven. Thirty-four men were killed outright in battle; fifty-seven were wounded; one hundred and seventy-seven died of disease; eighteen deserted, and one hundred and forty-four were discharged for disabilities. Six hundred and forty-three men came home at the end of the war.

About one hundred thousand dollars was paid out during the latter years of the war as bounty to volunteers in Tipton county. This amount averaged from one hundred to five hundred dollars each. Seventeen thousand seven hundred and thirty-five dollars in relief for sick soldiers' and soldiers' families was also given by the county.

In the Civil war there were one thousand and seventy-three volunteers from Tipton county. One hundred and four of these were drafted. There are one thousand two hundred and twenty-eight names on the military roster, but one hundred and fifty-five of these had served part of their time, were discharged for disability, regained their health and re-volunteered, thus appearing twice on the rolls.

#### THE CAPTURE OF THE "GENERAL."

John R. Porter, of Wildcat township, was one of the raiders who captured the engine "General" from the rebels in April, 1862, one of the most daring and hazardous feats of the war. Porter was a member of Company G, Twenty-first Ohio Regiment. An account of this episode follows:

There was a railroad running from Chattanooga to Atlanta and the Union army was sadly in need of a railroad locomotive and the only way to get one was to steal one from the Confederacy, if possible. After the officers had consulted about the matter, they decided that if they could get volunteers to make the attempt they would commission them for the deed. James J. Andrews volunteered to make the attempt and twenty-one others joined him, one of them being the Tipton county man. They stole their way through the rebel camps, over their roads, through their towns and into their houses, until they arrived at Marietta, where there was an engine called the "General," and they bought tickets for the next station and acted like they were Confederate refugees and succeeded in avoiding suspicion. They went in the cars and mingled with the other passengers until they arrived at Big Shanty. Here the conductor called out, "Twenty minutes for breakfast." Trainmen and passengers left the cars and went to the restaurant, a few rods away, and while they were eating, Andrews and his brave men uncoupled the engine from the passenger cars and, with two freight cars, pulled the throttle and away the engine went. The astonished Confederates were dumbfounded. They were at a dead loss to understand how the engine got away from them. There was no telegraph office at Big Shanty. While the Confederates were excitedly trying to find a way out of their dilemma the engine was speeding away with all the steam the brave Union heroes could give her. They would come to a station, make inquiry about the right of way, and then start on, always playing that they were rebels to the station agents. The Confederates finally got another engine and they started after the runaway. They had plenty of steam, knew the road and the advantage of the telegraph wires and knew where the runaway was, and with plenty of soldiers were gaining on the

raiders. The Andrews force was ready to fight, but water was giving out and there was no more fuel, when they heard the engine of the Confederates coming up behind. They threw ties on the track, set fire to bridges and did all in their power to destroy the road behind them, but on came the Confederates.

After a most exciting chase for many miles it began to be seen that it would be impossible to make their escape and it was a question to know what to do. When the engine died in its tracks the Confederates were so close that they began firing and Andrews gave the command to every one to take care of himself and make his escape. They reversed the engine, but it was so near dead that it could barely move, and the Confederates soon had possession of it. Then the soldiers took after the fleeing raiders and succeeded in capturing every one of them. While they had scattered into small parties and each fellow was running for dear life, a gun would bring them to a halt and they were prisoners of war.

Before giving up the engine, Andrews ran his train in under a covered bridge and cut loose one of the freight cars, filled with timber and set on fire, but before it got to burning very briskly the Confederates arrived and pushed the car out and extinguished the fire.

After the capture of the raiders a court martial was held and Andrews and seven others hanged, six were exchanged from the Confederate prison at Atlanta and eight made their escape.

The eight, with their leader, lie beneath the quiet sod in Chattanooga, Tennessee. Above them is a massive tribute in bronze and granite, a miniature "General" standing on its heavy pedestal. The monument is the queerest and quaintest in the world.

Upon the sides of the tribute are graven the names of the men who participated in the novel raid. They are:

James J. Andrews, of Flemingsburg, Kentucky; William H. Campbell, of Kentucky; John A. Porter, now of Windfall, Indiana; Marion A. Ross, William Pittenger, Robert Buffman, Martin J. Hawkins, William H. Reddick, Daniel Dorsey, John Wollam, Samuel Slavens, Samuel Robertson and Jacob Parrott, all of Ohio.

Medals of honor were issued by the government to the survivors, those who escaped and those who were exchanged. Medals were also presented to the relatives of those eight men (where they could be found) who were executed as spies.

(11)

## BELLE BOYD.

Everyone has heard or read of Belle Boyd, that versatile and beautiful Confederate spy. This notorious woman spy was at one time captured by Marcellus Racobs, a resident of Tipton county.

Squire Racobs was but a boy about eighteen years of age and he was a member of the Sixtieth Ohio Regiment. During the year 1862 he was doing picket duty near Winchester, Virginia. By some means while performing this service he became separated from his regiment and was thrown in with a regiment from Massachusetts. Early in the morning, just at the break of day, he heard a carriage coming down the road and as it approached him he discovered that it was a closed carriage with two fine horses hitched to it and being driven by a negro. When it came up to him he drew his gun and called a halt. The negro stopped the horses and Mr. Racobs went to the carriage, when he found that the occupant was a lonely lady. He asked her who she was, where she was going and what authority she had for driving through the lines. She became very indignant, said that it was an outrage that a lady should be so humiliated, but Mr. Racobs was persistent and compelled her to show her authority. She produced a pass, signed by a Federal officer, which was evidence enough that she had a right to pass through the lines, but Mr. Racobs became more suspicious, owing to the early hour in the morning, for it seemed strange to him that a woman would venture out at such an hour when there was danger of travel even in daylight. To be on the safe side, he called for a corporal, who came up and both looked in upon the woman. She was a perfect picture of beauty, apparently about eighteen years of age, with large brown eyes, long golden hair and a complexion of ivory. She was so beautiful, so refined and smiled upon them so sweetly that they were very much embarrassed, but there was a duty to perform and in the face of her winsome ways, her voice that of an angel and her pleadings that of an Evangeline, they demanded that she get out of the carriage and permit a search to be made. Finally, when she saw that it was hopeless, she indignantly unfastened her skirt from around the waist and pulled it off and threw it to them. Upon examination they found sewed up in the folds of the skirt letters, orders, communications, plans, maps, charts, messages and information of the condition of the Federal army and its movements, its plans and objects, that she was taking from Winchester to General "Stonewall" Jackson.

Upon this discovery it developed that she was a rebel spy and was trying to smuggle through the Federal lines into the Rebel camp valuable informa-

tion, and she was detained and taken to Washington, where she was held as a prisoner of war.

At the time the incident occurred Mr. Racobs did not know that it was the notorious Belle Boyd, the most vivacious and venturesome girl in all America, and when he found it out it excited him very much, for Belle Boyd was a hated woman among the Union soldiers and her achievements as a spy were the terror of the Union army. She could come and go, pass and repass, get into the Union ranks, gather information and make her escape and give information to the Confederate army that was of the greatest value to them.

A number of years ago Belle Boyd was in Tipton and she met Mr. Racobs and they had a long talk of their experience. She could not remember this particular incident, but it was so similar to so many others that there can be little doubt about it being the same woman. Her home was in Winchester, Virginia, and it was from there she operated. She was a great pedestrian and horseback rider, she could climb a tree, shoot a gun, and stand all kinds of physical exposure. While in Tipton she told many incidents of the war, how often she had been captured and by her beauty and winning ways would make her escape. She told of one incident where a lieutenant was detailed to deliver an important message to a certain officer, and that absolute secrecy must be kept and none but the officer to whom it was addressed must see or know that he was in possession of it. Belle Boyd found out that this young lieutenant had an important order and she must get it. She managed to waylay and fell into conversation with him. She smiled so sweetly on him until he was completely within her power. She threw back her head and pouted out her lips in such a way that he yielded to temptation and he asked permission to kiss her. She granted it and he threw his arms around her and planted a great, big hearty kiss upon her red and rosy lips. While he was kissing her, she slipped her fingers in his vest pocket, stole the message, bade him good-bye and flew to the headquarters of General Beauregard, who immediately ordered the bugle sound and in a few minutes his men were in line, a battle was fought and the Union arms suffered severely. This noted spy paid several visits to Tipton before her death, which occurred in 1907.

#### SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR.

The events leading up to the outbreak of hostilities between the United States of America and the Spanish kingdom are a matter of recent history. The principal dates and moves, however, follow:

On April 19, 1898, after war had seemed imminent for some months,

Congress passed resolutions of intervention on the island of Cuba. On the 23d the President called for one hundred and twenty-five thousand volunteers to serve in the army for two years. On the 25th war was declared with Spain, and the quota for Indiana was fixed at four regiments of infantry and two light batteries of artillery. Governor Mount accordingly ordered the militia to report at Indianapolis. The first company arrived early on the morning of April 26th and was encamped at the fair grounds. Among the regiments there were several vacancies to be filled by new companies, the regiments having been depleted since the close of the Civil war. Tipton's company was among these accepted, to be known as Company I of the Fourth Indiana Volunteer Infantry.

In numbering the regiments after being mustered into service, it was determined to begin the numbers where the war of the Rebellion left off. The Third, being the first ready to be mustered, was designated as the One Hundred and Fifty-eighth, and so on. The Fourth, of which the Tipton company was a part, became the One Hundred and Sixtieth. Besides Tipton, this latter regiment had companies from Marion, Decatur, Lafayette, Wabash, Bluffton, Ossian, Columbia City, Warsaw, Huntington, Anderson and Logansport.

The regiment arrived at Camp Mount in Indianapolis on April 26, 1898, and, after a most rigid physical examination of both officers and men, was mustered into the volunteer service of the United States on May 12, 1898. They left Camp Mount on May 16th, and proceeded by rail to Camp Thomas, Chickamauga Park, Georgia, arriving there on the 18th. Under orders to proceed to Porto Rico, the regiment left Camp Thomas on July 28th and arrived at Newport News, Virginia, on July 30th. The orders in regard to Porto Rico were countermanded, the regiment left Newport News on August 21st and went to Camp Hamilton, Lexington, Kentucky, where it arrived on August 23d. On November 9th the regiment left there, and were taken to Columbus, Georgia, arriving there November 11th. On January 15, 1899, the regiment was ordered to Matanzas, Cuba, in three sections, uniting there in camp on the 27th. Until March 27th the men remained in Cuba, when they were ordered to proceed to Savannah, Georgia. At that place they were mustered out on April 25, 1899.

Of Company I, George Dyer was captain; Robert M. VanBuskirk, first lieutenant; George Knee, Jr., second lieutenant; Jesse H. Barlow, first sergeant; Edward Burns, quartermaster sergeant; Joseph Partlow, Horace S. Matthews, Harry Mitchell and Allan Gifford, sergeants; Dillon Alexander of

Elwood, Willard N. Wolverton, Cleo Mount, Harry Phares, Edwin Grishaw of Sharpsville and George Lane, corporals; Elmer L. Brook and Elmer L. Hassel, musicians; James W. Russell, artificer; Otho McKay, wagoner. There were sixty-one recruits from Tipton county, out of eighty-eight total. The recruits who served in this company from this county were Morton Basey, Theodore Cox, Artie Walter Cook, Elbert Eaton, Clem Furry, Estes Fields, Charles B. Franklin, George Grishaw, James Gillian, Robert Haskett, Harry Herman, Jasper Henry, Frank Hoback, Harry Justus, Fred Jarrett, LeRoy Long, Frank Logan, Charles Leach, Clarence Law, William McCreary, David McNew, James A. Midkiff, Jesse Norris, John Norris, Monroe Partlow, Oliver Pickerel, Fred Recobs, Alphos O. Smith, Jerry Spaulding, Dilver Seright, Elmer Taylor, Jacob J. Tennyson, William Tobin, Howard Umphreys, George Vawter, Claude Wilson, Charles Zauss, William Dailey, Carl M. Campbell, William Day, Hiram Dever, Edward Franklin, Henry Hedrick, Dan Honeas, George Kennedy, Otto Matthews, George Mossman, William Nelson, Albert W. Pickett, Theodore Philpott, Antoine Redd, Frank Rice, Carl Rubush, Isaac Russell, Otto Snyder, Clarence Woodruff.



## CHAPTER VIII.

### POLITICAL HISTORY.

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#### ANTE-BELLUM POLITICS.

The year of 1844 was the first presidential year in the history of Tipton county. In 1840 Tipton county was yet a part of Hamilton county, the citizens casting their votes at Noblesville, voting for the Whig presidential candidate, Harrison, or the Democratic, Van Buren.

The principal issue of the 1844 campaign was the probable future application of Texas for admission into the Union. The Democrats were in favor of admission, mainly upon the ground that it would add more slave territory; the Whigs violently opposed the Democrats. The Whigs were defeated, and in the spring of 1845 the state of Texas became a part of the Union. Tipton county also went Democratic by a small majority.

In 1846 David Wilmot, a Pennsylvanian, introduced a bill into Congress for the prohibition of slavery in the new state of Texas. Debates of long and fiery nature followed, and the partisan spirit of the whole country was stirred to the depths. A Free Soil party was organized, and, although the bill was finally defeated, the issues which it incited were carried into the campaign of 1848, and the new party placed a ticket in the field. No attempt had been made to organize a Free Soil party in Tipton county, though a number of citizens, principally the Quakers, had declared in favor of the new party. The partisan spirit in Congress and throughout the country continued with unabated intensity. California adopted a constitution prohibiting slavery, and asked for admission into the Union. The measure, however, was promptly opposed by the Southerners in Congress, who insisted that, as a part of the state, at least, was south of the Mason and Dixon line, it should be admitted as a slave state. In 1850 Henry Clay introduced into Congress the "Omnibus Bill," which provided, among other clauses, that California should be admitted as a free state, that Texas should be divided into not more than four states, with or without slavery, as the citizens might decide; that a more stringent fugitive slave law should be adopted, and that slavery in the District of Columbia should

be abolished. After passing through many storms, this bill was finally adopted. However, this simply postponed the issue and in the election of 1852 the questions involved in the bill were again presented. The Free Soil party had become stronger, and maintained that slavery should be banished from all territories.

In January, 1854, Stephen A. Douglas introduced into Congress his famous "Kansas-Nebraska bill," which provided for the formation of those states, and for the adoption or rejection of slavery, as the citizens should determine at the polls. This bill aroused the Northerners, as in case of its adoption the Missouri Compromise and the compromise of 1850 would be virtually repealed, as both new states lay north of the Mason and Dixon line. The bill was adopted, in spite of the hot and violent debates against it in Congress and elsewhere. The soil of Kansas was immediately invaded by pro-slavery and anti-slavery partisans, to decide the question of bondage. This state of affairs led to open war and bloodshed there. This excitement continued to such an extent that it was soon impossible to say which was the stronger party in that state, whereupon President Pierce appointed John W. Greary as governor of Kansas, and order was restored in a measure. The new Republican party then was organized, and drew its strength from that sentiment in all parties opposing slavery.

In 1857 the bitterness dividing the North and the South continued to increase, and the United States supreme court decided in the Dred Scott case that the negro could not become a citizen under the constitution. This decision was followed by indignant mass meetings in the North, the adoption of resolutions of indignation and the so-called "personal liberty bills." In 1859 John Brown endeavored to incite an insurrection of slaves in Virginia, but was captured and, with his followers, hung. The fugitive slave law was openly violated in the North, and prosecutions failed to stop it. The South witnessed with dread the growing population of the North and, realizing that it would mean the election of a Republican President, they favored immediate secession.

Tipton county voted in favor of the Democrats in 1860, the ticket headed by Douglas receiving the largest vote. However, Lincoln and Hamlin were elected to the highest offices in the land, and very shortly the Southern states began to revolt and secede from the Union. The rest is written in a trail of fire and blood, but the spectre of death is overshadowed by the goddess of victory proclaiming a whole and united country and freedom to the slaves.

## ELECTION LAWS.

Prior to and during the years of the Civil war and up until 1888 there was no adequate nor efficient system of voting in Indiana. Ballots were colored according to the party, and in this way a voter would proclaim his doctrine when he selected his ballot, whether it was yellow, pink or blue. In after years this system was modified to some extent, but not sufficiently to remedy all defects. The Australian ballot system, which still exists, was established in the year 1889. This system is secret, safe and efficient, and it promises to stand, even with the introduction of the voting machines. The fairness of this method is unquestioned.

In 1912, for the first time in the history of Indiana, the voters of the state were called upon to register their names in order to be eligible to vote in the November elections. Under the new law, three chances were given to register before the day of election. According to the provisions of the statute, a man must declare that he has been a resident of the state one year, of the county six months, has lived in the township sixty days, and at the October registration he must state that he has been in the precinct for thirty days. At the first registration in 1912 many voters failed to register, but on the two succeeding dates practically all, or ninety per cent. enrolled their names. In all there were five thousand and sixty voters registered in 1912 in Tipton county.

## COUNTY OFFICERS.

The following is a register of the officials of Tipton county from its organization to the present time:

## AUDITORS.

N. J. Jackson, 1844; A. M. Young, 1850; William Stivers, 1854; B. R. Groom, 1862; W. S. Armstrong, 1866; R. W. Wright, 1874; A. E. Small, 1878; R. L. Porter, 1882; William J. Miner, 1886; George C. Wood, 1890; Francis M. Price, 1894; Elijah Perry, 1898; Thomas W. Longfellow, 1902; John F. Barlow, 1906; John H. Tranbarger, 1910-1914.

## RECORDERS.

Sylvester Turpen, 1844; John S. Ressler, 1854; M. E. Clark, 1864; A. E. Small, 1872; John Long, 1878; Newton W. Cooper, 1886; Archibald E.

Small, 1890; John B. Reeder, 1892; Luther Welshons, 1896; James N. Richards, 1900; James Hammell, 1904; James M. Graham, 1908; Solomon D. Adams, 1912-1916.

## CLERKS.

N. J. Jackson, 1844; A. M. Young, 1850; W. N. Brady, 1850; Sylvester Turpen, 1854; Ellison C. Hill, 1860; J. V. Cox, 1864; E. A. Overman, 1870; J. A. Moore, 1874; A. B. Pitzer, 1878; L. T. Bunch, 1882; Henry H. Thomas, 1886; William L. Berryman, 1890; Andrew T. Fielding, 1894; Ira M. O'Banion, 1898; David H. Kemp, 1902; William E. Wells, 1906; James C. Groves, 1910-1914.

## TREASURERS.

Jacob Whisler, 1844; John S. Ressler, 1848; J. E. Rumsey, 1854; John W. Chambers, 1858; J. C. Vandevender, 1860; John Pickens, 1862; J. P. Foster, 1864; Hugh Dickey, appointed 1868; D. A. Fish, 1870; William M. Grishaw, 1872; Robert P. Kimberlin, 1874-6; Jesse Alexander, 1878; John H. Zehner, 1880; Drury Vice, 1882; George W. McGee, 1884; John M. Foster, 1886; James K. Armstrong, 1888; George W. Myerly, 1892; Martin M. Hobbs, 1894; Lemuel Darrow, 1896; John C. Holman, 1898; Luton L. Cook, 1902; Leonard Compton, 1906; Thomas J. Reese, 1908; Henry C. Haskett, 1912-1914.

## SHERIFFS.

William Harrington, 1844; M. P. Evans, 1845; A. M. Young, 1845; A. J. Redmon, 1846; Jesse Brown, 1850; William H. Richardson, 1852; A. J. Redmon, 1854; Samuel Deal, 1854; A. J. Redmon, 1856; William Hall, 1860; Hugh Dickey, 1862; Richard Nash, 1866; Henry George, 1868; Alexander McCreary, 1870; W. R. Albright, 1874; Robert M. Roberson, 1876; James H. Fear, 1880; John W. Leavell, 1882; Thomas B. Bates, 1884; Thomas B. Bates, 1886; John Kiefer, 1888; John Kiefer, 1890; Morgan Wright, 1892; Samuel White, 1894; John F. McCreary, 1896; John F. McCreary, 1898; George F. Schulenburg, 1900; George F. Schulenburg, 1902; William Devault, 1904; William E. Devault, 1906; Frederick W. Beck, 1908; Frederick W. Beck, 1910; Fred M. Recobs, 1912-1914.

## SURVEYORS.

Charles Thurman, 1844; W. H. Nelson, 1850; William Dickey, 1852; A. J. Franklin, 1856; John Van Buskirk, 1858; A. M. Legg, 1860; W. S. Dickey, 1861; Arthur M. Legg, 1862; Josiah M. Clark, 1868; Jehu Van Buskirk, 1870; J. M. Clark, 1878; Frederick Ramsayer, 1882; Jehu Van Buskirk, 1884; James L. Romack, 1886; James L. Romack, 1888; John W. Mott, 1890; James L. Romack, 1892; James L. Romack, 1894; Ira F. Crail, 1896; Ira F. Crail, 1898; Alonzo W. Gott, 1900; Alonzo W. Gott, 1902; Peter O. Duncan, 1904; Peter O. Duncan, 1906; Edward C. Off, 1908; Edward C. Off, 1910; Jesse O. Bowlin, 1912-1914.

## CORONERS.

William Harrington, 1844; L. J. White, 1845; John Russell, 1847; John Longfellow, 1848; J. P. Workman, 1851; A. D. Doggett, 1854; William Goodrich, 1856; Philip Ballard, 1858; Robert Alexander, 1860; Andrew Swope, 1862; Robert Alexander, 1864; Andrew Swope, 1868; \* \* \* \*  
A. J. Baker, 1878; M. V. B. Vickery, 1880; Joseph Sumners, 1882; Henry C. Copeland, 1884; Isaac N. Roop, 1886; John W. Cooper, 1888; William L. Lowder, 1890; David M. Kirkwood, 1892; William S. Renfro, 1894; Robert M. Recobs, 1896; Henry E. Grishaw, 1898; William E. McKee, 1900; J. Treloar Tressidder, 1902; Phillip E. Nichols, 1904; Bert V. Chance, 1906; Linley M. Reagan, 1908; Linley M. Reagan, 1910; Linley M. Reagan, 1912-1914.

## PROBATE JUDGES.

William H. Nelson, 1844; Joseph A. Lewis, February, 1851; Richard Miner, November, 1851-1853. The probate court was abolished by the Legislature, and merger into the circuit court, in the legislative session of 1851.

## COMMON PLEAS JUDGES.

E. A. Stone, 1852; Nathaniel R. Lindsey, 1857; John Green, 1860; N. R. Lindsey, 1864; William Garver, 1864-1873. The common pleas court was legislated out of existence in 1871 and transferred to the circuit court.

## CIRCUIT COURT JUDGES.

John W. Wright, 1844; Jeremiah ———, 1846; William Wicks, 1852; Stephen Major, 1854; Joseph Buckles, 1858; John Davis, 1865; James O'Brien, 1868; Clark N. Pollard, 1872; N. R. Overman, 1878, died in office, and James O'Brien appointed for one year; Dan Waugh, 1884; Lex J. Kirkpatrick, 1890; W. W. Mount, 1896; James F. Elliott, 1902; Leroy B. Nash, 1908, died in office, and James M. Purvis appointed to fill out his term, and in 1912 was elected and is now serving on the bench.

## REPRESENTATIVES.

William W. Connor, 1844; Carter T. Jackson, 1845; \* \* \* \*  
Nathan R. Lindsey, 1851; M. P. Evans, \* \* \*; Addison Boxley, 1859; Joseph Goar, 1861; James O'Brien, 1863; William Stivers, 1865; Joel Stafford, 1867; R. Stevenson, 1869; W. W. Connor, 1871; John E. Rumsey, 1873; Samuel M. Taylor, 1875; William Garver, 1877; W. D. Rooker, 1879; George Ham, 1881; Absalom M. Vickrey, 1885; James I. Parker, 1887; Benjamin F. Legg, 1889; James M. Fippen, 1891; Harmon Smith, 1895; James M. Purvis, 1897; James A. Hedgcock, 1890; Henry H. Thomas, 1901; James H. Fear, 1903; Frank L. Auble, 1905; Horace G. Read, 1907; Frank E. Watson, 1909; William R. Dunham, 1913.

## SENATORS.

William W. Connor, 1845; William Garver, 1849; Newton J. Jackson, 1853; John Green, 1857; George B. Grubb, 1861; Daniel R. Brown, 1865; John Green, 1869; William O'Brien, 1873; Peter Cardwell, 1875; S. M. Taylor, 1877; Robert Graham, 1881; Charles C. Duncan, joint, 1885; Thomas E. Boyd, joint, 1889; George H. Gifford, joint, 1893; Charles S. Goar, joint, 1897; Thomas Lindley, joint, 1901; Every A. Mock, joint, 1905; Ralph Kane, joint, 1909; George C. Wood, joint, 1913.

## PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS.

In 1844 Tipton county cast 119 votes for Polk and Dallas, Democrats, and 100 votes for Clay and Frelinghuysen, Whigs.

In 1848 the vote in the county was as follows: Cass and Butler, Demo-

crats, 235; Taylor and Fillmore, Whigs, 183; Van Buren and Adams, Free Soil, 3.

In 1852 the result was: Pierce and King, Democratic, 461; Scott and Graham, Whig, 340; Hale and Julian, Free Soil, 6.

In 1856: Buchanan and Breckenridge, Democrat, 738; Fremont and Dayton, Republican, 546; Fillmore and Donelson, American, 14.

In 1860: Douglas and Johnson, Democrat, 824; Lincoln and Hamlin, Republican, 770; Breckenridge and Lane, Democrat, 21; Bell and Everett, 3.

In 1864: McClellan and Pendleton, Democrat, 1,019; Lincoln and Johnson, Republican, 731.

In 1868: Seymour and Blair, Democrat, 1,268; Grant and Colfax, Republican, 1,017.

In 1872: Greeley and Brown, Liberal Republican, 1,327; Grant and Wilson, Republican, 1,257; O'Connor and Adams, Bourbon Democrat, 6.

In 1876: Tilden and Hendricks, Democrat, 1,704; Hayes and Wheeler, Republican, 1,342; Cooper and Cary, Independent, 99.

In 1880: Hancock and English, Democrat, 1,856; Garfield and Arthur, Republican, 1,518; Weaver and Chambers, Independent, 62.

In 1884 Cleveland and Hendricks, Democrats, carried the county over Blaine and Logan, Republicans.

In 1888 Cleveland and Thurman, Democrats, carried the county over Harrison and Morton, Republicans.

In 1892: Cleveland and Stevenson, Democrat, 1,995; Harrison and Reid, Republicans, 1,773; Bidwell and Canfield, Prohibitionist, 123; Weaver and Field, Peoples, 568.

In 1896: Bryan and Sewall, Democrat, 2,804; McKinley and Hobart, Republican, 2,260; Levering and Johnson, Prohibitionist, 18; Palmer and Buckner, Gold Standard, 3; Bentley and Southgate, National, 29; Malchett and Maguire, Socialist Labor, 3.

In 1900: Bryan and Stevenson, Democrat, 2,414; McKinley and Roosevelt, Republicans, 2,404; Wooley and Metcalf, Prohibitionists, 148; Bryan and Stevenson, Peoples, 90; Harriman and Hayes, Socialist Democrat, 2; Ellis and Nicholson, Union Reform, 3.

In 1904: Parker and Davis, Democrat, 2,269; Roosevelt and Fairbanks, Republican, 2,639; Swallow and Carroll, Prohibitionist, 234; Watson and Tibbles, Peoples, 41; Debs and Hanford, Socialist, 13.

In 1908: Bryan and Kern, Democrat, 2,539; Taft and Sherman, Republican, 2,382; Swallow and Carroll, Prohibitionist, 178; Watson and Tib-

bles, Peoples, 7; Debs and Hanford, Socialist, 12; Corregan and Cox, Socialist Labor, 1; Independent, 1.

In 1912: Wilson and Marshall, Democrat, 2,158; Taft and Sherman, Republican, 1,247; Roosevelt and Johnson, Progressive, 896; Chafin and Watkins, Prohibitionists, 198; Debs and Seidel, Socialist, 112; Reiner and Gilhaus, Socialist Labor, 12.



## CHAPTER IX.

### THE BENCH AND BAR.

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#### THE CIRCUIT COURT.

The first term of the Tipton county circuit court was held at the house of Jesse Brown, on Monday, May 12, 1845, before Silas Blount and Joseph Goar, associate judges. Alexander M. Young, the redoubtable sheriff, returned the following persons as grand jurors: Robert Armstrong, Benjamin Leavell, James Shaw, Allen Pitman, Alexander Mills, David G. Wilkes, George Smith, Andrew Evans, Jackson Hill, Joseph Henderson, George Leman, Edward Good, Robert Davison, Harvey Goodykoontz and Jesse Brown. They were sworn in, charged, and sent into the grand jury room.

At this session the following men were sworn as attorneys and admitted to practice in the court: William Garver, Marcus Lindsey, James Forsythe, William Stewart, Earl S. Stone and Amasa P. Cassler.

#### THE FIRST CASE.

The first case called in the Tipton circuit court was an appeal from the justice's court, William Welshons vs. Daniel Webbert. Both parties were represented by attorneys. The case was continued until the next term of court when Mr. Welshons was non-suited and compelled to pay the costs of the suit. The second case was also an appeal from the justice's court, William Garver vs. James Teichener. The defendant made default, whereupon judgment was made against him, and he settled for the costs. The third case, Joseph A. Wright vs. John B. Cole, trespass on the base for slander, was fixed for trial at one o'clock of the same day, Monday, May 12, 1845. At the time set, the defendant filed a plea of general issue and two special pleas of justification, and was given more time. The grand jury, listed above, after being out but a short time, came into court and reported that they had found no bills of indictment, whereupon they were discharged. The fourth case, one of trespass, was John Hogan vs. Whisler & Webbert. The plaintiff, not being a resident of the state, was required to give bond for costs, which he did

in the sum of fifty dollars. The defendants demanded a jury, which was called, and selected as follows: Levi Hobbs, Joseph Henderson, Samuel Deal, Michael Mitchell, James Shaw, John Farley, James Goar, William Orr, John B. Wright, Joseph Van Buskirk, Carter Jackson and John B. Cole. This was the first petit jury in the county. The trial proceeded, and after the jury had considered the case, they returned with the following verdict: "We, the jury, find the defendants guilty of trespass, and assess the plaintiff's damages at the sum of thirteen dollars and twenty cents." Taken with the costs of the suit, this amounted to fifty-four dollars and fifty-six cents. The case of Wright vs. Cole then came up, the plaintiff filing his similitur to the general use of the defendant, and a replication to the second and third special pleas. More time was granted to prepare for the trial.

The first business performed on the third day of this court was the assessment of a fine of one dollar each against Earl E. Stone and William Garver for contempt of court. This accomplished, other business was considered; as yet the presiding judge had not been in attendance upon the court. The case of Wright vs. Cole came up again, and the following jury was called: Joseph Van Buskirk, Jacob Whisler, George Smith, Edward Good, Daniel Lister, March Tucker, James Goar, John Farley, Joseph Sumner, Robert Davison, William Dixon and Samuel Deal. The jury found the defendant guilty, and assessed the plaintiff's damages as seventy-five dollars and eighty-four cents. On this day the first grand jury, listed above, were allowed seventy-five cents each for one day's services. At the same time several of the petit jurors were allowed four dollars for three days' services. John Nutter was bailiff, as were also Jesse Brown and John K. Smith. Thus ended the first term of the Tipton county circuit court.

In November, 1845, John W. Wright, president judge, and Silas Blount and Joseph Goar, associate judges, were in attendance. The following comprised the grand jury returned by the sheriff: Richard Farlow, foreman: James Leavell, Michael Mitchell, James S. Jack, Isaac Shaw, Gilbert Wright, Malachi Cooper, James Pickard, John McHolmes, John Deal, Samuel Batorff, Daniel Smith, Solomon Smith, James Egler and Absalom Hobbs. On the first day of this term, the first plea for divorce was filed by Catharine Sharpe vs. William Sharpe. The complainant, however, appeared by counsel, and dismissed the case at her own costs. The second plea for divorce, filed the same day, was by Jacob Whisler vs. Lavina Whisler. This case was dismissed. Ten cases were considered by the court at this term, and eight bills of indictment were returned by the grand jury.

At the April term, 1846, Jeremiah Smith, president judge, and Silas

Blount and Joseph Goar, associate judges, were present. Judge Smith produced his commission from the governor, for the term of seven years, as judge of the eleventh judicial circuit. The rules of court previously adopted were repealed, and a long series of new and better ones was adopted.

Among the early cases appearing before the circuit court of the county were the following: Trespass, divorce, assumpsit, public indecency, affray, assault and battery, debt, official negligence, cases in chancery, illegal voting, trover and conversion, foreclosure of mortgage, retailing, perjury, betting, forfeited recognizance, rape, winning, losing, adultery, extortion, riot, larceny, selling liquor to intoxicated persons, scire facias, etc. The first charge of murder was in April, 1852, against Harvey Moon, who took a change of venue to the Marion circuit court. The first person admitted to citizenship was Laurence Beck, a German, from the dukedom of Hesse-Darmstadt. This was on November 10, 1845.

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THE PROBATE COURT.

The first probate business on record in the clerk's office was the application of Thomas Cooper for letters of administration of the estate of Alexander S. Wallace, deceased, which application was granted on the 6th of July, 1844, by Newton J. Jackson, clerk of the court. On the 11th day of November, 1844, the first probate court was held by William H. Nelson, probate judge, the first business coming before the court being the above case. The bond of Cooper was deemed insufficient, and he was compelled to give additional security, which he did by securing the signature of Alexander M. Young to his bond, which amounted to one hundred and fifty dollars. The judge also pronounced the bill of sale insufficient, and ordered it returned to Cooper for correction, to be completed and returned by November 25th. Before the court was held, or on September 27, 1844, letters of administration had been granted to Edward Sharp, on the estate of James P. Woods, deceased. His bond was fixed at five hundred dollars. At the above mentioned first term of the court, the bond was approved, but the inventory of the property of the deceased, amounting to \$357.27, was rejected, owing to the want of sufficient affidavits from the appraisers. Time was given the administrator for correction. Upon petition of Jeremiah Mote, infant son of George Mote, deceased, Erasmus D. Thomas was appointed guardian to take care of the person and property of the said Jeremiah. The guardian's bond was fixed at two hundred dollars. Thus ended the proceedings of the first term of the Tipton county probate court.

Probate matters continued until 1853, when the common pleas court assumed jurisdiction of all probate business. Mr. Nelson served as probate judge until February, 1851, when he was succeeded by Joseph A. Lewis. In November, 1851, Mr. Lewis was succeeded by Richard Minor, who served until the probate business was transferred to the common pleas court.

#### THE COMMON PLEAS COURT.

The first term of the common pleas court of Tipton county was begun and held at the court house in June, 1853, by Earl S. Stone, sole judge, whose district was composed of the counties of Hamilton, Howard and Tipton. The first business of a probate character was the confirmation of the letters of administration granted to James A. Inis, on the estate of James Inis, deceased; and the second was the confirmation of the letters of administration granted to Joseph Shank, on the estate of Joseph H. Shepard, deceased. The first business other than probate was the case of the State vs. Lewis McElhaney, charged with assault and battery. The third case was a charge of the same nature, only against Jane Shane. Subsequent cases were: Petition for a deed, assumpsit, suit on a promissory note, trespass, account, divorce, suit on bond, attachment, injury to the person, assault and battery, for the conveyance of real estate, complaint on note, petition for partition, surety of the peace, etc.

#### A FEW EARLY LAWYERS.

At the first term of the circuit court on May 12, 1845, it has been mentioned that William Garver, Marcus Lindsey, James Forsythe, William Stewart, Earl S. Stone and Amasa P. Cassler were admitted to practice as attorneys in the court. Other lawyers who were admitted in these early courts were Andrew Batorff, Nathaniel R. Lindsey and Charles D. Murray in November, 1845; John Davis, J. S. Buckles and William F. Brady in March, 1846. Joseph S. Buckles was the prosecutor of the eleven judicial circuit from September, 1846, to September, 1848. Gustavus H. Voss was admitted to the bar in October, 1846. William H. Nelson was admitted during the same term, and James F. Suit and John M. Conan in April, 1847. A metallic seal was adopted at the October term, 1847. Amasa P. Cassler became district prosecuting attorney in September, 1848. John Green was admitted to the bar in April, 1849, and David Kilgore and Joseph A. Lewis at the same time. Carlton E. Shippey and Richard D. Markland were admitted to the bar in April, 1852.

James Forsythe was an eccentric Virginian, and now would hardly be considered a first-class attorney. Amasa P. Cassler was a very able man, a good judge of the law and a successful practitioner. William Brady was, perhaps, the most successful and most excellent lawyer in the early days of Tipton county. He was possessed of a very good education and was gifted with fine oratorical powers. He died in the year 1852. John Green came in 1848 from Jefferson county. North Carolina, however, was his native state. He served the county in the state senate and as a judge of the common pleas court. Joseph A. Lewis came soon after Green and was man of high intellect. For years he and Green were antagonists in all important cases. Nathan R. Overman succeeded in Lewis' business after the removal of the latter to Indianapolis. Overman and Green were then the rival lawyers. Until the year 1883 the lawyers who had practiced in the county were the following: James Forsythe, William Nelson, A. P. Cassler, William Brady, John Green, Joseph A. Lewis, J. V. Cox, N. R. Overman, Dan Waugh, John Q. Green, M. Bristow, Charles Swaim, Frank Trissel, J. T. Cox, John W. Robinson, Noah Parker, Joshua Jones, Edward Hatfield, R. B. Beauchamp, George H. Gifford, John P. Kemp, M. F. Cox, J. M. Fippen, J. I. Parker, J. N. Waugh, B. Giltner, J. W. Mettlen, W. H. Clark, J. A. Swoveland, Perry Behymer, W. O. Dean, G. F. Isgrig, M. T. Shiel, W. W. Mount, Walter Carter, Cleon W. Mount, L. B. Nash, E. A. Mock, James M. Purvis and W. R. Oglebay.

#### EARLY JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Among the early justices of the peace were Jesse Brown, 1844; Solomon Miller, 1844; Joseph McMurty, 1844; Levi T. Hobbs, 1845; David Lilly, 1845; Andrew Evans, 1845; Reuben Farlow, 1845; Robert Alexander, 1845; Richard Humphrey, 1845; William Black, 1845; D. B. Redmon, 1845; David Decker, 1847; Alexander Suit, 1848; Johnson Farley, 1848; Thomas Jackson, 1849; Philemon Plummer, 1849; Harvey A. Wells, 1849; H. A. Woodruff, 1849; Jesse Brown, 1849; Jesse Smiley, 1849; Richard Miner, 1849; Jonathan Endicott, 1849; John Murphey, 1850; Reuben Jackson, 1850; Green Lilly, 1850; David Lilly, Sr., 1850; John Longfellow, 1850; William Ray, 1850; Robert Alexander, 1850; John Smith, 1850; George Wimbrough, 1850, and James Barrow, 1850.

## PRESENT BAR.

The lawyers in membership with the Tipton County Bar Association in January, 1914, are Dan Vaugh, J. A. Swoveland, G. H. Gifford, J. P. Kemp, M. T. Shiel, J. F. Pyke, J. R. Coleman, E. A. Mock, W. O. Dean, E. A. Culver, Charles A. Messmore, Ed Daniels, Glen J. Gifford, David S. Phares, Fred S. Oglebay, Cleon W. Mount, Clinton T. Brown, Charles Kemp, Everett McCoy, Frank H. Gifford and Dan Beauchamp.

## CHAPTER X.

### THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

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#### THE EARLY DOCTOR.

The doctor of the early day was a much-feared man. His methods were so severe and his remedies so irksome that the average patient hesitated between the illness and the doctor's visit. In this, however, the doctor was not at fault. Science had not begun to advance to the high plane it occupies at present. Blue pills, calomel and one or two other obnoxious drugs were used for every ill; while now the variety of medicines used by the physician are but a small part of the treatment of the sick. Hygiene, nursing, a tendency to let the forces of nature cure, are other methods used almost universally. Expert and wonderful surgery has come to be a common expedient for the relief of suffering; anti-toxins, serums and cultures have their place in medical science, things unknown a quarter century ago. The doctor of the future will be the man who prevents disease, rather than attempting to cure.

The pioneer doctor deserves praise and encomium for other things than his treatments and "dosings." He suffered hardships unknown today. Afoot, on horseback, or in his single carriage, the physician breasted all kinds of weather, and did it without the help of good roads and cleared land. Through swamps, over hills and streams, and through densely wooded acres he pushed his way, often miles, to visit the bedside of a sick patient. These are heroisms that must be remembered, and the early doctor must be placed in equal rank with the man who camped on rain-soaked fields and the next day charged into the enemy's fire, and the man who, with his family, entered the barren country and, with only the strength of his arms, carved out a home.

The doctors of Tipton county in the early day had these things to cope with, and there are a few, mighty few, alive today to bear witness to those trying days. It is to be regretted that more stories are not existent concerning these early practitioners and their exploits, but their names will serve to commemorate their lives, and their fortitude, sympathy and strength will stand as an example to be emulated by the doctors of the twentieth century.

In the matter of wading swamps, Tipton county's early doctors were

especially unfortunate. This area was a slough in the early days, and the roads were winding and obscure, not following section lines as they do now. Some of the roads were corduroy and exceedingly rough. When the doctor used a conveyance it had to be a topless wagon or cart, for the riding on logs would shake a top from a buggy, no matter how securely fastened. A few doctors preferred to walk, among them being Dr. Chew in the early fifties. It is stated that he never even owned a horse, and his contemporaries called him "web-footed." Dr. M. V. B. Newcomer, of Tipton, now the oldest living practicing physician in the county, and one of the oldest in the state, having entered the practice in 1864, recalls that he has worked afoot, on horseback, in a cart, a buggy, and in an automobile. He also claims to be one of the few, if not the only doctor, who has administered to a childbirth in his automobile.

Roads were frequently lost by the lone doctor on his nightly journeys to some obscure cabin. Often it was not until daylight that he was enabled to return home. Green briars cut him as he waded through the woods, leading his horse, and streams were often mistaken in the darkness for paths or roads.

#### MEDICAL ASSOCIATIONS.

The first medical society organized in Tipton county was established at the county seat in 1864 by the following doctors: M. V. B. Newcomer, C. N. Blount, J. J. Mathers, M. M. Bundy, J. M. Gossett, Reuben Harvey, Isaac Parker, J. C. Driver, T. K. Sanders, J. K. Baxter, James Lindsay and A. M. Vickrey. The society prospered for nearly a year; meetings were held regularly and manuscripts on medical topics were read and discussed; also very interesting clinics were held for the edification of the society. This organization, however, soon ceased to exist.

In 1874 the Tipton County Medical Society was organized with the following membership: M. V. B. Newcomer, A. B. Pitzer, G. W. Collins, S. M. Connor, J. M. Grove, A. J. Barker, W. A. Heath, J. S. Mavity, J. C. Driver, W. N. Glass, J. Parker, J. N. Schell, N. W. Doan, A. F. White, and M. V. B. Vickrey. The object of the society was "the advancement of medical knowledge, the elevation of professional character, the protection of the interests of its members, the expression of the bounds of medical science and the promotion of all measures adapted to the relief of the suffering and to improve the health and protect the lives of the community." The members were required to qualify by the following: "Any graduate in medicine of a respectable medical school or licentiate of any regularly organized medical society in good moral and professional standing." The society became auxiliary to



the State Medical Society. This organization continued actively for several years, following a course of meetings and discussions which were beneficial to it, individually and collectively. Late in the seventies the society became divided in opinion on several important professional questions, and in April, 1881, partially broke up, and a new society was organized, with the following first membership: Winsor Austin, A. J. Barker, J. C. Driver, J. W. Crismond, J. A. Bouse, A. E. Rhodes, D. P. Rubush, M. V. B. Newcomer, A. S. Dickey, G. R. Repp, A. P. Parker, D. R. Campbell, J. P. Jessup, J. D. Armfield, H. G. Evans and M. S. Johnson. This organization was independent of the State Medical Society.

The Medical Society of Tipton County is at present composed of sixteen members, namely: Drs. H. E. Grishaw, of Tipton; H. G. Read, of Tipton; E. I. Hinkle, of Goldsmith; S. M. Cotton, of Goldsmith; M. V. B. Newcomer, of Tipton; W. C. Furney, of Sharpsville; A. W. Gifford, of Tipton; W. F. and G. C. Dunham, of Kempton; A. S. Dickey, of Tipton; W. E. McKee, of Tipton; E. B. Moser, of Windfall; A. E. Burkhardt, of Tipton; T. W. Longfellow, of Windfall; H. S. Gifford, of Sharpsville; B. B. Thorpe, of Curtisville. The officers elected for the year 1914 are: S. M. Cotton, president; A. W. Gifford, vice-president, and W. F. Dunham, secretary and treasurer. They are preparing to petition the county commissioners for a hospital. This society is now in the state organization.

#### NON-ASSOCIATION DOCTORS.

The present doctors in the county who are not members of the medical society are: Bert V. Chance, of Windfall; Clifford W. Conkling, of Windfall; John Cooper, of Kempton; Samuel G. Downing, of Hobbs; James Harvey Ferguson, of Kempton; Jefferson R. Hildrup, of Windfall; Willis B. Huron, of Tipton; John T. Jessup, of Curtisville; James P. Moser, of Windfall; M. T. Ploughe, of Kempton; Jefferson Pugh, of Kempton; Linley Murray Reagan, of Tipton; Robert M. Recobs, of Tipton; James Treloer Tressider, of Tipton, also Sarah Emily Tressider, and T. O. Morris, of Hobbs.

#### DOCTORS OF THE PAST.

Other doctors enrolled in the books of the Tipton county medical practice, most of whom are deceased and who are not now in active practice, are: A. B. Pitzer, Sharpsville; G. M. Collins, Tipton; S. M. Comer, Curtisville; J. M. Grove, Tipton; A. J. Barker, Tipton; William N. Heath, Sharps-

ville; James S. Mavity, Tipton; J. C. Driver, Atlanta; W. M. Glass, Shielville; Isaac Parker, Tipton; N. W. Doan, New Lancaster; I. N. Schell, New Lancaster; A. F. White, Tetersburg; M. V. B. Vickrey, Tipton; A. M. Vickrey, Tipton; A. B. Seward, Ekin; D. I. Zook, Tetersburg; F. S. Zook, Windfall; Winsor Austin, Windfall; W. K. Armstrong, Windfall; M. M. Bundy, Kempton; H. G. Evans, Tipton; L. McAlister, Windfall; D. P. Rubush, Sharpsville; James P. Lindsay, Sharpsville; D. F. Lindsay, Sharpsville; J. M. Gossett, Normanda; J. L. Jessup, Curtisville; J. L. Spitsmesser, Windfall; A. P. Parker, Kempton; J. A. Bouse, Goldsmith; C. A. Harbaugh, Atlanta; D. R. Campbell, Normanda; J. M. Crismond, Tipton; T. C. Welchell, Goldsmith; J. A. Summers, Groomsville; T. O. Armfield; L. B. Ward, Kempton; C. S. Goar; G. R. Repp; H. M. Mehlig, M. L. Ploughe, F. M. Batman and C. N. Blount, Tipton. It is the presumption that the above lists comprise the names of all doctors who have practiced medicine in the county of Tipton.

#### SKETCHES.

The first practicing physician in Windfall was Dr. Zimmerman, a man of strong ability, who commenced practice soon after the town was laid out and continued for several years. Dr. S. T. Murray was also an early physician, and perhaps the next to Zimmerman. Afterward, came Perry Shockney, Winsor Austin and Farlow Zeek. In 1880 the medical profession was represented in Windfall by the following: L. McAlister, T. S. Zeek, W. L. Price, W. Austin, J. L. Spitzmesser, J. A. Horine, Dr. Hermann, George Wood and Dr. Price.

The first doctor in the town of Sharpsville was Reuben Jackson, who came from some point in Boone county in 1849 and left in 1853, going to Missouri. Dr. James P. Lindsay, the father of medicine in Sharpsville, came from Decatur county in 1850, and engaged in active practice during his entire life at that town. Doctor Chew came from Clinton county in 1852 and remained until 1854, when he removed to the west part of Howard county. Doctor Cross came from Madison, Indiana, in 1855, and left in 1857, returning to Madison. Doctor Cummings came from New Marion, Ripley county, in 1856, and went to Jennings county the next year. Doctor New came from Vernon in 1856, and the next year went to the state of Kentucky. Dr. J. K. Baxter came from Jefferson county in 1855, continued in practice until 1871, when he moved to his farm in the country. Doctor Basey came from New London, Howard county, in 1854, and went to Spiceland, Henry county, in 1856. Doctor Grooms arrived about the year 1857, was

elected to the office of county auditor in 1862, and later died in Tipton. Dr. I. W. Stratford came in 1865, and left in 1869, going to Indianapolis. Dr. W. N. Heath came from Jefferson county in 1868, and practiced for many years. Dr. A. B. Pitzer came here from Prairie township in 1868, was elected county clerk in 1878, and later practiced medicine in Tipton. Doctor Houser came in 1875, but left the following year. Dr. W. L. Price came from Carroll county in 1878, left in 1879, going to Windfall. Dr. A. I. Wilson came from Prairie township in 1879, and went to the state of Kansas in 1881. Dr. D. P. Rubush came from Jefferson township in 1879.

The summer and fall of 1855 are memorable to the old settlers of Tipton county, for it was a period of intermittent fever and congestive chills. On one day Doctor Lindsay visited every family in Sharpsville except William Heaton. The groans of the sufferers were heard everywhere. The following year saw a repetition of the malady, although in less severe form.

Among the earlier physicians of Kempton were Mrs. A. P. Parker, J. W. Stevenson, L. B. Ward, Summers, Green, Williams, Sturdevant and Ballinger. In Goldsmith some of those who have practiced medicine have been: M. M. Bundy, White, J. A. Bouse, T. C. Welchel and Doctor Repp.

At New Lancaster have been: Drs. R. R. Douglas, Granville Newby, Reuben Harvey, W. M. Sharpe, J. D. Armfield, T. O. Armfield, William Judd, Davis and T. F. Cook and Dr. N. W. Doane.

J. W. Manden and S. M. Conner were the earliest medical men of Curtisville, followed by Dr. S. S. Hazzard and J. T. Jessup. Dr. T. O. Armfield was an early physician of Hobbs, now practicing at Elwood.

Dr. Silas Blount moved from Ohio in 1841 and located in Cicero township just north of the Hamilton county line. Doctor Blount was one of the first physicians to practice in Tipton county and the territory now composing it. He was also one of the first associate judges. For forty years he gave his services to the people and asking in return only nominal compensation.





**HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING, TIPTON, ERECTED 1907.**



**ST. JOSEPH'S ACADEMY, TIPTON, ERECTED 1913.**

## CHAPTER XI.

### EDUCATION.

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#### EDUCATION IN TIPTON.

The first educational work done in the present city of Tipton was begun shortly after the completion of the old log court house. This occurred in the winter of 1846-7, and the first teacher was probably William F. Brady. The next was Joseph M. Askren. School was next held in the cabin of Jack Reed, which stood on Main street, about two squares north of Jefferson. Until 1852 the school term covered a period of two or three months out of the year. Teachers were paid by subscription, and were very poorly paid, too, some of them "boarding around" at the homes of the different pupils in an endeavor to make both ends meet. The people were not rich, consequently there was small chance of a teacher getting rich.

In 1852 a new frame school house, twenty-four feet by sixty, was erected where the West Street Christian church now stands, but the house was very poor in convenience and capacity. Seats were built to accommodate five pupils each, instead of one.

Among the men who took a prominent part in the education in these early days were George Kane, Asher B. Goodrich, Newton J. Jackson, Dr. Isaac Parker, Rev. John Dale, John E. Rumsey, Marion P. Evans and Joseph Wilson.

Joseph M. Askren was the first teacher to occupy the new school house, which was occasionally used for religious purposes. Then followed John E. Rumsey, who was there the greater part of the time between 1853 and 1869, assisted by Martha Dale, Hattie Marsh, Marion Lindsay, Maggie Kane, Rebecca Bickel, Aurelia Kane, Izora Wilson and others. The terms not taught in this period by Mr. Rumsey were under the charge of Albert Barnett, M. V. B. Newcomer and a Mr. Lockwood. Rumsey was a teacher who did not favor the application of the "hickory" to induce study; he conformed to modern principles of education to a remarkable degree, considering the early day in which he worked. He created an interest in the various subjects for the children and thus led them to take a personal pride and enthusiasm

in their work. Other pedagogues of the period would lambast a pupil with a floor puncheon, and if this did not have the required effect, would follow it with a sound flogging. The terrors of the "cat" were no greater than the threatening instrument of punishment in the hands of the teacher.

These teachers were missionaries, in a sense, working for the progress and uplift of humanity, and they did this on a salary of eight and ten dollars a month, with free will and whole-souled motives. Barnett was an eccentric teacher, little caring from which direction the wind blew. His English was not very choice, nor did he refrain from using any word which might come to his mind. He cared less whether the pupils wore their hats in school or not. He was, nevertheless, a successful teacher, and was accounted one of the best mathematicians of the day.

The school laws from 1850 to 1860 were mere apologies for laws in some particulars. For instance, the statutes made it obligatory to have a county examiner, whose duty was to grant licenses to teachers if their grade proved a good knowledge of the six branches, and yet under the same statutes the patrons of any school district could elect a rejected applicant for license to teach in the district. This ruling led to much trouble and malice. Parents in those days had no idea of high education, nor adequate training, and if a certain Hiram or Sarah did not know the first principles of education, nor could not pass a primary examination, and yet wanted to teach, these parents were solicited, and if Hiram or Sarah were pretty well liked, they were chosen to guide the destinies of some fifteen or twenty youngsters.

As Tipton increased in population, the need of larger school quarters became imperative. Accordingly, in 1867, the erection of a building on West Jefferson street was begun. It was finished sufficiently in 1869 to allow school to be held in it. It was shortly completed, at a cost of fifteen thousand dollars. The building itself was a two-story one, with slate roof. There were six rooms in addition to the library rooms. An eight-room school building was erected on North Oak street in 1890, which was afterward struck by lightning and destroyed by fire. It was rebuilt and is one of the modern school buildings in the country. It is used as a ward building and is equipped for vocational as well as domestic science. In 1910 a new high school building was erected on North Main street that is a model of completeness. There was a bitter opposition to the construction of this building, but at a special election every ward in the city voted a majority in favor of it. When the new high school building was completed, the old high school building on West Jefferson street was abandoned. The vocational department is fully equipped.

## IN MADISON TOWNSHIP.

The first school in Madison township was taught in the year 1840 in a little cabin which stood in section 32, near the southeast corner of the township. This house was built by the neighbors, for school purposes, on ground donated by James Beeson. Frank Shortridge was one of the early teachers in this school, teaching in the winter of 1840-1. The building was about sixteen feet square, with the typical interior of a log cabin. It was in use but a short time when it was replaced by a larger log structure, which came to be known as the Darrow school house. The latter house had glass windows and a heating stove, the height of excellence in those days.

The first teacher who presided in this backwoods school was Cole Birch, an eccentric character. Intellectually, he was of high quality and, in truth, in many other ways was he superior. He was the handy man of the neighborhood, and no log-rolling, corn-husking, house-raising or gathering of any kind was complete without his presence. A universal favorite, his company was always in demand. Were any of the settlers sick, he was the first to attend them and would spend his last cent to aid others in distress. If a musician was wanted for a backwoods dance, Birch and his violin filled the want. At the shooting matches, his score was invariably the highest. He boasted that he could kill more deer, market more coon skins, tell more yarns, sing louder at a camp meeting and stand up under more vile whisky than any other man in the entire country.

The Darrow school house was in use several years, but was later replaced by another log building in the Shaw neighborhood.

The first building at New Lancaster stood a short distance north of the village in the corner of section 19, and was typical of the early school houses. The early teachers at this place were Mr. Birch, Philip Ballard, Reuben Haney, Samuel Payne, Samuel Harbit, Martha Starkey, David Tranberger and others. The cabin stood for a number of years, but was finally abandoned and a frame erected in its place. This was the first frame school house in the township and stood until not many years ago.

Another early building was located in section 23, a short distance west of Lancaster village. It stood on the farm of Absalom Hobbs and was first used in the year 1844 by Levi T. Hobbs. Other early teachers at the same place were Philip Ballard, Cole Birch, Samuel Payne, Samuel Hobbs, Charles Miller, Doctor Clark, John Barnett, David Lilly and R. W. Wright. The building burned sometime prior to 1860, and was replaced by what was



known as the Oakland schoolhouse, which stood near the spot occupied by the present brick structure.

A log school house was constructed on the land of Edward Sharpe in an early day and was first used by Washington Newlin. Moses Smock and Stephen Brownson taught at the same place a few years later. The Rhodes school house was erected in the northern part of the township in the year 1854, on the farm of George Rhodes. It was a good building, made of hewed logs, and served its purpose well for a number of years. Mr. Rice, Peter Lock and Jehu Van Buskirk were among the first pedagogues in that part of the country. Another house was built the same year near the northern border of the township, on land belonging to James Ressler. The early schools were all supported by subscription in this township, and generally lasted about three months in the year. In 1854 the question of taxing the citizens of the township for school purposes was submitted to an election, and was defeated by a small majority. Public schools were supplied that year, however, and education immediately became more prosperous.

Madison township schools have continued to grow since this time, and today present an appearance of thrift and progress unsurpassed in the county. The school buildings are sanitary and well equipped and constructed in accordance to the newest and best principles of building. The superior gravel roads and lines of intercourse have aided in making the acquiring of an education by the country child as easy as that of the city scholar, and, to the credit of the community, it must be said that the schools are well attended and an interest taken in the work. The teachers are first class, educated and well able to train the youth of the township.

#### EDUCATION IN CICERO TOWNSHIP.

The first school in what is now Cicero township was established at West Kinderhook and was due to the efforts of Dr. Silas Blount. The following quotation is from a paper prepared by Prof. B. M. Blount, a son of the former: "In the autumn of 1842, having donated a lot for the purpose, Doctor Blount, with a few of his enterprising neighbors, erected upon it a hewed-log school house. This, so far as known to the writer, was the beginning of educational efforts in what now composes Tipton county. In this house schools were taught at intervals, as teachers could be found who would teach for such compensation as the poor pioneers were able to give them from their scant earnings. As a specimen of the meager compensation of those times, I may state that David Lilly, a brother of one of our county commis-

sioners, taught a school for eight dollars per month; this amount increased, of course, to some extent by boarding around."

The first teacher engaged at the Kinderhook school was George Howard, a man of forty years and a native of Ohio. He continued for several terms and gave eminent satisfaction. Professor Blount himself was also one of the earliest teachers, when he was a boy of seventeen years of age. Jehu Van Buskirk was another early teacher in this school.

All of the first school houses were built of logs, by private funds and labor, and all of the teachers were paid by subscription. Light was admitted through a window cut in the side of the building, generally about ten by two feet in size. An old fashioned fireplace supplied the necessary heat, this fireplace being of sufficient size to hold logs five and eight feet long. Getting the back log in position supplied exercise for the teacher and the whole school combined. The seats were made of slabs, capable of accommodating a dozen urchins, and frequently so high that the toes of the seaters thereon would miss the floor by some inches. At recess the children would scatter in all directions and, the period over, the teacher would ring his bell, or having none, would rap loudly with his ferule and call, "Come to books." Having become quiet in their allotted places, the children were said to have "taken up books."

Hung in a conspicuous place, and penned by the redoubtable teacher, would be a written list of the rules of the school, and woe be to the erring pupil who should disobey them. The beech switch then came into action, and the culprit sent out to cut one, or another, if the first one wore out before justice was avenged.

Reading, writing and arithmetic, the three "Rs", constituted the ordinary curriculum of the day, while in some schools a pupil would undertake a little grammar and geography, but this latter was optional. Evidently the young minds were not regarded as very apt. Geography, when taught, was learned by the singing method, in which the school as a whole would join in grand chorus. Spelling was another favorite study, and the pupils were graded in classes according to the number of syllables in the words they could spell. Thus a pupil would spell—"Washington—W-a-s-h—wash—i-n-g—ing—t-o-n—ton—Washington—W-a-s-h-i-n-g-t-o-n—Washington." How could he forget that?

#### SPELLING SCHOOLS

These spelling matches were by no means confined to the children. A night would be appointed for a general spelling school, and a place of meeting selected, generally a school house or church, and then the people of the coun-

tryside would drive and walk in, in order to see the fun and perhaps participate. When the moment of the contest arrived, the two best spellers, who were looked on with envy, chose up sides. Having completed this difficult task, the two opposing teams would line up on opposite sides of the room, and the conflict was on. Words were given out in order from the head to the foot. When a speller missed a word he sat down, and the word was passed to the other side. The last to stand were always the best, of course, and these at times were forced to quit on account of sheer exhaustion.

#### OTHER DIVERSIONS.

Friday afternoon of each week was devoted to declamations and recitations. The time not taken up with spelling and singing the capitals of the states was devoted to the oratorical pastime. A certain number of pupils responded usually with verses and paragraphs from well-known orations. On Christmas and New Year's day it was the custom for the teacher to treat his children with candy or other delicacies. Early in the morning of the day, the boys would congregate in the school house and barricade the doors, awaiting the arrival of the teacher. If he appeared without the sweetmeats, he was forced to explain, and if he could not do so, or would not return to get the candy, he was either rolled in the snow or ducked in a nearby pond. The latter extreme was infrequent, for the pedagogue generally compromised to save himself.

#### PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Beginning with the year 1852, public schools, for which teachers were employed at thirty-five or forty dollars per month, began to make their appearance for three months in the year. In 1880 the number of school houses outside of Tipton was twenty, eleven of brick and nine of frame.

In the year 1914 the public schools system of Cicero township is well regulated and conforms to the best that is practiced in the modern schools of the state. Consolidation is coming to be the newest and best method of the country, and in this township as elsewhere there is a steady effort in that direction. By grouping the children together in larger buildings educational advantages are obtained which the scattering small schools of ten years ago could not procure. The Tipton schools need no introduction other than recited elsewhere in this volume, but it is the outside schools which will bear the attention of the people. It is here that the great work is being done, and conditions are fast becoming so that the farmer's child may have an elementary education worthy of any child in the larger communities.

## IN JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP.

James Forsythe probably taught the first school in Jefferson township in 1842. He taught his first term in a cabin a short distance south of Goldsmith, and is remembered as a very good instructor, although he was not a strictly honest man. At one time he was arrested by the sheriff of Hamilton county for larceny. His son, Peter Forsythe, taught in the same locality two years later. In 1843 Perry, afterward Doctor Evans, taught a three months' term in the building which Forsythe had occupied.

An early school house was built in the southern part of the township, near the old town of Jericho, and about the same time a log building was erected on the Montgomery land, not far from the present site of Normanda. This latter house was first used by Harvey Epperson, who taught about the year 1843. The next teacher of the same place was J. H. Montgomery, who also stayed an additional year. Other early teachers in the northern part of the township were Putnam Evans, Edgar Rumsey, Joseph McKenzie, J. S. Ables, J. H. King, Ann Jackson, J. C. Driver, Mr. McCarty, M. Frazier, Moses Harmon, Samuel Epperson and Mrs. Campbell. A school was organized at Tetersburg in an early day with Jason Overman as teacher.

In the year 1914 Jefferson township schools are equal in efficiency to any in the county of Tipton, or, in broader terms, to any in middle Indiana. The development over the county has been uniform and to describe one section would be telling of another as well. In the several small towns in this township good high school and grade buildings have been constructed, giving much credit to the enterprise of the people. Good roads and the railroad have all aided in the progress of the community as a whole, and consequently the schools have grown in harmony with the business and religious life.

## IN PRAIRIE TOWNSHIP.

The date of the opening of the first school in Prairie township was probably in 1845. It was taught by Oren Williams, in a cabin which stood in the northwest corner of the township, and, like all of the pioneer schools, was supported by subscription, the teacher receiving one dollar and a quarter per scholar for a term of three months. The cabin was constructed by the neighbors living in the vicinity and was a very primitive affair, measuring sixteen feet by sixteen feet, and furnished with puncheon floors, a large fireplace and a small window. There were about twelve pupils in the class.

The second school, at the same place, was taught by Henry Williams

in 1846. He continued the next year also, at which time the building was abandoned.

The second house erected for school purposes stood about two miles west of Mount Zion church. It was a hewed-log structure, but served for many years. Another early school was taught by Cyrus Maxwell, at the residence of Alfred Lee, in the western part of the township, but the exact date of the term cannot be learned.

With the passage of the public school law in 1852, good houses were built at proper intervals in the township.

The good public school houses constructed in the fifties served their purpose well, new ones were added, and were good buildings for the time. Of recent years, however, a revolution has changed the educational idea in regard to location of schools. Increased transportation facilities have enabled the scholar from a distance to attend the larger town schools, and consolidation has come to be a feature. Prairie township has no town, but plans are now under way for the building of a magnificent school building, a high school, in the center of the township, at Nash's chapel. With this building constructed, Prairie township will rank well with her sister townships in the county.

#### IN LIBERTY TOWNSHIP.

The first school in Sharpsville was taught in a small log school house by Martha Ann Grishaw in 1852. The next school was taught by Lizzie Smith in a little frame house south of the square in the village. Miss Smith taught two or three terms, the last in 1855. John Vaughn taught a school in the winter of 1853, and John W. Grishaw one in the summer of 1854. These were all subscription schools. Sharpsville can truly boast of a school building that would be a credit to any city. It was constructed under the supervision of the state board of health and in its construction architectural beauty was kept in view. It has the best vocational equipped school in the county, not excepting the county seat schools.

In the Richardson neighborhood the first school house was a small round-log building just in the edge of the township. It had one window and a fireplace. It is not known who was the first teacher here. The second school was taught by L. Adams, who received two dollars per scholar for a three months' term in the winter. The second school house in the vicinity was constructed in 1849 or 1850. Matthew Hawthorn was one of the early pedagogues here. At this time each school district had three trustees Thomas

Cole and G. M. Wilson were two of the first board of trustees in this district.

The law for the establishment of public schools was passed in 1852. A new school house, known as the Cole school house, was soon after built. L. Adams was the first teacher, and he was followed by John Ballinger, Doctor Chew and John King.

The first school in Nevada was taught by James H. Martin. He had fifteen or sixteen scholars and held classes in a small log building. Other teachers were John C. Riley, J. Hyatt and George Wise. The first free school was taught by Jesse Morgan and the second by Lizzie Morgan.

Liberty township schools have kept pace during the last twenty years with the best in the state. In the quality of work done and the efficiency developed, the township has a splendid record. In Sharpsville there is to be found one of the most excellent high school buildings in the state. A considerable amount of money has been expended recently for the introduction of vocational training into this school, a feature which has come to be realized as having maximum value in the training of the child. The increased methods of transportation have enabled the country child to attend the larger schools, and everything, including the new consolidation system, points to a great future for the schools of Liberty township.

#### IN WILDCAT TOWNSHIP.

Before the law authorizing a system of public schools was in force, the pioneers of Wildcat township took steps toward the education of their children in the primary branches.

In a rude little log cabin near Mud creek, in the northern part of the township in 1848, the first school was taught in Wildcat township. This building was constructed by the neighbors in the vicinity, and served the purpose of a school for about three years, at the end of which time it was abandoned. The first teacher in this school was David Decker, and he was a very competent man.

The second house erected for school purposes in this township was at the village of Windfall, and was built by voluntary contribution. Among the early teachers here were Mr. Jackson, Benjamin Legg and Arthur Legg.

The first frame school house was constructed in the northeast corner of the township, in what was then known as the Pierce settlement. The date of the erection of this school cannot be ascertained. An early school house,

known as the Couch school, was built prior to 1855 and stood two and a half miles east of Windfall. It was a log structure and in use for several years.

In 1855 an election was called to decide whether the township school land should be sold, but as no one came out to vote for or against the measure, a petition was drawn up in favor of the project, by John Nutter, to which the names of all citizens, except one, were attached. As soon as the section was disposed of, measures were taken to erect public school houses at regular intervals, and an enumeration of children taken. This enumeration showed that forty children between the ages of six and twenty-one were then residing in the township.

Wildcat township schools are now well equipped and are systematically following the code of rules which is recognized to be the best and most efficient in the educational world. Consolidation and vocational training are finding their place in the schools of this township as in other parts of the county. The teachers employed today are the best to be had; in fact, the requirements of the state now make it imperative that the teacher shall be educated and of proven ability to instruct scholars. Today in Wildcat township the country boy or girl has educational advantages equal to the child within touch of the metropolitan school.

#### SOME EARLY STATISTICS.

In the years 1848 and 1849 the county was called upon to vote on the question of free schools. In 1848 the result of this vote in favor of free schools was as follows: Cicero, 86; Jefferson, 95; Prairie, 39; Wildcat, 6; Madison, 47; total, 273. And the vote against free schools was: Cicero, 11; Jefferson, 8; Prairie, 35; Wildcat, 6; Madison, 33; total, 93. The vote of 1849 was also in favor of free public schools, the vote standing 201 to 189.

The total school fund, congressional, in 1854 was \$11,991.40. The total school fund in 1855 was \$30,317.08, and in 1863 the common school fund was \$7,639.56 and the congressional fund \$25,988.89. In 1877 the common school fund was \$14,132.08 and the congressional fund \$26,008.42.

In 1860 there were 2,977 children between five and twenty-one years in the county, 47 districts, 2,123 children attending schools, and 50 teachers.

In 1853 there were only eight school houses in the county of Tipton. In 1878 there were sixty, and in 1883 there were about ninety. In 1878 there were 5,180 children of school age in the county, six of them being colored. The average daily attendance was then 2,529. There were seventy-eight districts where school was taught, and the average number of school days in the

year was one hundred and twenty. Eighty-six public teachers were paid for their services, the average wages being males, \$2.06; females, \$1.86, in the country, and in town, males, \$2.99; females, \$1.98. Thirty-two township institutes were held in 1878. The apportionment of common school revenue was \$14,132.32, amount of congressional fund, \$26,008.42.

#### EDUCATION IN 1914.

In the city of Tipton alone there are 1,125 pupils in all branches. Two school buildings are in use, the principal one being the beautiful new high school, which was erected in 1907 at a cost of \$100,000. Twenty-three teachers are employed, also eight in the parochial schools. Thirty-five thousand dollars is the approximate amount spent in the year 1913 for the maintenance of the Tipton schools.

In the whole county there is a school enrollment of 3,701, of which number 1,889 are males and 1,812 females. There are sixty-five school houses in the county, all of brick but three, which are frame. Five commissioned high schools are located respectively at Tipton, Sharpsville, Windfall, Kempton and Goldsmith. There are 218 teachers in the county, fifty-three men and sixty-five women. Fifty-seven thousand five hundred and sixty-three dollars and fifty-five cents was paid to this force of teachers in 1913, making an average wage of \$3.19 per day.

#### AS IN 1889.

It is interesting to compare the above figures with the ones issued in August, 1889. In this year there were 3,259 male and 2,965 female children, making a total of 6,225. There were forty-four brick and forty frame school houses in the county, making a total of eighty-four. There were eighty-one male and nineteen female teachers, with an average pay of a trifle over \$2 per day.



## CHAPTER XII.

### CHURCH HISTORY.

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#### METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCHES.

The Methodist Episcopal church was organized at Tipton in 1845-6, and the members first worshipped at the different residences. In 1851 the society undertook to construct a house of worship, but the work was not finished until 1856. After the burning of the court house in 1857, this church building was used for court purposes for three years. The structure finally became too small, and in 1879 the members erected a handsome brick building on North Main street. The old house was sold to the Christian (New Lights). The founder and first pastor of the church was Rev. R. D. Robinson. Edward Kirk was another very early pastor. Following came these pastors: William Pentze, 1848; William P. Hollingsworth, 1849; R. A. Newton, 1851; J. Hopkins, 1852; I. Kirk and N. D. Shackelford, 1853; W. K. Hoback, 1854; M. S. Morrison, 1855-6; W. B. Bradford, 1857-8; G. Havens, 1859; W. R. Edmonson, 1860; D. F. Stright, 1861; J. T. Shackelford, 1862-3; S. T. Stout, 1864; W. J. Martindale and C. Stafford, 1865; C. Martindale, 1866; J. E. Ervin, 1867; J. Black, 1868; F. W. Keeler supplied in 1869; C. Brock, 1870; J. H. Pyke and A. J. Lewellen, 1872; O. S. Harrison, 1874; W. S. McKaig, 1875; T. Sells, 1876; M. S. Metts, 1878; A. S. Wooten, 1881; A. Cone, 1884; E. E. Neal, 1887; E. F. Hasty, 1890; M. Mahin, 1892; D. C. Woolpert, 1895; W. W. Martin, 1896; J. O. Bills, 1899; C. W. Lynch, 1900; U. S. A. Bridge, 1901; F. G. Brown, 1905; P. E. Powell, 1908; O. A. Trabue, 1910, and Arthur Cates in 1914.

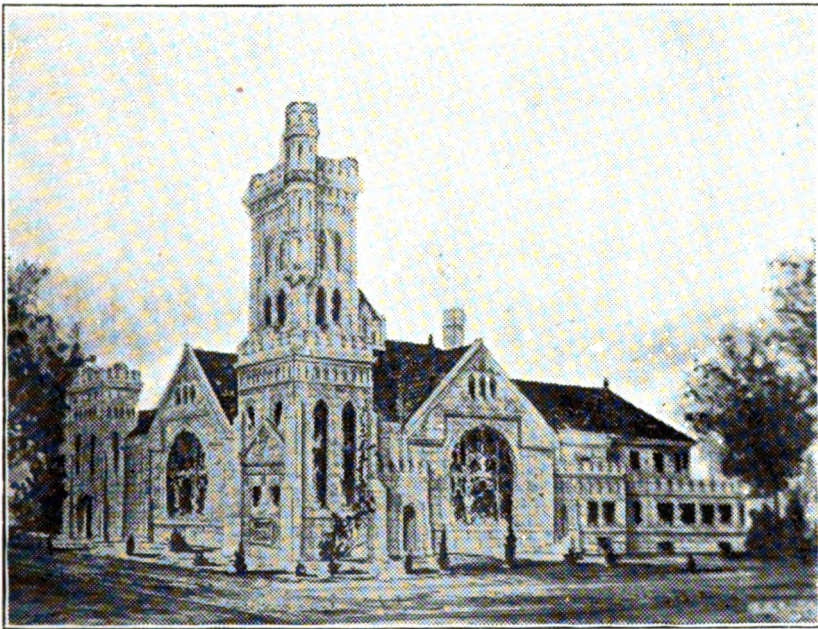
The present membership of the church, in January, 1914, is seven hundred and fifty. The enrollment of the Sunday school totals four hundred and fifty. The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, the Standard Bearers, the Woman's Home Missionary Society, the Queen Esther Circle and the Epworth League, are societies which aid in the work of the church.

Abraham Kemp died on February 4, 1902, and bequeathed to the Methodists the approximate sum of forty thousand dollars with which to erect a





**METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, WINDFALL.**



**KEMP METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, TIPTON.**



house of worship. By December of that year, after the name "Kemp" had been adopted, the lots ordered purchased, and the architect employed, the plans were adopted. The contract was awarded to Ed Henry of Tipton. On April 18, 1903, the first work was done on the church building. On June 25th the corner stone was laid, and during the week of June 5-12, 1904, the magnificent church was dedicated to the public under the name of the Kemp Memorial Methodist Episcopal church. The church lot is located on the corner of North Main and Walnut streets, and measures one hundred and eleven by one hundred and ninety-eight feet, while the church building measures one hundred and eleven by ninety feet. The structure is built of Indiana oolitic limestone, and the wall linings are of brick. The woodwork of the first floor is oak, dark antique finish. The second floor is finished in yellow pine, natural finish. The various windows are made of opalescent, cathedral and ripple glass. Electric lights are installed in the building, with emergency gas burners. The church is heated with steam. The pipe organ has two manuals, and one thousand and sixty pipes. The auditorium has a seating capacity of four hundred and fifty.

The Methodist Episcopal church at Sharpsville was organized in the fall of 1852, by Rev. Hopkins, who was the preacher in charge of the Normanda circuit. The first class was composed of the following members: Madison Grishaw, America Grishaw, James Comer and wife, Washington Grishaw, Caleb Richardson and wife, George Richardson and wife, Callaway Pierce and wife, V. C. Wisner and several others.

In 1854 Milton Mahin was presiding elder, and Nathan Shackleford preacher in charge, assisted by W. K. Hoback. Martin Morrison was appointed in the fall of 1854, reappointed in the spring of 1855, and failed to fill the charge. Rev. Richey was appointed in 1856 by Elder Lamb to fill the place. The district was then known as the Peru district. In the spring of 1857 J. J. Cooper, presiding elder, appointed William Bradford, who remained two years. Under his supervision the Methodist Episcopal church building was commenced. Then followed Rev. George Havens, from 1859 to 1861, who completed the church building, which was dedicated by his father, Rev. James Havens. J. W. T. McMullen was the preacher in charge in 1861. The following year Rev. William Edmonson was in charge. The following spring Joseph Shackleford was appointed and remained two years. In the next spring came D. F. Streight, who remained one year. After that came Silas Stout, one year; James Black, one year; and W. J. Martindale, six months. The presiding elder employed C. W. Stafford to complete Martin-

dale's time. Then was sent Charles Martindale, one year, who was followed by J. E. Erwin, and Rev. Keeler, Rev. C. Brock and H. C. Clingle.

In the spring of 1869 Sharpsville was set off from Tipton and made a separate circuit, and in 1870 Rev. L. R. Streeter was sent here and remained a period of three years. During his pastorate, Nash's chapel was constructed. Then followed T. J. Elkin, who stayed three years; A. H. Currie, three years; D. D. Powell, two years; T. H. C. Beall, one year, and F. A. Fish, one year. Rev. White came next. In town, the Methodists first met in a vacant dwelling house south of the square, and then in the school house, until the church was completed.

Since 1885 the pastors of the church have been Revs. A. M. Patterson, Ed Osborne, J. A. Ross Gehring, W. E. McCarty, M. F. Stright, J. F. Radcliff, C. E. Disbrow, C. M. Holloper, S. Billheimer, C. Tinkham, O. V. L. Harbour, and the present pastor, W. C. Asay. The brick church building was constructed in 1900, and cost twelve thousand dollars. The present membership is three hundred and the Sunday school has an enrollment of two hundred and fifty. The societies are the Ladies' Aid, Woman's Home Missionary, Queen Esther circle, Ushers' Union and the Junior League.

The Methodist Episcopal church of Windfall was organized by Rev. George Havens at the village school house, in the year 1857, with an original membership of four or five families. The school house was used as a meeting place until 1873, at which time a frame edifice was erected, costing eighteen hundred dollars. Rev. George Havens was the first pastor, and after him came Revs. R. A. Newton, F. A. Fish, E. M. Baker, D. D. Powell, R. B. Powell, John Kane, P. J. Albright, F. A. Fish, E. W. Osborne.

One of the handsomest churches in the county of Tipton is the Methodist Episcopal church edifice at Windfall. In beauty of line, architectural efficiency and convenient arrangement, this church occupies the front rank of churches and is very unusual in towns the size of Windfall. This church was begun during the pastorate of Rev. S. F. Harter in 1911, and was dedicated in September, 1913. The total cost was twenty-eight thousand dollars, most of this sum coming from private subscriptions. The church has rooms for every need, including a spacious basement fitted for public meetings. The auditorium is so arranged that every member of the congregation faces the speaker directly, and the walls and ceiling of this room are designed in view of the highest acoustic properties. A memorial pipe organ is but another feature of the interior, and also every art glass window in the church is a memorial. There are two hundred members of this church at present, with a Sunday school of three hundred enrollment. The Ladies' Aid Society is

prominent in the work of the church, as is the Epworth League. Rev. W. E. Hamilton is the present pastor of the church, having come here in 1913. In no small part is the success of the church due to his efforts. Preceding him, and since 1885, have been the following pastors: J. V. Terflinger, 1885; Carpenter and Ross, 1887-9; W. E. McCarty, 1890; A. H. Currie, 1892; A. A. Turner, 1893; David Wells, 1895; A. E. Sarah, 1899; T. A. Graham, 1897; E. B. Westhafer, 1901; G. W. Keesling, 1903; A. J. Carey, 1905; R. H. Smith, 1907; Robert Burns, 1908; R. C. Jones, 1910; S. F. Harter, 1911; Harter also in 1912.

In 1909 the Methodist Episcopal church came into existence at Hobbs, due to the separation from the Windfall church. Rev. B. M. Bechdolt was the first pastor of the Hobbs congregation, and he was followed in order by Revs. Alonzo Burns; the third pastorate he succeeded himself, Walter Fouts, and E. C. Fisher, the present incumbent, in 1913. There are about seventy-five members of the church in January, 1914, and the Sunday school enrollment numbers one hundred. There is a Ladies' Aid Society. At this time there is a parsonage being built, and plans are laid to construct a good church building adjoining.

Goldsmith Methodist Episcopal church was organized through the labors of Dr. J. A. Bouse, who started a movement for the erection of a church building at the village in 1881. John Magnet donated ground for the purpose and work began on the building at once, which was soon completed at a cost of one thousand dollars. It was a beautiful frame structure, stood north of the village, and did great credit to the originators of the movement. A short time after its completion, a meeting was called for the purpose of organizing a class, which was effected through the efforts of Rev. M. S. Metts and Miss Kate Lubrick, an evangelist, assisted by Dr. J. A. Bouse. The class was organized with but three members, Sylvanus Bouse and wife, and Doctor Bouse, but in a short time this number was materially increased. It was attached to Shielville circuit, of the northern Indiana conference, and in 1882 became the principal head of the Goldsmith circuit. The pastors of the church have been Rev. E. W. Osborne and F. G. Brown. In 1883 a parsonage was purchased for six hundred dollars.

The Goldsmith Methodist Episcopal church has now about two hundred members, and the pastor is Rev. H. L. Liddle. The church is prosperous, and very popular in the vicinity.

The Methodist Episcopal church at Kempton has at present about two hundred members and is in charge of Rev. Modlin. The church building is a



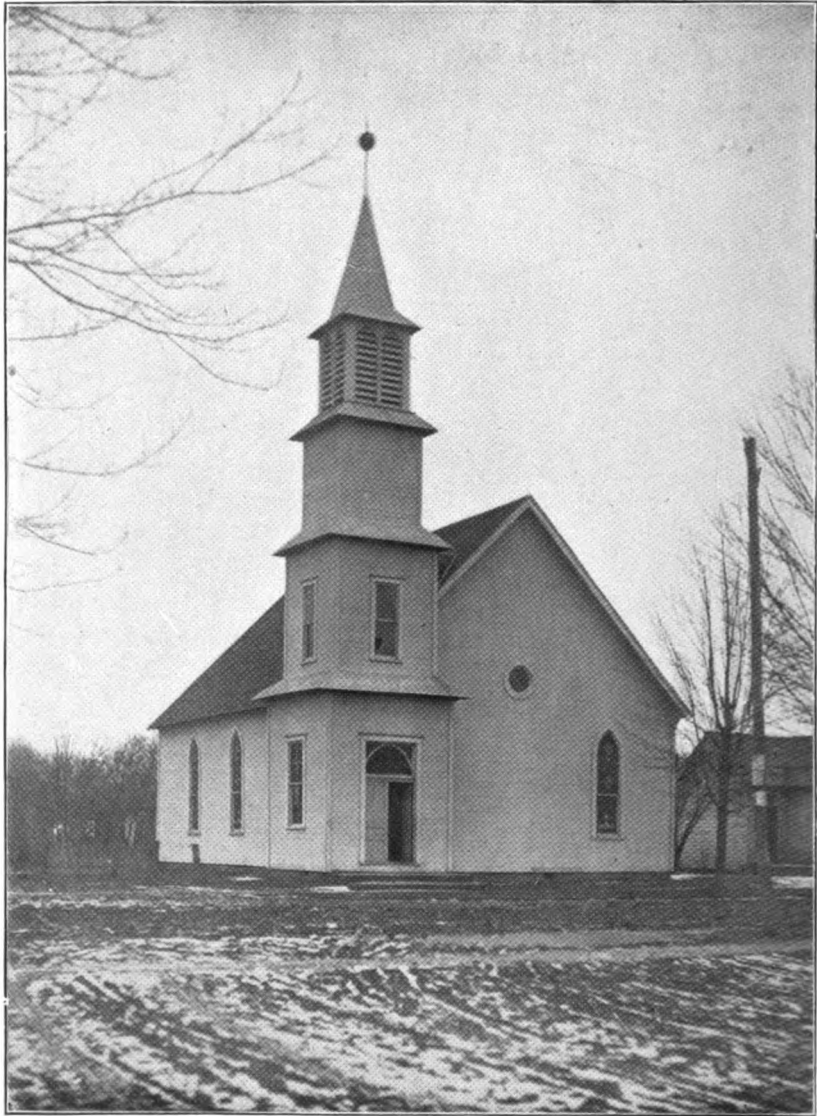
handsome brick structure, built in 1902. The church now is in a prosperous condition.

A Methodist class was organized at Nevada, Liberty township, in the fall of 1858, by John B. Fish, of Sharpsville, who was a local preacher and traveled extensively in that capacity. He also filled vacancies in circuits sometimes, and was one of the pioneer Methodists. He died at his home in Sharpsville in 1879. Some of the original members were William Stockdale and wife, Wesley K. Bailey and wife, and A. D. Doggett and wife.

The first religious services held in Madison township were conducted under the auspices of the Methodist Episcopal church, about the year 1839, in what was then known as the Center school house. The first preacher was Rev. Sanford Williams, under whose labors an organization was effected at the same place a few months later, consisting of the following members: Joseph A. Wright and wife, John B. Cole and wife, Miss Rebecca Cole, Sarah E. Wright, Mary Orr, Absalom Hobbs and wife, Martha Going, Malinda Going, Allen Going. Within a year the membership had increased substantially, although as yet they had no regular pastor, and had preaching just occasionally. It continued with varying success until near 1880, when the strength had so decreased that it was thought well to dissolve the church relationship, which was done accordingly. The first regular supply was Rev. John Kelly, who preached at the home of Joseph A. Wright for one year. He was followed by Rev. Huffaker, under whose pastorate the meeting place was changed to the Antioch school house, which served as a place of worship during the life of the organization. The next in order was Rev. Tansey, who was succeeded by Revs. Pentsen, Newton, Hollingsworth, Cothron and others.

In the year 1863 Ervin Huntsinger, of the Protestant Methodist church, held a meeting at the Goodknight school house in Jefferson township, and organized a society composed as follows: Archibald Dick and wife, Owen Reese and wife, James Stroup, Howard Moon and wife, George Moon and wife, Garrett White and wife, Samuel Dunham and wife, Jane Draper, Ann M. Reese and Ellen Dunham. Rev. Douglas was the first pastor and preached two years. After him came Revs. Miller, Swazey, Boxwell, Smith, Evans and Heim. Their place of worship was a frame building, thirty-four by thirty-eight feet in size, and was erected in 1873. It stood a short distance north of Kempton, on land donated by David Goodknight, and cost sixteen hundred dollars.





CHRISTIAN CHURCH, KEMPTON.

## CHRISTIAN CHURCHES.

The Christian church at Tipton was organized July 29, 1855, by H. St. John Van Dake, an evangelist, with the following as charter members: John Whisler, Caleb Parish, John W. Chambers, Temple Fleet, A. B. Goodrich, Mary Goodrich, Samuel Deal, Ann Deal, Phoebe Nelson, Nancy Thomas, Betsy Whisler and Lancel Parish. Of this number, John Whisler and Samuel Deal were chosen as elders, and Caleb Parish and John W. Chambers, deacons, the latter also clerk. No regular preacher was secured until October, 1859, when Elder B. M. Blount was employed for one year, to preach on alternate Sundays. The meetings had been held in the school house. The school not being adequate to the needs of the congregation, a committee was appointed to confer with the trustees of the Methodist Episcopal church, who gave them their house of worship for use every other Sunday. On March 24, 1860, Joseph Van Buskirk was chosen elder, and John W. Chambers and John Young, deacons. Until 1864 Blount and Thomas Bernow were the pastors, and succeeding them have been Knowles, Shaw, B. M. Blount, Collins, W. S. Winfield, J. E. Taylor, J. B. Blount, L. H. Jamison, H. R. Pritchard, D. R. Van Buskirk, A. H. Morris, A. F. Armstrong, R. S. Blount and R. A. Gilcrist and C. G. Bartholomew.

In 1870 the society built a magnificent brick church, which cost about six thousand dollars. It was dedicated by Elder M. B. Hopkins. The Sunday school was organized over Boyer's wagon shop about 1865, and J. B. Blount was the first superintendent.

Since 1890 the following have been pastors of the church: Revs. Robert Sellers, E. S. Conner, L. E. Sellers, T. H. Kuhn, E. A. Cole, W. C. Bower, Audley Heathers, George W. Henry, L. H. Stine and G. I. Hoover. Rev. A. H. Moore is the present pastor.

The new church building was constructed in 1907-8, at a total cost of thirty thousand dollars, including the furniture and pipe organ. The building is known as the West Street Christian church. The present membership of the church is about nine hundred and the Sunday school has an attendance of about three hundred and sixty. The Ladies' Aid, the Young People's Christian Endeavor, the Junior Young People's Christian Endeavor, and the Christian Women's Board of Missions are the societies in the church.

The Windfall Christian church was organized from an old church which formerly existed near Irvin creek, in the northern part of the township. The original organization was brought about through the labors of Elders Rich-

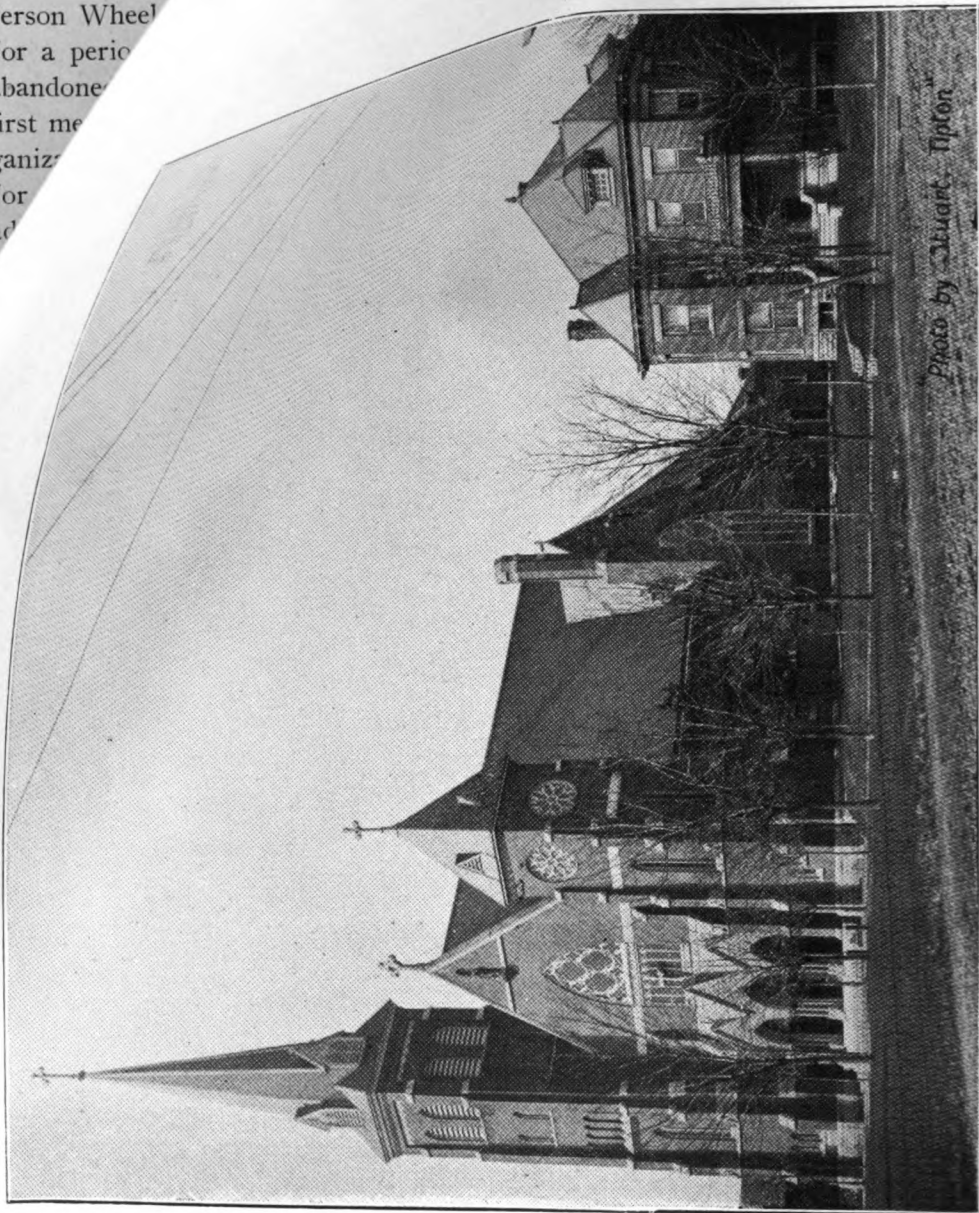
ard Cobb and Philemon Plummer. A house of worship was erected on Jefferson Wheeler's farm about the year 1854, and a good society maintained for a period of twelve or thirteen years, at the end of which time it was abandoned, because of the members joining the Windfall organization. The first meeting in the village was held at the school house in 1866 and an organization was made with fifty members. Meetings were held at this place for eighteen months, when plans were made to erect a house of worship adequate to their needs. A lot was purchased in the northern part of the village and work on the new home begun at once. The building was frame, forty by fifty feet, and cost twenty-two hundred dollars, also had a seating capacity of three hundred and fifty. The first pastor was Elder Jacob Blount, who stayed one year. Following him came Elder Wright, staying the same period of time, and then came Elder James Blackman, and then, in regular order, C. Quick, Mr. Taylor, M. W. Jamison, P. Blount, Mr. McGuffin, Hiram Ford and Mr. Franklin.

The Christian church at Windfall is now in a very prosperous condition. The church has a membership of four hundred people, with a Sunday school enrollment of three hundred and seventy-five. Rev. J. H. Mavity is the present pastor of the church, and among those who have preceded him in the last twenty-five years were Revs. Elmer Sellers, Cornelius Quick, T. H. Coon, Samuel Hawthorne, William Kenney, Wylie Ackman, Myers, C. G. Bartholomew, William Moore, F. D. Muse, E. Miller, Stotler and A. A. Honeywell. A beautiful white brick church was begun in August, 1909, and dedicated in August, 1910. This structure cost the sum of twenty thousand dollars. The church has a Ladies' Aid Society, Men's Bible class, with one hundred and thirty-five members, the Christian Women's Board of Missions and a Young Ladies' Circle.

The Christian church was organized at Hobbs in about the year 1884, the original promoters being Silas Negley, W. C. Morgan, B. F. Good and Sherman Hobbs. Elder B. M. Blount was the first minister, he using the empty room over the Morgan store. Following Elder Blount, Warren Goodykoontz took charge, but the church did not thrive and a number of times it was on the verge of disbandment. The congregation dragged along with more or less discouragements until 1896, when A. C. George and his collaborators bought the old township school house and converted it into a church building. Up to this time, they had been using an old blacksmith shop. This gave the church new life and it began to grow until its membership increased to about seventy-five, and they considered themselves in rather a prosperous condition. Up to this time, services are held every two weeks, but it is ex-



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ST. JOHN'S CATHOLIC CHURCH, TIPTON.

pected in the future that there will be regular services every Sunday. The old brick schoolhouse did not meet the wants and desires of the congregation, and after a brief campaign among the members they received such encouragement that the effort was made, with the result of a triumphant success. Elvin Daniels was ordained as a minister from this congregation. The following is a list of ministers that have been employed from time to time at Hobbs: O. P. Snodgrass, B. M. Blount, T. H. Kuhn, E. E. Kuhn, John Street, M. J. Hodson, C. Taylor, M. Pyle, W. C. Bower, L. C. Howe, M. McDonald, George D. Foster, Newton Wilson and J. W. Whittkamper.

The Christian church at Hobbs has at present a membership of seventy-five people. The new church building was erected in 1911, under the pastorate of Rev. J. W. Wittkamper, and cost approximately forty-nine hundred dollars. A. C. George, J. R. Glick and A. M. House were trustees at the time; A. M. House, J. C. Carr, and Glick were commissioners. Roscoe C. Smith is the present pastor of the congregation. This church has a very good Sunday school and a Ladies' Aid Society.

Tetersburg Christian church is the oldest religious organization in the township, and was organized in 1849. It was organized by Elder Lemuel Shoemaker, with an original membership of about twenty, among whom were George Teter and wife, Asa Teter and wife, Ebal Teter and wife, Eli Teter and wife, Mahlon Teter, George Phares and wife, William Wimer and wife, Sarah Wolford, Levi Dunn and wife, and Enos Miles and wife. The organization was made at the village school house, which was utilized as a place of worship for about twelve years, when a new church edifice was built. This house was a frame building and cost four hundred dollars, standing on ground donated by Asa Teter. The first pastor was Elder Shoemaker, who stayed for a period of two years, and after Shoemaker came the following: Revs. Abraham Cole, Samuel Poff, John Poff, George Boswell, Henry Puckett, James Humphrey, William Dunfee, Mr. Peck, John Puckett, John R. Kob, Mr. Williams, John Layman, D. W. Fowler and B. F. Jaynes.

The Christian church at Kempton at present is composed of one hundred and fifty members. Rev. J. A. Parker is the pastor. The Sunday school has an enrollment of one hundred and fifty, and the societies are the Home Workers, and the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor.

#### CATHOLIC CHURCHES.

In the days of 1844, when Tipton was laid out, the Catholics were very few. The first priest who said mass in Tipton county was Rev. Simon Sie-



grist, who on occasion of a sick call to Tipton, said mass in the home of John Murphy. In 1856 Rev. D. Maloney came occasionally. Next came Rev. B. J. Force, stationed at Peru. Rev. Bernard Kroeger attended Tipton from 1864 to 1871, attended by the following assistants: Revs. C. Mougin, 1864; Lawrence Lamoor, 1865; Michael Hanley, 1867; B. T. Borg, 1869; P. Frawley, 1870, and J. H. O'Brien in 1871. Rev. John Grogan attended Tipton as a station from Kokomo.

The first church built in Tipton was in 1874, while Rev. Francis Lorde-mann was attending from Kokomo. It was a frame structure, thirty by forty feet, and cost twelve hundred dollars. Fifteen families then composed the congregation.

Rev. F. G. Lentz became the first resident pastor at Tipton in July, 1876. In 1881 he built an addition to the church. On the evening of December 14, 1885, the frame church was destroyed by fire, caused by a defective flue. Plans were immediately made for a new church and, pending its construction, services were held in school rooms and halls. The corner stone for the new church was laid on June 16, 1889. On June 5, 1890, Rev. Anthony J. Kroeger became the regular pastor. Under his pastorate the church was completed and dedicated on August 30, 1891. The church is built in Gothic style, of brick and stone, and has two towers, one one hundred and sixty-five feet high and the other eighty feet. Year by year since the building of the edifice additions and improvements have been made, including a three-thousand-dollar pipe organ in 1906.

The school house erected by Father Lentz in 1885 was a two-story brick and stone building. From 1885 to 1888 the school was taught by lay teachers, after which the sisters of St. Joseph took charge. The sisters lived in a cottage on the southeast corner of the school property until the summer of 1891, when they moved into their new convent, adjoining the school property opposite the church. This is at present used as a parochial school, while the old school is still in use as a hall.

The first priest's house was built in 1876 by Father Lentz. In 1897 a new priest's house, a two-story brick and stone building, was erected by Father Kroeger. The cost was seven thousand dollars.

Rev. Anthony Henneberger succeeded Father Kroeger in Tipton, and he was in turn succeeded by Rev. F. Joseph Bilstein, who serves the church at present. The congregation numbers about one hundred and fifty families.

## ST. JOSEPH ACADEMY.

The missionary, Rev. John Medaille, S. J., of Le Puy, was the founder of the congregation of the Sisters of St. Joseph, in the year 1650. The sisters came to America in 1836, locating at St. Louis. Since that year they have been introduced into many of the dioceses of the United States. In the year 1888 three Sisters of St. Joseph left their convent at Watertown, New York, and journeyed to Cape Vincent, and at this point crossed the St. Lawrence river to Kingston, Canada. It was a dangerous trip, for the spring thaw had caused the ice to break. The stage driver whipped his horses over the ice, to lessen the danger of breaking through the bending crust. Passing through severe snow storms in Canada, they made their way. After many days of weary travel, they reached their destination, Tipton. This was on the afternoon of March 15, 1888.

There were very few Catholic families at Tipton at that time, and the church was but a small brick building with Father Lentz in charge. The priest had induced the sisters to come, and he met them at the station. For two weeks the women were cared for until their cottage in North Oak street was ready for them. Only one room of this cottage was plastered, and it served for all purposes. The hardships and privations of the sisters were many, but they bore them in hopes of the bright future.

The sisters immediately began teaching in the small parochial school at Tipton, and otherwise making themselves loved by the people with whom they came into contact. Mother Gertrude, one of the sisters, was fortunate to have a father with means to provide for the erection of a convent for them. This structure was erected in 1891. In 1893 Bishop Rademacher appointed Rev. Anthony J. Kroeger as the spiritual director of the sisters. It was by his suggestion that the valuable two-hundred-acre farm, located one mile north of Tipton, was purchased. The first academy was erected on this land in the year 1903. Since then there has been added building after building until the large farm has taken on the appearance of a thriving educational center. The academy erected in 1903 has a frontage of over one hundred and fifty feet and a depth of fifty-three feet. Several years later a new convent was built, on the lines drawn by the best architects money could secure. A new chapel was also constructed.

The grounds of the St. Joseph Academy are at present beautiful and artistic. Driveways, cement walks, flower beds, shade trees, and a large campus; modernly fitted and equipped buildings, including a gymnasium—all

make the place an ideal residence for the girls attending school there. The sisters raise their own vegetables, live stock and crops. The surroundings could be no more ideal for the young girl entering womanhood, or sisterhood.

#### UNITED BRETHREN.

The United Brethren organized a society at the Oakland school house near the year 1873, and sustained it with a fair membership for nearly four years. The preachers during that period were Revs. Evans, McNew, John McNew and William Bais. The organization was abandoned in 1877. In 1873 the Christians, or New Lights, organized a society at the Oakland school house, under Elder Vanness, who secured a very fair membership. Public services were held at the school house until 1875, at which time the place of meeting was changed to the new Union Chapel church building, near the southwest corner of Madison township. The different pastors of this society were Elders William Hefflin, George Bozwell, De Bois and John Layman. The Union chapel was erected in 1875 by the general public for the use of the public, and favoring no particular use of any denomination. It stood on in the year 1860. The first meeting was held at the Zion school house in sec-adequate to the needs. Rev. Cobb, the founder of the society, preached for the ground donated by Joseph Henderson and cost five hundred dollars.

#### BAPTIST CHURCH.

The Baptist church at Tipton was organized in 1898 with ten members. C. M. Bragg was the first pastor, and the congregation worshipped in a hall rented for the purpose. A frame church was erected in 1900, costing, with the lot, about seventeen hundred dollars. The pastors have been Revs. C. M. Bragg, F. G. Kenney, C. M. Eddy, Robinson, Grennell, and the present one, C. M. Bragg. There are one hundred and fifty-five members of the church, and prospects are bright for many additional. The Ladies' Aid Society helps materially in the work of the organization.

The Regular Baptists organized a small society at New Lancaster school house in an early day, and sustained it for a number of years, having preaching at rare intervals. Their membership was few in numbers and no steps were taken to erect a house of worship. The school house and private residences were used for the meetings. The minister under whom the society was organized was Elder James Ralston. The organization was abandoned many years ago.

The Missionary Baptist church of Curtisville was organized by Rev. Henry Cobb at his residence some time prior to 1860. A house of worship was erected in the village in 1861, and afterward moved to Cobb's farm. This building was a huge log structure, in very poor condition, and was far in-church during the greater part of twelve years. Other pastors were William Hughes, Denton Simpson, J. A. Havens and Mr. Ellison.

Mount Zion Baptist church was organized by the Rev. Denton Simpson in the year 1860. The first meeting was held at the Zion school house in section 3, and a society formed consisting of twelve members. Public services were held at the school house until 1880, at which time a new temple of worship was erected. This stood in section 3, on land donated by James Terrell, and was a commodious frame structure valued at one thousand dollars. The first regular pastor of the church was Rev. Valentine Knight, who stayed about four years. After him came Rev. Denton Simpson, two years, and then Rev. Joseph Van Briggles accepted the pastorate and served the time of seven years. John Storm, four years, was the next pastor. Rev. Madison Carver came next.

Liberty Baptist church dates its history from the year 1853. It was organized at the residence of Peter Duncan, about one and a half miles north of the village of Groomsville. The organization was made by the efforts of Rev. Henry Cobb, the original members being as follows: Roley Smith, Elizabeth Smith, John Smith, Eliza Smith, Edward Coombs, Frances Coombs, Elijah Henry and Judy Henry. Duncan's home served the congregation for about four years as a meeting place, when a log house was built a short distance north of Groomsville, on land belonging to Abraham Kirtley. This house was used as long as possible, when it was abandoned, and a frame structure erected in this place in the fall of 1882. The latter building was twenty-six feet by thirty in size, and was erected at a cost of nine hundred dollars. The first pastor of the church was Elder Cobb, who preached for a period of four years. He was succeeded by Rev. Simeon Mugg, who stayed but one year. After Mugg's time had expired, Elder Cobb was again called by the church, and remained about two years. Then came Uriah Thomas, one year, after which Rev. Denton Simpson preached at intervals for one or two years. Rev. John Storms succeeded Simpson, and stayed a little over one year, when Madison Carver was called to the pastorate. After Carver, came Storms again for a short time, who was succeeded in the year 1882 by J. K. P. Carson.

Poplar Grove Separate Baptist church was first organized in the old log school house where the Jackson cemetery now is located. The society afterward held meetings in Sharpsville for a year or two, and finally built a church

on John Maze's farm. This building was afterward torn down, and in 1862 the church organization broke up. The early members were Reuben Jackson and wife, George Wiseman, James Bess, James Maze and wife, J. A. Maze and wife, Major Bennett, Oliver Brown and Andy Mills and wife. Elder Joy Randolph was the founder and pastor for many years. Reuben Jackson, A. J. Graham and Robert Sharp also preached at this church.

The Old School Baptist church was organized on the third Saturday in September, 1864, by a council composed of Wilson Thompson, John A. Thompson, A. B. Nay and George S. Weaver. The original members were Jesse G. Jackson and wife, W. J. Tyner and wife, Elizabeth Tharp, Charity Jackson, Joseph Hendrickson, James Powers and Elizabeth Lyon. The church was organized at the Lutheran meeting house. The church building was constructed in 1866. Elder Jesse G. Jackson was the first attending pastor.

The Windfall Baptist church was organized in the year 1871, by members of the Salem church living in the village and vicinity. The constitutional members were John Nutter and wife, James Edwards and wife, Elizabeth Alexander and Vinnie Mulligan. Rev. Cobb preached about two years, and was followed by Rev. Denton Simpson, who stayed several years with great success. Revs. Odell and McDade were later pastors. The school house was used for a time as a meeting place, when the Methodist and Christian churches were offered to the congregation for their use.

The first preachers in Wildcat township were of the Baptist denomination. The earliest religious services were conducted by Rev. Archibald Leach at the residences of Silas Mitchell and John Pumphrey. These meetings were held at odd times, and the congregation increased so rapidly that the residences were not sufficiently large to hold them. A log house was built by the people of the community, on the farm of Mr. Mitchell, and immediately after its completion a society was organized under the title of Salem church, consisting of the following members: John Pumphrey and wife, William Rosier and wife, and John Nutter and wife. Many additions were made to this number shortly afterward, among whom were Henry and Mose Martin and their wives. The organization was consummated chiefly through the efforts of Revs. Cobb and Leach, the latter being the first pastor. He served them for about fifteen years. He was succeeded by Revs. Cobb, Denton Simpson and Carver. A neat frame house of worship was erected in 1869, costing fifteen hundred dollars.





**PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, TIPTON.**

## EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH.

The Emanuel Evangelical Lutheran church at Tipton is composed of two hundred and ten communicant members. There are seventy-eight pupils and six teachers in the Sunday school, and the societies are the Ladies' Aid and the Young People's Society. The old frame church used by this congregation was constructed in 1896, but in 1905 a new brick edifice was constructed. The original Lutheran society of this church was organized in the sixties four miles southwest of the city of Tipton. In 1893 the need of the church in Tipton became so great that it was established there, and the country membership consolidated with them. Among the pastors who served before the consolidation were Revs. G. Gotsch, G. Schumm, P. Seuel and M. Termenstein. The first regular pastor at Tipton was Rev. H. Boester, who had charge of the entire gas belt. H. E. Steuhm came in 1901, and in September, 1905, he was succeeded by C. W. Baer. At the beginning of his pastorate, on October 11th, the new church was dedicated. In 1911 Rev. George H. Kase came from South Dakota, and was installed April 14, 1912. He serves the church at present.

The Richland Evangelical Lutheran church of Sharpsville was organized by Rev. A. H. Scherer in the Mud creek school house on June 23, 1857. There were nine members at the time of the organization, namely: John Long, Jonathan Ulrick, Henry Swing, Oliver Saunders, Jane Long, Barbara Swing, Martha Ann Saunders, Sallie Swing and Ladoskey Swing. The church building, two and a half miles southwest of Sharpsville, was built in 1863, at a cost of nine hundred dollars. On January 8, 1879, meetings were begun to be held at the Cole school house, owing to the greater facilities. Alonzo Scherer, S. P. Snyder and Samuel McReynolds are other pastors who have preached for the church.

## PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The Presbyterian church of Tipton was organized at Normanda by Rev. John Dale, on July 14, 1850, with the following enrollment: Andrew Evans, Susan Evans, Elizabeth J. Montgomery, Charles Rumsey, Sarah Rumsey, Elizabeth Paul and Martha E. Goar. Andrew Evans was ordained as elder. The Normanda church, by order of the Logansport presbytery, was dissolved, and out of it and the Amith church, near Boxley, Indiana, a new church was ordered to be organized at Tipton, to be named the Tipton Pres-



byterian church. Rev. John Dale and J. E. Rumsey were appointed a committee to carry out this order, which they did on September 24, 1854. A frame church edifice was erected on West Jefferson street, where the Ed-La garage is now located, where it served its purpose until 1904 when the present brick and stone structure was built on the corner of Jefferson and West streets, at a cost of twenty-five thousand dollars. On the steeple of the old church was a lightning rod, on which was a large gilded ball. During the Civil war a soldier standing in front of the Long hotel, a square away, shot a minie bullet through this ball, creating considerable excitement and indignation. The leaders of the church had in mind the two-fold purpose, to educate the children and advance the church.

The Presbyterian church of Tipton is now in an excellent condition and rapid growth is prophesied for the future. The membership is about two hundred, and there are the Ladies' Aid Society, and other smaller organizations, which aid in the work of the church.

Hopewell Presbyterian church, two and a half miles east of Sharpsville, was organized February 22, 1873, by Rev. J. S. Craig, by permit of the presbytery of Muncie, synod of northern Indiana. The organization consisted of eight members, who were William Bowlby, John C. Henderson and wife, Abraham V. Voris and wife, Martha S. Voris, Ann Caldwell, Lydia Kirkpatrick and Olivia M. Davis. William Bowlby and John C. Henderson were chosen elders, and Abraham V. Voris, deacon; Bowlby, Henderson and John Kirkpatrick were named as trustees, and plans were immediately laid for the erection of a church house of worship. This building was completed in the summer of 1874, costing sixteen hundred dollars, and dedicated in October by Rev. J. S. Craig.

#### COUNTRY CHURCHES.

In the country of Tipton county are many small churches thriving and exerting their good influence on the people. Some of them are small, but nevertheless they are important and are deserving of brief description.

Sandbank Christian church is located three and a half miles east of Tipton, and has about eighty members. Rev. Heflin of Russiaville is the pastor. New Hope has a Christian church three miles south of Tipton, with one hundred and twenty-five members, and presided over by Rev. G. D. Foster of Tipton. Tetersburg Christian church has one hundred and fifty members, with Rev. A. L. Featherstone as pastor. Union Chapel, eight miles southeast of Tipton, has one hundred members; Rev. Johnson, of Indianap-

olis, is the pastor. East Union Disciples' church is ten miles southwest of Tipton, has one hundred and fifty members, and Rev. Bartle, of Indianapolis, is the pastor. Albright Methodist church is eight miles southwest and has one hundred and twenty-five members. Jackson Station has a Separate Baptist denomination with one hundred members; Rev. Bruner is in charge. Rev. Omar McCoy is in charge of the United Separate Baptist, twelve miles northwest of Tipton, having one hundred members. Meins Baptist church near Groomsville has fifty enrolled. The Methodist church in Groomsville has seventy-five members, and is in charge of Rev. Modlin of Kempton. The Dunkard church, three miles north of Kempton, has fifty members, but no regular pastor. Hopewell Presbyterian church, northeast of Tipton, has seventy-five members. Hopewell Methodist Episcopal has two hundred members, a modern brick church, and is in charge of Rev. Liddle of Goldsmith. There is another Methodist church named Wesley chapel three miles west of Tipton, with one hundred members, in charge of Rev. Liddle. The West-point Disciples' church, in the northwest corner of the county, has one hundred members. The Prairieville Christian church, northwest of Tipton, has two hundred members, and a modern brick building with Masonic hall overhead. Rev. Agme is the pastor. There is a Dunkard church six miles northeast of Tipton, in Liberty township, and the pastor is Rev. John Stout.

The first religious services in Jefferson township were held by traveling preachers of the Methodist and New Light denominations, several years before any permanent organization was effected. The citizens of the western part of the township met for worship with an old Methodist society in Clinton county, while the Presbyterians had an organization many years ago a short distance east in Cicero township.

In the year 1844 the citizens living in the vicinity of Mr. Nash's residence inaugurated measures for the purpose of erecting a house of worship to be used for general church purposes, and a building committee was appointed to select ground and otherwise further the project. The committee was composed of the following: Robert Nash, Robert Pyke, Joseph Townsend, Thomas Pratt and William Pyke. Mr. Nash donated one acre of ground and the building was erected according to specifications. It was frame, thirty-two by forty feet in size, and cost sixteen hundred dollars. Immediately after the erection of Nash Chapel, as it was called, the few members belonging to the Methodist church living in the vicinity called a meeting for the purpose of organizing a class. Rev. T. J. Elkin had charge of the meeting, and a society numbering twenty members was duly organized and attached to the Sharpsville circuit. Under the Elkins pastorate, which occupied the

time of two years, the church grew very rapidly and was soon increased to fifty members. The second pastor was Rev. Adam Curry, who preached three years. Then came Rev. Powell, who stayed two years. He was followed by Rev. Beall, who served one year. The next supply was Rev. Asbury Fish, who remained the same length of time. Next came Rev. Charles White.

Rev. Richard A. Newton was the pioneer preacher in Liberty township. In the fall of 1851 he preached at three different points, Sharpsville, McGee school house and at Uncle Cale Richardson's. A portion of what afterward became the Hopewell class was organized by him at the McGee school house in 1851.

The Rock Prairie church, four miles southeast of Sharpsville, was organized in 1852 by Elder Joy Randolph, with nine charter members. Elders Langman, G. W. Turner and W. H. Spurlin have been pastors of the church. A frame building was constructed at a cost of twelve hundred dollars, and dedicated in 1876 by Elder G. W. Baumgardner. The church, which is Separate Baptist, has now seventy-five members, and is in charge of Rev. Omar McCoy.

#### OTHER DENOMINATIONS.

In the year 1854 a union church building was erected in the southeast corner of the township and named Pleasant Hill, after the old cemetery in the same locality. It was built by members of the different church societies and the citizens of the community, for general church and Sunday school purposes, being thrown open to all denominations alike. The house was of frame, and cost about six hundred dollars, although its real cash value would represent more than that amount, as much of the labor and material was donated. It was used principally by the Methodists and Christians (New Lights).

An organization known as the New School, or Anti-Methodist, came into existence under the preaching of a certain James DeHority, near the year 1855. For some time the organization was a success, and DeHority attracted many of his congregation. The society was organized at the residence of Philip Litzinger. This was sustained for four years, and was administered to at intervals by Revs. Ransom Smith, Jonathan Carey, Goff and DeHority. Many of the members afterward returned to the Methodist Episcopal church, and the society of New Schoolers was abandoned.

Nash's Chapel, Friends church, was organized in 1876, with a membership of twenty-five. The first meeting was conducted by Rachel Middleton, who, with the assistance of George Wilsie, effected the organization. Meetings were at first held at the chapel, when, on account of some misunder-

standing with the Methodists, the place of meeting was changed to private residences. Among the list of ministers have been Revs. Rachel Middleton, Lemuel Middleton, S. Tollert, James Newland and Aaron Cosand.

The introduction of religion into Prairie township is dated with the coming of the first settler, although no definite organizations were effected for several years later. In 1844 Elder Laomi Ashley, a minister of the "Christian Connection," or New Light church, held public services at the residences of Alexander Suite and Vincent Garner, in the northwestern part of the township. These meetings were held at regular intervals for one year, at the end of which time an organization, under the title of Prairieville church, was consummated at Garner's residence, Elders Ashley and Samuel Poff officiating. Among the early members of this society were Alexander Suite, Peggy Garner, Thomas Scott, Silas Scott, Rachel Garner, Elisha Comer and wife and Nancy Orr. Elder Ashley was the initial pastor, in which capacity he served faithfully for several years. The second pastor was Lemuel Shoemaker, after whom came Samuel Poff, Abraham Cole, Almon Cook, Adam Kellison, John Poff and Henry Puckett. Later there were Elders George Hubbard, Thomas Hubbard, George Boswell, Isaac Goldsberry, Mr. Vanness, Johnson Dipvoy, John Puckett, John R. Kob, James Comer, James Winegardner and B. F. Jayne. The society met at the residences of the different members of the congregation for about two years, at the end of which time a log meeting house, twenty-four by twenty-four feet, was erected on land bought of Isaac Eads and William Chapman. This home served until 1853, when a frame building was erected near the same place. The latter home cost about six hundred dollars. The society used the frame house until 1877, when steps were taken to put up a better house. A building committee, composed of Robert Orr, Gilbert Van Sickle, R. McReynolds, John Carter and Riley Suite, were appointed to draw up plans and specifications for the new building and to solicit subscriptions. Work on a brick edifice was begun in 1877, but, owing to the lack of available funds, it was not completed until 1879. It was a large, commodious structure, two stories in height, thirty-seven by fifty feet in size, and cost approximately thirty-five hundred dollars.

## CHAPTER XIII.

### AGRICULTURE.

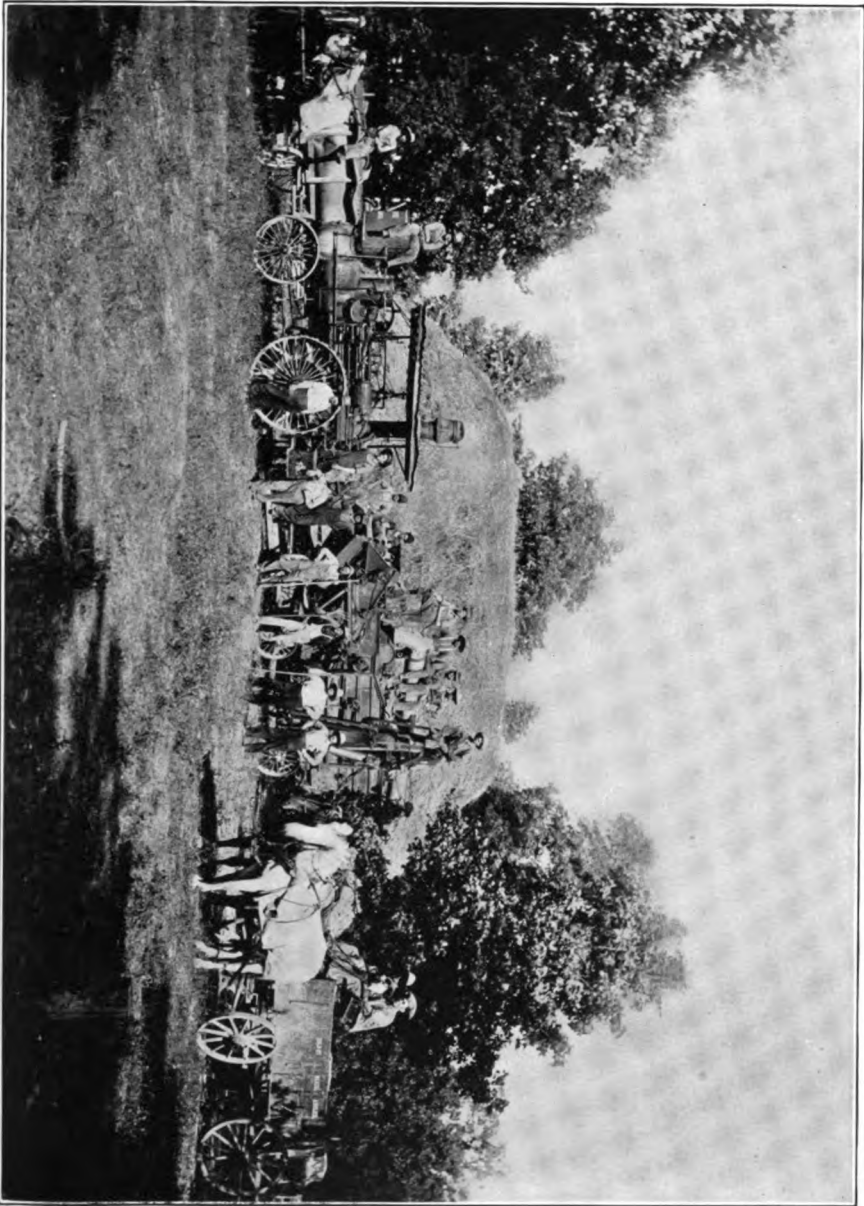
The latest figures compiled by statisticians in regard to the county of Tipton give the total number of farms as 2,067, against 2,290 ten years ago. There are 2,031 native white farmers, and 36 foreign-born white. This number of farms gives an approximate area of farm land as 166,400 acres. Ninety-eight and four-tenths per cent. of the land area is in farms. The average number of acres per farm is 79.2. The figures for the improved land in farms run just slightly lower, which proves that the farmer of Tipton county has land equal to the best, in equipment, improvement and productiveness. All farm property in the county is valued at \$23,637,361. In 1900 this amount was \$10,913,568, showing 116.6 per cent. increase. The value of the land alone is now \$18,649,185; the buildings, \$2,571,565; implements and machinery, \$417,339; domestic animals, \$1,999,272; all of these figures being over 100 per cent. increase over those of 1900. The average value of each farm in the county is \$11,436.

### DOMESTIC ANIMALS.

There are 2,021 farms in the county keeping domestic animals. The value of these animals, taken together, is estimated at \$1,906,047. There are 13,285 head of cattle, including dairy cows, yearling heifers, calves, yearling steers and bulls and others, valued at \$401,901. There are 9,270 horses, valued at \$1,049,756. There are 235 mules, valued at \$31,046. There are 60,851 head of swine, valued at \$360,407. There are 12,827 sheep, including rams, ewes, wethers and spring lambs, valued at \$62,097. There are 46 goats, worth \$125.00. There are 154,038 fowls of all kinds, valued at \$90,883. There are 636 colonies of bees, valued at \$2,342.

### CROPS.

The total value of all crops in Tipton county is \$2,410,445. This includes cereals, grains and seeds, hay and forage, vegetables, fruits and nuts. There are 90,881 acres in cereals, yielding 3,899,954 bushels. There are



HARVEST SCENE IN TIPTON COUNTY.



55,476 acres in corn, yielding 2,935,971 bushels. There are 19,844 acres in oats, yielding 669,068 bushels. There are 15,220 acres in wheat, with a yield of 289,274 bushels. Barley, 66 acres, 1,325 bushels. Buckwheat, 3 acres, 30 bushels. Rye, 272 acres, 4,286 bushels.

There is a total of 14,903 acres in hay and forage, making 23,625 tons. All tame and cultivated grasses is on 13,622 acres, or making 20,923 tons; timothy, 7,244 acres, 11,564 tons; clover, 2,972 acres, 4,044 tons; alfalfa, 37 acres, 64 tons; millet or Hungarian grass, 65 acres, 129 tons; wild, salt and prairie grass, 4 acres, 5 tons; grains cut green, 74 acres, 129 tons; coarse forage, 1,203 acres, 2,568 tons; potatoes, 790 acres, 83,936 bushels; maple trees, in lumber, 795, maple syrup made, 409 gallons.

- There are 54,083 apple trees in the county, yielding 25,218 bushels; 15,968 peach trees, yielding 11,904 bushels; 9,206 pear trees, yielding 2,354 bushels; 7,280 plum trees, yielding 1,111 bushels; 13,145 cherry trees, yielding 8,076 bushels; 394 quince trees, yielding 121 bushels; 9,351 grape vines, yielding 202,582 pounds of fruit. In small fruits, such as strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, dewberries and loganberries, there are 7 acres, yielding 5,454 quarts of fruit.

A typical year's milk supply is 1,926,229 gallons. Butter, 394,261 pounds; eggs, 805,612 dozens; honey, 3,390 pounds.

There are 1,288 farms operated by owners; 767 operated by tenants, and 12 by managers. These figures are lower than those fifteen years ago, showing a startling decrease in the number of farms, productiveness and ownership.

#### AGRICULTURE AND CULTIVATION.

From the Indiana state geologist's report issued in 1914 the following is taken in regard to agriculture in Tipton county:

At the time of its settlement Tipton county, with the exception of a few swampy prairies, was covered with dense forests of oak, beech, maple, walnut, hickory, sycamore and tulip trees, with a dense undergrowth. The first attempts at clearing the forested areas for cultivation were made in the southern part of the county, where the natural drainage was better developed. With the exception of that used for domestic purposes the timber was burned.

Owing to the difficulty of hauling products over long and frequently impassable trails, practically no crops were grown for market. Corn, wheat, oats, rye, flax and potatoes were among the early crops grown in the area. Hay was cut from the open prairies. Wheat and corn were grown year after



The advantage of seed selection is generally recognized, but the methods of selecting the seed can be improved. No attempt at corn breeding to improve the quality of the corn is made.

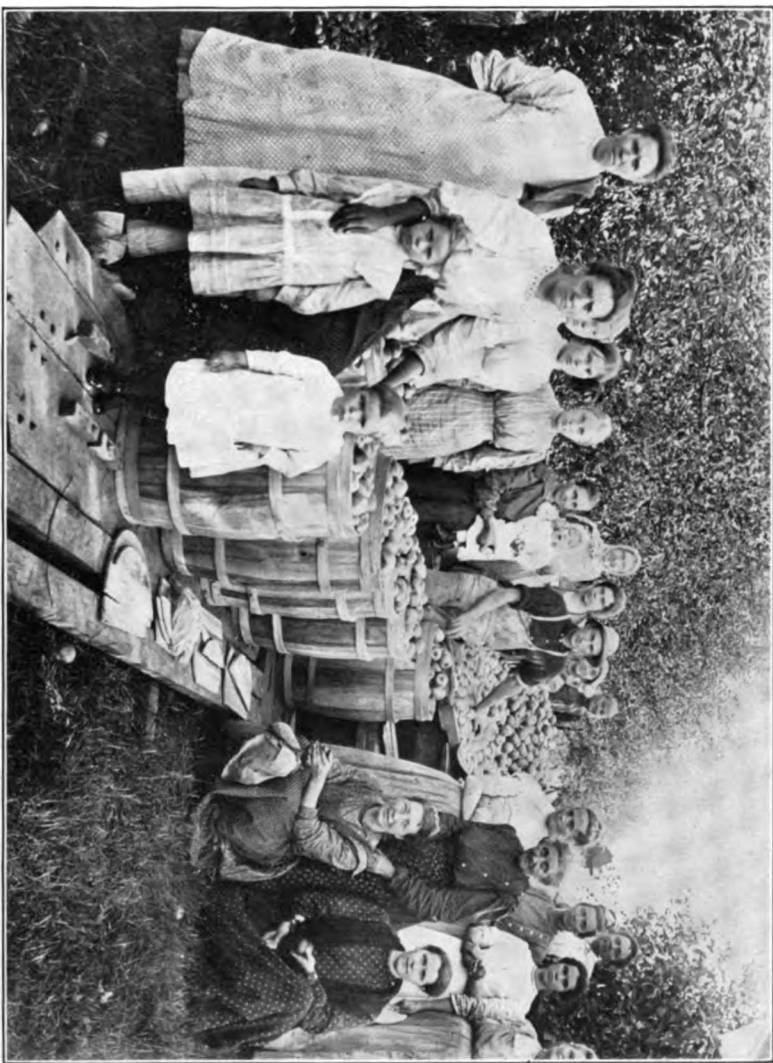
Check drills are generally used in planting the corn, so that it may be cultivated both ways. This frequently does away with the necessity of hoeing. In general, three to four, and sometimes five, cultivations are given to the crop. The cultivators used are chiefly of the riding type. The use of power corn cutters has also reduced the labor of harvesting. A large per cent. of the corn now grown is cut usually late in September for ensilage.

Oats has never been a paying crop commercially, but it fits in well with the customary rotation of crops and is especially valued for its straw. The average yields are about thirty-five to forty bushels per acre. The introduction of the cowpea and soy-bean will probably cause a decrease in the acreage of oats in the future, especially where used with corn for ensilage. Oats are sown with an end-gate attachment at the rate of two and a half to three bushels per acre.

The acreage devoted to wheat was originally restricted by the expense and difficulty of harvesting the crop. With the reap-hook or sickle a good hand could cut only one-half acre per day. The manual labor necessary in harvesting the crop has been reduced to a minimum by the introduction of the self-binder, and the acreage has been increased. The yields, however, have not increased proportionately. At present an average yield of fifteen to twenty bushels per acre is obtained instead of the thirty-five to forty bushels produced when the land was first cleared. Wheat is generally recognized as not particularly profitable, but as a nurse crop it is conceded to be better than oats, since the straw is lighter and shades the clover less.

The use of ground limestone will be equally beneficial to the wheat and clover. The lighter colored soils of the area are better suited to wheat. They also show a stronger reaction when tested for acidity. Wheat should be seeded in corn during the latter part of September, not later than the 10th of October, preferably after the corn is shocked. It is generally sown with a disk drill having a fertilizer attachment.

The production of hay shown in the 1910 census report was only about half that for 1880. Of the 4,165 tons produced in 1910 the clover yield was 4,044 tons. The acreage of timothy is being rapidly reduced as its soil-robbing properties become more generally known. Some of the leading farmers of the area have excluded it entirely from their rotations. The growing popularity of the silo has also done much to reduce the acreage of timothy. The



APPLE PACKING, JOHN D. SMITH ORCHARD.



advantage of growing leguminous crops rather than such soil-depleting crops as timothy is becoming better understood.

The average yield of hay for the county is about one and a half tons to the acre, though as much as two and a half tons per acre are frequently obtained. The planting of cowpeas and oats for hay has been tried, but the results thus far have not been generally satisfactory. Hay makes a ranker growth on the black lands, but the quality is said to be better where it is grown upon the clay soils. Heavier yields are obtained from the latter soils where ground limestone is applied.

Stock raising and dairying are important industries in the county. The 1910 census shows an annual production of 1,607,230 gallons of milk and 321,096 pounds of butter from 3,389 cows. The milk is handled through creameries, located in towns along the railroads and traction lines. The milk and cream is collected by wagons sent out from the creameries. Jersey and Holstein milkers are the favorite cows. A large number of beef cattle is marketed annually.

Fruit culture was profitable up to about 1880. Since that time various diseases have affected both trees and fruit, so that the neglected orchards have become practically worthless. It has been demonstrated, however, that with proper care excellent fruit can be produced. The pear is probably most seriously affected at present. One or two large commercial orchards in the vicinity of Tipton have recently been partially destroyed by blight. The growing of fruit for domestic use is to be encouraged, but it is doubtful whether its commercial production would prove profitable in this county. The orchards should be small, in order that they may be given proper attention. In many cases adequate care is given to the orchards, but the spraying is not practiced at the proper time.

Most of the farmers in Tipton county follow some form of crop rotation, but in many cases without a definite purpose. The rotation should be so planned as to produce larger yields, to distribute the work more evenly throughout the year, to be more certain of a regular income than is possible with a one-crop system, to maintain, or rather increase, the productivity of the farm, and to reduce to a minimum the injury from weeds, insect pests and disease which frequently accompany the one-crop system. Hence in formulating a rotation it is necessary to take into account the income it will bring, the needs of the land, the requirements of the stock at hand, the effects of one crop upon another if followed in succession, and the profitable distribution of labor. The three main classes of crops to be dealt with in plan-

ning a rotation are small grain, hay and cultivated crops. Every successful rotation must include some legume to enrich the soil. Red clover is now used for this purpose throughout a greater part of the corn belt. This crop often fails to make a stand, and in this case a good practice is to disk or plow the land and plant in cowpeas or soy-beans. The planting of cowpeas or soy-beans in the corn at the time of the last cultivation, as a green manure or for pasture, is particularly recommended for the light thin land. Alfalfa sown at the rate of two to three pounds per acre with clover and timothy until the fields are thoroughly inoculated will enrich both the hay and the soil, and better yields of corn will be obtained. Alfalfa can be grown successfully in the county and should be grown more extensively. Wherever difficulty is encountered in maintaining a stand of clover commercial fertilizers or lime should be applied. Commercial fertilizers if depended upon alone for increasing crop yields will injure rather than improve the soil, but if used judiciously in improving the yields of clover and other legumes from which the ultimate enrichment of the soil must come they will generally increase the profits of the farm. A good rotation, with proper utilization of all the farm manure, is required for success in farming.

In 1909 there were mortgages aggregating five hundred and ninety-eight thousand eight hundred and ten dollars held against the lands of Tipton county. These mortgages usually represent loans which were made to parties increasing their holdings of land. The price of land has increased rapidly within the past twenty years, and little if any land can now be bought in the county for less than one hundred and fifty to two hundred dollars an acre.

Farm hands receive from twenty to twenty-five dollars a month, in addition to board, lodging, washing and horse feed. Harvest hands and extra laborers receive from one dollar and fifty cents to two dollars and fifty cents per day.

#### AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

The Tipton County Agricultural Society was first organized on August 11, 1855, and on the first of September a constitution and by-laws were adopted. The first county fair was held on October 4th and 5th of the same year. Much care was taken, and no expense spared, in fitting up the grounds near the downtown depot with sheds, etc., in which to make the display. Rain seriously interfered with the plans, however, and when the opening day came the display was very small. There were no shows, races, and other things we now associate with a county fair; consequently, there was little

interest taken. The society at this time numbered about seventy-five persons. Newton J. Jackson was president and John Green, secretary.

The second fair was even more of a failure than the first. Crops were a failure that year, and when the first day of the fair came there were less than fifteen people in attendance. The fair lasted two days and the total number of tickets sold was forty-seven. Subsequent to this dismal failure the fair organization dissolved.

Another company was organized in 1857, and they rented a piece of woods across the street from the home of Judge Green, where the high school building later stood. They gave a fair that year, which lasted three days, and, as usual, it rained every day. However, people came from every direction, and after all was over the directors discovered they had clear about one dollar above expenses.

The fourth and fifth fairs were little better than picnics. The people refused to pay admission, so the gates were thrown open and a round of hilarity begun.

In the year 1860 no attempt was made to hold a fair, although there was an attempt at a celebration, aside from the jurisdiction of the fair authorities. Campaign spirit, and the threatening clouds of war, rendered impossible a successful fair.

In 1865 another company was organized and they secured ground across Cicero creek, near the railroad bridge, and the county donated two hundred dollars for the purpose of building a fence around it. The soldiers were coming home, there was more or less excitement all the time, and the people loved public gatherings. The exhibition was the largest held in the county up until that time, and gave indication that the farmers were paying more attention to fine stock and the best varieties of grain. The fair lasted three days and the crowds were large. On the second day it was estimated that three thousand people attended the exhibition. The receipts comfortably overtopped the expenditures, notwithstanding that it rained every day—an invariable fair accompaniment.

After several years the fair organization almost suffered a third death, but it was revived in time, in 1874, and became known as the Tipton County Joint-Stock Agricultural Society, quite a pretentious title. In 1874 much expense was incurred in having the fair. Rain came every day. The Burr Robbins circus troupe was advertised to be in town on another day. The show came overland from Anderson, and on the morning of their arrival Col. Robert L. Porter met them four miles east of town. He made a con-

tract with them to pitch their tents in the fair ground, and in the afternoon give an exhibition for the sum of four hundred dollars. They agreed to do it, but the Colonel didn't have a dollar. It looked like defeat, but he told them that he owned a jewelry store, expected to be a candidate for county office some day and was well acquainted with P. T. Barnum. That clinched the bargain and the show exhibited, and made money. In 1878, however, the Joint-Stock Company went to the wall.

**In 1879** an entirely new organization, called the Tipton County Fair Company, was organized. This proved to be the most stable of all, and fairs were given regularly until 1893, when the fair association went out of existence. The Columbian world's exposition held at Chicago in 1893 was so big that county fairs became very insignificant. All interest in them was lost. No attempts at agricultural fairs have since been made, the state fair at Indianapolis, and such other exhibitions as at St. Louis, detracting interest in local effort. However, in 1910-12-13 free stock shows were held in the streets of the city, showing that interest in farm exhibits has not altogether died out. The free stock show has become a permanent fixture and the exhibits equal that of the average county fair. Business, live stock and industrial parades are a special feature of these shows and thousands of people attend them.

## CHAPTER XIV.

### JOURNALISM IN TIPTON COUNTY.

In 1855 Drs. Rooker and A. M. Vickrey, of Tipton, bought an old-fashioned Franklin press and a small quantity of type and other printing materials of Mr. Chapman, of Indianapolis, and began issuing a small six-column folio newspaper of Democratic proclivities, called the *Tipton County Democrat*. The material was purchased on credit, and the first printer was James Mahaffie, who, a year or so later, was succeeded by Archibald Ramsay, father of A. W. Ramsay of the *Tipton Tribune*. Ramsay was one of the most valuable journalists in the history of the county; he was a man of incredible energy and his devoted labors to the county press were in a large measure responsible for its success. The able Doctor Rooker was editor for the period of one year, when he retired permanently, leaving his portion of the indebtedness to be shouldered by his partner.

In 1857 the name of the paper was changed to the *Western Dominion*. The ownership remained with Doctor Vickrey, although O. P. Baird was the editor. It has been stated that Baird bought the establishment, but being unable to pay for it, the paper reverted to the hands of Vickrey.

### THE TIMES.

In 1858 the paper was again sold to G. W. Fisher, and the new owner changed the name again, this time to the *Tipton County Times*, and began issuing the sheet with John Chambers as principal editor and A. Clark as local editor. Ten of the foremost Democrats owned the paper, among whom were John Chambers, William Stivers, A. J. Redmon, Hugh Dickey, J. V. Cox, A. Clark, Barnibus Geltner and A. M. Vickrey. The office at this time was valued at four hundred dollars. In 1860 interest in the enterprise became lax, and the publication was suspended for six months.

Early in 1861 the paper was again issued, with J. V. Cox in the role of editor-in-chief. Cox wrote leaders, while the remainder of the composition, type-setting, printing, etc., was done by the faithful Archibald Ramsay, the printer. Late in the year 1861 Judge N. R. Overman secured an interest in the paper, and contributed a few regular, though very short, paragraphs.



In 1862, for partisan reasons, the name of the paper was changed to the *Democratic Union*, the paper still being Democratic in "color." Early in 1864 the office was sold to William J. Turpen, who was at the time in the army, and who contributed very interesting letters from the firing line. He was mustered out before the close of the war and returned to take personal control of the paper. One of his first moves was the changing of the trade name of the *Tipton County Times*. He conducted the paper very successfully until 1869, when he sold out to J. C. Brady and removed to Nashville, Tennessee, where he became connected with another paper, which he ran with far less success. It is stated in records that he brought upon his head the wrath of the Southern "colonels" to such an extent that he was given "time" to get out of town.

Brady was fairly successful with his new possession and he installed the first job press ever in the county. In 1874 he sold out to Judge N. R. Overman, who employed J. T. Cox to edit the paper. In the spring of 1875 Emsley A. Overman bought a half interest in the paper. At this time the first cylinder power press ever in the county was bought for four hundred dollars and placed in the office. E. A. Overman became editor and financial manager. In January, 1876, William Haw bought the office, and issued the paper until January, 1877, when, being unable to pay for it, he relinquished it and the office went back to the Overmans. E. A. Overman conducted it until September, 1878, when he purchased the interest of N. R. Overman and thus became sole owner and proprietor. Early in 1880 the office was sold to P. and J. O. Behymer, brothers, but a year later it reverted to E. A. Overman, who continued it until November, 1881, when it passed to S. Ray Williams, who, in January, 1882, took as a partner D. A. Alexander. In September, 1882, Williams retired, leaving Alexander the sole owner, but near April 1, 1883, the latter was joined by Jeremiah Fish, who continued with the paper until May, 1883, when he retired.

Shortly afterward the paper became the property of J. O. Behymer, and on January 1, 1914, he is still the owner and editor. An evening paper is issued, a six-column quarto, and a morning edition is sent to the country. The weekly paper was abandoned one year ago. A large amount of job printing is done at present by the *Times* office.

#### THE TIPTON REPUBLICAN.

A Republican paper named *The Tipton Republican* was founded early in 1860 by S. T. Montgomery. For a time, during that year, it was the sole

paper in the county. G. W. Lowley bought the office in 1860 and he issued the paper until September, 1861, when he enlisted in the army, and soon afterward the office was sold to satisfy the indebtedness hanging over it on account of the purchase. This killed the paper forever.

#### THE TIPTON ENTERPRISE.

Joel Reece began issuing in Tipton a paper called the *Enterprise* in August, 1872. Frank Ristine was the printer. The October elections of 1874 put the quietus on this sheet without hope of resuscitation.

#### THE TIPTON ADVANCE.

In the early spring of 1874 W. J. Turpen and L. H. Emmons issued the first number of the *Tipton Advance*, and it was called an independent Democratic newspaper. It continued to be published with varying success until the spring of 1876, when it was purchased by William Haw and merged with the *Times*.

#### THE REPUBLICAN (NO. 2).

The *Tipton Republican* was started in April, 1876, by John Greeves, in response to the urgings of many prominent Republicans. The start was not very auspicious, for there was barely enough type to print the paper. After a few issues, M. W. Pershing traveled to Chicago for the purpose of buying proper material for the office. He accordingly purchased one hundred and fifty dollars' worth of apparatus, which he loaned to Mr. Greeves. At this juncture, a number of Republicans bought the paper of Greeves and employed Pershing to edit the sheet temporarily, or until a permanent editor could be secured. These Republicans were Dan Waugh, Park Russell, J. H. Fear, M. V. B. Newcomer, R. B. Beauchamp, S. I. Davis, W. P. Weed, S. Lowley, M. Rosenthal, J. C. Gregg, William Barlow, H. Mehlig and W. M. Grishaw. This company owned the office with the exception of the material which had been purchased by Mr. Pershing in Chicago. In August, 1876, Mr. Solon Snook took the office on the same terms under which Mr. Pershing had issued it, namely, to maintain its Republicanism, and to have all he could make from the office, the ownership, of course, still remaining with the company. Mr. Snook continued the publication until after the October

state election, when he suspended it and J. C. Gregg took the editorial chair on the same terms and successfully issued the paper until August of 1877.

#### THE ADVOCATE.

T. M. Smith started a Greenback and Republican campaign sheet in September, 1878, and placed the subscription price at twenty-five cents for the campaign term. Mr. Smith was the Greenback editor and M. W. Pershing superintended the Republican side. This paper was called the *Advocate*. The campaign closed and with it the paper.

In October Mr. Pershing became editor of the *Advocate*. The first three months of this paper's existence was a struggle for life. These torturous days safely weathered, things began to boom, and at the end of the first year the paper was enlarged to an eight-column folio. The uncovering of malfeasance in office and the merciless light turned on certain public officials won a reputation for the paper, and contributed most strongly to its material success. In 1889 Mr. Pershing equipped the office with steam power presses, new material and enlarged the paper to an eight-page quarto.

Mr. Pershing continued the publication of the *Advocate* until the year 1901, when he disposed of it to W. H. Barnhart, after the former had been appointed postmaster of Tipton. Mr. Barnhart continued the publication of the sheet to January 1, 1902, when he sold out to W. H. Staley, who published the paper until his death. At this period it passed into the hands of his son, Ed T. Staley. The paper was a weekly publication until April 4, 1910, when the *Morning Daily Advocate* was established. This publication was continued until January 1, 1913, when it was suspended, the weekly *Advocate* having suspended the year before. This suspension left the Republican party without a newspaper representing it in the county.

#### THE WINDFALL HERALD.

This small weekly newspaper was established in April, 1891, by J. C. Day, who is the present owner and publisher, although in the time since the establishment there have been other proprietors, namely: Mr. Cilis, S. A. Gordon and O. G. Couch. The present sheet is independent, and is a seven-column folio.

The *Truth Teller* and *Windfall News* are two other newspapers which have arisen in Windfall in the past quarter century, and which have expired.

## THE KEMPTON COURIER.

The *Kempton Courier* was organized on September 8, 1907, to succeed the *Chronicle*, and has become one of the largest papers in the county. Frank Ristine is the owner and editor of the sheet at present. The paper is a seven-column quarto, and is issued weekly.

The *Baptist Herald* and the *Little Indian*, a fraternal paper, have been issued in Kempton during the past twenty-five years, but are both now extinct.

## THE CAR OF PROGRESS.

In the late fifties a small folio sheet, named the *Car of Progress*, was inaugurated at Tipton by Mr. Kelsaw. The paper fought against the Democratic principles of that period and became involved with the Democratic paper on the leading questions of the day, such as the extension of slave territory and the probability of war with the South. This paper had a life of nine months.

## SATURDAY EXPRESS.

J. O. Behymer, in the forepart of 1882, endeavored to give life to a new Democratic county organ, the *Saturday Express*. In the early part of 1883 this sheet uttered its swan song.

## THE WINDFALL NEWS.

Near May, 1876, Messrs. Sweet and Fugit established at Windfall an independent newspaper, and gave it the name of the *Windfall News*. They conducted this paper for one year, when the office was sold to P. and J. O. Behymer, who, in turn, issued the paper until the spring of 1880. Then it expired. In the fall of 1876 Sweet and Fugit issued a monthly paper devoted to the interest of the children, called *Our Home*. This paper attained a circulation all over the United States, amounting to over three thousand. When the *News* outfit was sold to the Behymers, this children's sheet went with it, and thereby terminated.

## THE TIPTON TRIBUNE.

At the present time one of the leading newspapers in the county of Tipton is the *Tipton Tribune*. It was established as a six-column folio daily

in the year 1895 by A. W. Ramsay and J. E. Anderson. Two years later I. M. O'Banion succeeded Mr. Anderson in the firm. At first, or until 1905, the office issued a weekly and a daily paper, but on the above date the weekly suspended publication. The *Tribune* is now a daily newspaper, with a morning and evening edition. Each edition is eight pages, the morning paper being for the rural patrons and the evening for the city. Politically the paper is independent, and enjoys a large circulation and liberal advertising list. This paper has come to be a power in Tipton county, and has won a reputation on account of its unprejudiced treatment of all news stories. It is essentially a county paper, covering every community in the county fully. The facilities of the paper for doing job work are also excellent, and quite an amount of this business is done. M. W. Pershing, the former editor of the *Advocate*, is now identified with the *Tribune* as associate editor. A. W. Ramsay is the editor. I. M. O'Banion is circulation and business manager. The *Tribune* was the first newspaper published in the county to introduce the Mergenthaler typesetting machine, it now having two machines in the office.

#### THE EARLY NEWSPAPER.

In this day of newspaper excellence, it is hard to conceive of the early print shop and the amount of fortitude it required to issue a small sheet, often a sheet, every week. The modern newspaper, both in city and country, has become an institution, both as a news medium and as an educator. In the matter of up-to-date improvements and methods, it is safe to say that the country newspaper in general has kept pace with the city—that is, comparatively. Mechanical advancement has rendered possible a high type of journalism, a necessity to civilization and the progress of the industries, commercial enterprises and society.

The early newspaper was often a "one man" publication—that is, the office of editor-in-chief, business manager, circulation manager, managing editor, advertising, subscription and general manager, press foreman, printer, and "devil," were filled by one man, and he was generally a man whom business and hard work made unapproachable. With a hatful of type, a hand press and radical ideas, the first journalist worked. The individuality of the editor of the early newspaper was more pronounced than it is today. The editor was known and his opinions were quoted as authority on questions of public importance. The editor was a mold of public sentiment, but since rapid transit, free city and rural mail delivery and the farm and the city are brought closer together, the personality of the editor has not, that

commanding influence that it once had. The newspaper is today almost exclusively given over to publicity of current events, rather than creating public sentiment.

Efficiency is the keynote of modern journalism, and also dispatch and punctuality. Telegraph connections have made the impossible possible, in the way of timely news. No sooner does an event occur than it is the knowledge of the world.

## CHAPTER XV.

### LODGES AND SOCIETIES.

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#### FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS.

Austin Lodge No. 128, Free and Accepted Masons, at Tipton, was chartered on May 26, 1852. There are in January, 1914, three hundred and fifty-six members. The present hall was constructed and dedicated January 3, 1905, the cost being twenty thousand dollars. The officers of the lodge at present are: Omer Legg, worshipful master; Roy B. Tope, senior warden; Oren Zehner, junior warden; Anthony Werner, treasurer; Arthur J. Smith, secretary; Samuel D. Groves, senior deacon; Homer A. Kirtley, junior deacon; Herbert O. Walker, senior steward; Will H. Ferguson, junior steward; David M. Kirkwood, tyler; Moses Haas, Abraham Kirtley and Willis B. Huron, trustees.

Tipton Chapter No. 114, Royal Arch Masons, was chartered on October 22, 1897, and at present has one hundred and forty-two members. The officers are: Claude C. Cochran, high priest; Marvin W. Surratt, king; John N. Penwell, scribe; Abraham Kirtley, treasurer; Arthur J. Smith, secretary; Samuel D. Groves, captain of host; Gavin Mitchell, principal sojourner; Harry Combs, royal arch captain; Herbert O. Walker, master third veil; Howard B. Richardson, master second veil; Oren Zehner, master first veil; David M. Kirkwood, guard.

Tipton Council No. 80, Royal and Select Masters, was chartered October 17, 1905, and now has a membership of one hundred and ten. The officers for 1914 are: Sidney W. Curtis, thrice illustrious master; Marvin W. Surratt, right illustrious deputy master; Claude C. Cochran, illustrious principal conductor of work; Abraham Kirtley, treasurer; Arthur J. Smith, recorder; Roy B. Tope, captain of guard; Howard B. Richardson, steward; David M. Kirkwood, sentinel.

Tipton Commandery No. 52, Knights Templar, was chartered June 19, 1906. There are now eighty-one members. The officers follow: Horace G. Read, eminent commander; Meade Vestal, generalissimo; Charles W. Ram-

say, captain general; Walter V. Overman, senior warden; Elmer E. Ludwig, junior warden; John N. Penwell, prelate; Abraham Kirtley, treasurer; Arthur J. Smith, recorder; Harry Combs, standard bearer; John R. Nash, sword bearer; Gary G. Davis, warder, and David M. Kirkwood, sentinel.

Rosary Chapter, Order of the Eastern Star, was chartered at Tipton on April 26, 1887. There are now two hundred and twenty-six members.

Prairieville Lodge No. 554, Free and Accepted Masons, was organized in the year 1879, with the following charter members: Charles Duncan, Gilbert Van Sickle, Robert Orr, Riley Suite, Abijah Pence, John Carter and R. Wilds. The first elective officers were: Charles Duncan, worshipful master; R. Wilds, senior warden; Gilbert Van Sickle, junior warden.

The first Masonic lodge at Sharpsville received its dispensation December 26, 1854, H. C. Lawrence, grand master. The officers and charter members were: Silas Needham, worshipful master; George W. Rose, senior warden; Levi Moorly, junior warden; James A. Dunnigan, senior deacon; Robert McLain, junior deacon; J. A. Franklin, secretary, and N. Spaulding, treasurer. The charter was granted May 31, 1855, with A. C. Downey, grand master, and Silas Needham, worshipful master. In 1863, on account of many members enlisting in the army, the lodge was compelled to surrender its charter. The charter was restored in 1868. The preliminary meetings for the organization of the lodge were held up-stairs in Silas Needham's home. During the dispensation and until 1855 its meetings were held in the Odd Fellows building. The lodge next met in a room over what was later Seiler's blacksmith shop, and continued to meet there until the Masonic building was erected. This was Reserve Lodge No. 363, and it is still existent in Sharpsville. There are one hundred and forty members, and the following are the officers: M. J. Helwig, worshipful master; Clifford Suite, senior warden; A. L. Tyner, junior warden; R. C. Spears, secretary; J. L. Romack, treasurer.

Kempton Lodge No. 692, Free and Accepted Masons, was chartered in May, 1913. At present there are thirty-five members, and the officers are: Orgo G. Osborn, worshipful master; Clarence A. Smith, senior warden; Dan J. Harlow, junior warden; James S. Faulkner, treasurer; F. T. Blystone, secretary.

Windfall Lodge No. 334, Free and Accepted Masons, was organized in 1876 with a good membership. In 1878 the lodge obtained a hall. At present there are one hundred and thirty-nine members in the lodge, and the financial condition is excellent. Elmer McNew is worshipful master; Oscar



Terwilliger is senior warden; Otho L. McKay is junior warden; A. D. Riffe, is secretary, and George C. Wood is treasurer.

#### INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS.

Tipton Lodge No. 220, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, was instituted in 1857, when Tipton had a population of three hundred people. The charter members were: A. J. Applegate, George W. Boyer, William Scott, A. G. Ferguson, G. F. Wainwright, John Fisher and I. C. Lohe. The first elective officers were: A. J. Applegate, noble grand; George W. Boyer, vice-grand; B. Geltner, secretary, and William Dickson, treasurer. Not a single charter member is alive today, George W. Boyer being the last surviving member.

After the Civil war, lodge meetings were held in the old Masonic hall. This growing too small, in 1872 S. P. Martindale erected a business block on West Jefferson street and the order secured one of its rooms. This frame building was recently condemned by the state fire chief and the building was razed and a new brick block takes its place. The second lodge rooms were in the third story of a new brick block then constructed. The last site, on the corner of Jefferson and Independence streets, was purchased, and a building erected, and dedicated on October 27, 1910. The cost was sixteen thousand dollars.

Cicero Encampment was organized in the early seventies, but, after an existence of a few years, it was suspended. In 1891 it was reorganized and now has a membership of more than one hundred. There are two Rebekah lodges.

The membership of the lodge at present is two hundred and twenty-seven, and the officers are: Henry Luttrell, noble grand; Robert Luttrell, vice-grand; James O. Winton, recording secretary; Dr. I. H. Woodruff, financial secretary; J. M. Singleton, treasurer; James R. Simmonds, James G. Cloud and Elisha Cox, trustees.

Hobbs Lodge No. 777, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, was instituted in 1901, and the charter members were John H. Morris, William H. Huston, Stephen Warne and Thomas Buchanon. The first officers were: John H. Morris, noble grand; William H. Huston, vice-grand; Charles W. Warne, recording secretary, and Jerry Ressler, treasurer. At present there are sixty-three members active, and the principal officers are: Peter Durr, noble grand; Vern Parker, vice-grand; Walter Jordan, recording secretary;

Roy Batzner, treasurer, and J. H. Parker, financial secretary. The lodge is in good condition. They have a Rebekah lodge.

Windfall Lodge No. 438, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, was organized on April 22, 1873. The charter members were F. S. Zeek, George Dunn, William Booher, W. S. Armstrong, Joel Reese, S. G. Young and Henry Findling. After the lodge was instituted, the following were the first officers elected: John H. Zehner, noble grand; John Thorn, vice-grand; F. S. Zeek, secretary and treasurer. The Odd Fellows of Windfall have experienced misfortune in the past. At one time their lodge hall was destroyed by fire. The present hall cost ten thousand dollars and was constructed in 1904. There are two hundred and twenty members, and the following are the officers: K. L. Kennedy, noble grand; W. G. Butler, vice-grand; R. A. Cardwell, recording secretary; J. M. Crouch, financial secretary; W. F. Butner, treasurer; F. H. Null, H. E. Barrett and Frank H. Bishop, trustees.

Windfall Encampment No. 190 has ninety-five members now. Elmer McNew is chief patriarch; Culver Prasing, high priest, and H. Couch, junior warden. They also have a Rebekah lodge.

Sharpsville Lodge No. 347, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, was instituted on May 18, 1870, with the following charter members: Simon Marcena, M. E. Clark, J. E. Rumsey, W. J. Franklin, George W. Boyer, George V. Haynes, D. E. Gilbert and W. S. Armstrong. The lodge was instituted June 2, 1870, and the first officers were: Simon Marcena, noble grand; William Dixon, vice-grand; M. E. Clark, secretary, and D. E. Gilbert, treasurer. There are now one hundred and eighteen members and the lodge is in an excellent condition. They own their own hall. A. R. Chase is noble grand; John Keith is vice-grand; Howard Land is recording secretary; Shirley C. Tyner is financial secretary, and H. D. Wooldridge is treasurer. They have a Rebekah lodge.

Liberty Lodge No. 710, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, was organized at Kempton in 1895, twenty years after the first lodge was instituted. The charter members were R. W. Biggs, G. W. Turner, D. D. Dunn, William H. Booher, W. L. Holmes, J. A. Dunham, J. C. McMullen, J. D. Galbreath, J. A. Graham, W. W. Conner, M. N. Forkner, William Stratford, Cook Finley, John W. Mott, George H. Stephenson, Alonzo Barnett, Samuel Stillwell, Samuel Barrow, O. W. Heaton, and J. M. Wood. D. D. Dunn was the first noble grand of this lodge.

Ekin Lodge No. 764, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, was instituted on October 25, 1900. The charter members were Louis Hall, A. W. Lewis,

H. L. Stillings, J. L. Thomas, O. H. Endicott, J. D. Phillips, Cary DeVaney, Emery Lee and Merritt S. Johnson. The latter was the first noble grand. They have a Rebekah lodge.

Kempton Lodge No. 482, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, was organized March 31, 1874, and worked under dispensation until May 20th, at which time a charter was granted. The charter members were William H. Goodknight, A. B. Seward, J. J. Campbell, G. W. Robbins, Jacob Ream, W. R. Watson, David Goodknight and F. M. Mozingo. The first officers were: William Goodknight, noble grand; Jacob Ream, vice-grand; John Kemp, recording secretary; N. B. Matthews, permanent secretary, and F. M. Mozingo, treasurer. The present membership is about two hundred. They have a strong encampment and a Rebekah lodge.

Tetersburg Lodge No. 324, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, was organized May 7, 1869, with the following charter members: S. M. Patton, Samuel Deal, James B. Woods, George W. Lowley and Dr. A. M. Vickrey. The first officers were: Samuel Deal, noble grand; J. V. Hoss, vice-grand; Aaron Ward, secretary; James B. Wood, treasurer; S. M. Patton, warden and also conductor. Meetings were held in a hall over Phares' store until 1879, when the lodge was transferred to the village of Goldsmith.

The Rebekah lodges in the county are: Charity Lodge No. 148, at Goldsmith; Eden Lodge No. 270, at Windfall; Tipton Lodge No. 303; Maze Lodge No. 229, at Sharpsville; Kempton Lodge No. 387; Bee Hive Lodge No. 502, at Tipton; Ekin Lodge No. 629, and Laurel Lodge No. 626, at Hobbs.

#### BENEVOLENT AND PROTECTIVE ORDER OF ELKS.

No community can justly boast of finer and more prosperous fraternal organizations than Tipton county. One of the very best of these organizations is Tipton's lodge of Elks. Tipton Lodge No. 1012, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, was instituted February 1, 1906, with a charter membership of one hundred and thirteen. Upon the first anniversary, or when it was one year of age, it dedicated a magnificent home located upon the south side of the public square, which is beautifully furnished and with the lot, having a frontage of eighty-two and one-half feet, cost twenty thousand dollars. The lodge now has a membership of about two hundred.

The membership in this order is composed of the leading men of the city and county and its activities in benevolent and social affairs have been noteworthy. Much distress has been relieved in the quiet manner characteristic of Elkdom's benevolence. The doors of the home are thrown open

without charge to various meetings of a public character and the Chamber of Commerce and Chautauqua Association use it for regular meeting place.

The lodge of Tipton Elks is strong and deservedly popular and well fills a mission in Tipton county.

#### IMPROVED ORDER OF RED MEN.

One of the strongest and most popular fraternities in Tipton county at the present time is the Improved Order of Red Men. The order is largely beneficial, particular attention being paid to the sick. The social life of the order is of high standard, and the membership is progressive and with good lodge spirit. The principal lodge is Samoset Tribe No. 98, of Tipton, with a membership of two hundred and seventy-five men. Windfall has about one hundred members; Hobbs, nearly fifty; Goldsmith, one hundred and twenty-five; Atlanta, one hundred; Curtisville, sixty-five; Pickard's Mill, fifty; Sharpsville, one hundred; Kempton is small, and interest has somewhat abated here. The Tipton tribe owns its own hall on West Jefferson street, and are at the present time engaged in making improvements. Plans are made for a festival to be held the week beginning May 25, 1914, the money from which will go to build up the equipment of the order.

#### KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

One of the most dignified and substantial lodges which ever existed in Tipton county is the Knights of Pythias. At one time they were unusually strong here, chapters being in almost every community. With the progress of time, however, there is but one left, that of Tipton, and strenuous efforts are being made to keep the spark of life in this one. The Knights of Pythias is a young man's order, and on this account there is almost an assurance that the lodge will in time develop to the former strength.

## CHAPTER XVI.

### TIPTON COUNTY BANKS.

The early days of Indiana were the days of "wild-cat" banks. Some of these existed in Tipton county, but record of them is not available for the present day writer. One of the first banks in the town of Tipton was the Vickrey Bank, an institution which was merged into the Union Bank, and later became the Farmers Loan and Trust Company, which name it now bears. In the year 1876 E. H. Shirk, of Peru, came to the town of Tipton and established a bank known as the Tipton County Bank. For many years this bank was the main one in the county, and did a good business, but in 1902 it was merged into the First National Bank.

In the absence of many banks the early farmer and business man deposited his money with the merchants of the town. Some of these firms did an enormous banking business, and at one time a certain firm was far ahead of the Tipton County Bank in amount of banking business transacted in the county.

As the land of the county has developed richness and the people have accumulated wealth, the banks have grown and today have as much capital and resources as the best banks in the state. It would be hard to find another town the size of Tipton with as many and as rich banks. All are solid institutions, trusted by the people and of high standing in the state.

Following is a technical description of every bank in the county :

#### THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK, TIPTON.

This bank was established in 1902, having absorbed the Tipton County Bank. The institution has steadily grown since that date, and at present there is a capital stock of \$100,000, a surplus of \$20,000, and the deposits amount to \$290,000. J. E. Hawkins is president; John R. Nash, cashier; H. S. Matthews, assistant cashier.

## CITIZENS NATIONAL BANK, TIPTON.

This bank was established in the year of 1898. The bank has become the largest in Tipton county, having today a capital stock of \$100,000, \$25,000 in surplus and undivided profits, and \$800,000 in deposits. F. E. Davis is the president of the bank; M. V. B. Newcomer is vice-president, and Lewis G. Seright is cashier.

## FARMERS LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, TIPTON.

This banking institution was organized and established in 1906, and today has a capital stock of \$50,000, a surplus of \$35,000, and the amount of \$372,000 in deposits. W. W. Mount is president; C. M. Martz, vice-president; Walter Carter, cashier; J. C. Urmston, assistant cashier.

## FARMERS' STATE BANK, HOBBS.

This bank opened its doors to the public on January 1, 1914. The capital stock of the institution is \$25,000. M. M. Hobbs is president; John F. Morris, vice-president, and Idrell Carr, cashier.

## PEOPLE'S STATE BANK, WINDFALL.

This institution was established in 1892 as the People's Bank, and was reorganized in 1912, taking the new name. The change was necessary under the state law that a bank has to renew their charter every twenty years. B. F. Legg, J. H. Zehner, W. H. Newton, A. S. Swoveland, Amos White, D. B. Vice and L. Connor were the original directors. J. H. Zehner was the first president, and W. B. Hale, cashier. John S. Mitchell is the president in 1914; B. F. Legg, vice-president; Phi. Scudder, cashier, and H. W. Brown, assistant cashier. The capital stock is \$25,000; surplus, \$6,250; undivided profits, \$6,310.17; deposits, \$194,141.68. The total resources of the bank are over \$230,000.

## THE SHARPSVILLE BANK.

The date of the charter of this bank is August 10, 1902. Maurice Warner was the first and present president. James L. Romack is vice-president; J. C. Holman, cashier, and A. C. McCoy, assistant cashier. The

capital stock is \$10,000, and the deposits amount to \$215,000. The bank building was erected in 1903-4, and cost \$3,000.

STATE BANK OF KEMPTON.

This bank was originally organized in 1900 as a private bank, but in 1904 changed to a state bank. C. Van Voorst was the first president and Newton Campbell the first vice-president. The present officers are: Newton Campbell, president; Thomas F. Lindley, vice-president; F. F. Blystone, cashier; J. R. Cooper, assistant cashier. The capital stock is \$25,000; the surplus \$4,600, and undivided profits \$1,200.

## CHAPTER XVII.

### MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

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#### GEN. JOHN TIPTON.

It is appropriate and fitting that some mention should be made of the illustrious, though notorious, man in honor of whom this county was named, and also the county seat—mention in the way of information and perhaps justification.

John Tipton was of Irish descent, his father a native of Maryland. Young Tipton was born in the midst of strife and turmoil, and his young eyes looked upon bitter family feuds, violent encounters, and his mind was taught hatred toward his enemies. Young Tipton lived to see his own father surreptitiously murdered, as has been alleged, by the Sevier family, enemies of the Tiptons. John Tipton was born on August 14, 1786, so was seven years old at the time of his father's death.

When he was twenty-one years old John Tipton moved with his mother and family to Indiana, settling near Bringley's Ferry, in Harrison county.

Early in his life here, his military genius and natural faculty for leadership were recognized by his fellows. His first military experience was as a member of a company of mounted riflemen known as "Yellow Jackets." As this company waged a merciless war on the Indians, Tipton was soon inured to the smell of gunpowder and became one of the most notable figures in the campaigns of that day. His troops marched on the Prophet's town, and engaged the red men. The whites lost severely, and it so happened that so many of the officers were killed that it was necessary to hold another election. Tipton was chosen captain.

In the battle of Tippecanoe, on October 7, 1811, Gen. John Tipton won his spurs as an Indian fighter and leader. He distinguished himself in this struggle. To show his magnanimity and whole-heartedness, he afterward purchased the historic battle-ground, so that the bones of his comrades might be preserved in their last resting place. After holding it a few years, he donated it to the state. Tipton rose through the various ranks by virtue of



his bravery and skill, until President Monroe appointed him brigadier-general. At the first election in Harrison county, John Tipton was made sheriff and he was re-elected. In the state election held in August, 1819, he was elected a representative to the Legislature, and to this office also received a re-election. He was a member of the commission to locate a state capital, which created Indianapolis. In 1821 Tipton was named a commissioner to serve with others to establish the boundary line between Indiana and Illinois. In 1823 Tipton was appointed Indian agent by President Monroe for the Pottawatomie and Miami tribes. He was instrumental in removing the Indians from Indiana to ground farther west.

In 1831 John Tipton was elected to the United States Senate, to serve six years.

Tipton was twice married. His first wife was Jennie Shields, his cousin, and to them were born two sons. The second wife was Matilda Spencer. Three children were born to them.

Gen. John Tipton died on April 4, 1839, after a life of tumult and success in various undertakings. Five years later Tipton county was organized and named after the General.

John Tipton had no education in his early youth, and the diaries he made during his campaigns, which are still preserved, would be laughable to one who knew not the man. He lived in such intense fashion, that it was only natural that his every action should be in excess. He fought excessively, he governed excessively, and he carried his habits to excess. It is the big deeds, the service he gave to his fellowmen and society, which are to be engraved in the pages of his history, as descriptive of the man.

#### TIPTON COUNTY PIONEER SOCIETY.

The old settlers of the county held a preliminary meeting in September, 1879, at the county clerk's office. Judge John Green was elected president and John Long was made secretary. The following old settlers were present when this meeting was called to order. Peter Hough, John Green, Thomas Murphy, D. F. Hutto, James Egler, George Baldwin, Squire Hill, John Long, John Burkhart, Alexander Pennock, John McVay, Thomas Cole, Boston Day, Samuel Louck, D. J. Caldwell, D. M. Hill, John Evans, W. S. Bunch, Joseph Oram, Frederick Snyder, S. Patten, Jesse Stone, Martin Kleyla, Barbara Kleyla and Elizabeth Carr. After the organization the society adjourned, to meet again at the court house on September 25, 1879, at ten o'clock A. M.

On the Fourth of July, 1880, the society again held a meeting at Green's Grove, on which occasion the address was delivered by the Hon. John Green, and a constitution and by-laws were adopted. In the following September many new members were secured for the organization.

The old settlers' association still exists and holds annual meetings at the town of Goldsmith. Many hundreds of people come in for this celebration from all directions, and some from a great distance.

#### FIRST MARRIAGES.

The first marriage in Tipton county after the organization was on August 8, 1844, between Joseph G. Brown and Dorinda Sharp. John B. Cole, justice of the peace at that time, performed the ceremony. The second marriage occurred on the same day as the above, and the contracting parties were Hickman Smiley and Elizabeth Mills. Judge Goar united them. The third marriage was between Harvey Denney and Sophia Shaw, September 12, 1844, by Justice Cole.

#### COUNTY POPULATION BY DECADES.

The estimated population of Tipton county in the year 1840 was 200; in 1850 it was 3,532; in 1860 it was 8,170; in 1870 it was 11,953; in 1880 it was 14,402; in 1890 it was 18,157; in 1900 it was 19,116; and in 1910, the last government official census report, it was 17,459. The decrease is hard to explain, unless one takes the explanation of a Tipton octogenarian, that "they ain't raisin' as many kids as they used to."

#### DEFUNCT TOWNS.

In the early days the dreams of the people were greater than could be fulfilled by them. There were towns platted, and ceased right there, little or no sale of lots occurring. Some of them were never even laid out, for they were located in a dense woods, and when the axe-man came he cleared up a farm instead.

The first town that was laid out was Kingston, located just across Cicero creek above the railroad bridge. This was in 1839 and before Tipton county was organized, and the record of the plat is in Book G, page 229, of the Hamilton county commissioners' records. Samuel King laid out the town, but he never sold a lot, and so the town died.

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The second town laid out was Kinderhook, six miles southeast of Tipton, in Madison township, now on the John W. Miller farm. This town was laid out in 1841, before the organization of the county. It is on record in Hamilton county.

The third town laid out was Jericho, two miles south of Tetersburg, now owned by Abe Smith. There were forty-eight lots in the town and after the sale of one lot, the town died, though at one time there was a saw mill there. W. P. Weed was the last inhabitant of Jericho.

The fourth town which had a chance was Grandview, located about two miles southwest of Sharpsville, in the Pratt neighborhood. It was laid out with forty-eight lots, and made a matter of record in 1848. There were three principal streets, named Main, Taylor and Cass. The ague came into the town and effectively killed it. One man contracted for a lot and a bond given for the deed on delivery of twenty-five coon skins. The man found a better price for his skins, and consequently a sale that might have been was not.

In 1856 it was thought that there was a great opening for a town one and a half miles southeast of Kempton, on the Wilson Wheatley farm. A town of twenty lots was laid out and called New Martinsburg. Main and Washington were the names of the principal streets. A lot sale was advertised and it was promised that a railroad would run directly through the town. On the day of the sale, however, there were few bidders and the highest bid for a choice corner lot was forty cents.

The fifth town to get on the map was Wiseville, a town laid out in 1852. It was rumored that a railroad was going to be constructed through that section, and an attempt was made to build a town there, but another man got in ahead, and laid out the town of Nevada, and when the Panhandle road came, the town of Nevada got the station, and—exit Wiseville. T. L. LaFesh, George W. and William Wise conceived the town in the first place.

Parrottsville was projected when the Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago railroad was constructed, but it did not survive long. It was laid out in 1851, and several lots were sold for a nominal sum.

In Madison township, the Panhandle railroad boosted a number of towns and an attempt was made to locate a town about three-fourths of a mile northwest of Curtisville, and it was called New California. It was laid out in 1853 and had thirty-two lots. Curtisville killed the town and there is no record of a lot ever being sold. There were four streets in the town, called Main, North, South and West, and on the east of the town the street was called the Strawtown state road. The Panhandle still runs through New California.

Soon after this there was a railroad projected from Cleveland to St. Louis, passing through Madison and Cicero townships. The line had progressed so far that a little grading was done and some timber cut, but that ended the road building. Five miles east of Atlanta a town was laid out and called Rogersville. It had thirty-two lots and every one of them was sold on contract at a certain price, if the railroad was ever built, but the failure of the latter caused the death of Rogersville.

In 1891, when Elwood was booming, a town called Harmony was laid out, that is now a part of West Elwood. The town went out of existence early and the site is now known by the above name, West Elwood.

It is claimed that New Lancaster is the oldest town in the county, but there was never a town plat made, so the claim is not certain. The honor of being the oldest, however, lies between this town and Normanda, with the odds in favor of the former.

There never was a town plat in Prairie township, though several small towns have existed in that territory. Groomsville, Wiles, Prairieville and Cartersville are some of them. New York is in Jefferson township, also Tetersburg and Ekin, both in existence, but without a postoffice.

#### CYCLONE OF 1886.

On Wednesday evening, May 12, 1886, a terrific rain storm and tornado visited Tipton county. The *Advocate* published a glowing account of the storm, a portion of the article following:

"The cloud was very low and appeared to be of a cylindrical shape, bounding up and down, and of a very dark, green color. From the course of the various paths of destruction we are led to believe that there were three or four, all centering together about three-fourths of a mile south of this city. Added to the fury of the wind was an electrical current, lightning, thunder, rain and hail, altogether making one of the most frightening spectacles ever witnessed. The one from the west formed about a mile west of Tipton and passed over the county farm and commenced its real work of destruction on the fair grounds. Every building, fence, and nearly every tree was blown down or carried away. On it went, taking the timber in the creek bottom and over the old Tom Smith farm. The house on this farm was unroofed and the frame thrown about one-third around on the foundation. The barn was totally destroyed. Next, the residence of March Tucker succumbed, totally wrecking the building and injuring several of the inmates. Just across the road was the Roberts' large two-story brick house. One side was entirely

blown away and springing the walls on the other sides. A young man sitting in a rocking chair in one of the upper rooms was carried away and lodged in a fence corner unhurt, the chair being carried some distance farther and was found the next day. Graham's residence was moved on its foundation, and the house occupied by Frank Ridley was unroofed and the family blown into the woods, all receiving slight injuries. Shank's Grove was next attacked, and this beautiful and shaded resort was totally felled to the earth. This appears to be the end of this storm. Another formed about one mile north-east of the city and swooped down upon Shank's fine timber land, tearing the trees in every which way, many of them falling across the Lake Erie railroad track. Crossing the railroad track, it demolished the barn and house of Lewis Deihl, throwing the family in every direction. A young lady named Miss Barger was carried along the railroad track, where she received fatal injuries. She was found by the railroad men and brought to town. Two horses were killed and a number of geese, ducks and chickens. The cyclone here gathered more force and sped across the fields and on its way unroofed Mike McMahan's house, destroyed his orchard and committed other depredations. Its next work of destruction was carrying away the residence of Uriah Gates, together with his entire family. All were seriously injured except an infant babe. A little six-year-old boy was bruised and cut from head to foot, and was given up to die, but kind hands saved his life. An eight-year-old girl, Gracie, died the next morning. Mrs. Gates had one arm broken in two or three places and her shoulder broken, besides many bruises and cuts. Uriah was injured on the arm and leg and other members of the family were more or less bruised. Across the road was the large two-story frame residence of Phil Burkey, which was razed to the ground, totally destroying and carrying away the buildings and contents. The family had taken refuge in a small out house which escaped the notice of the storm, thus their lives were saved. George Vawter's house was swept away and a house occupied by a family named Lane was unroofed. Peter Singer's and Jap Osborn's residences and Jim Woodruff's barn left their moorings and wrecked. After leaving Burkey's, this electrical message of death turned west and met the one going east. Another coming from the southeast joined hands with the other two and all three made an attack on the Stevens, Roberts and the two Cochran farms, completely destroying the fine timber that each of these farmers had saved. Southeast a man by the name of Snipe lost his residence and orchard. Asbury Tichenor's orchard was ruined and all the fences along the wake of the storms were gone. Besides the terrible work of the cyclone there was a heavy wind that extended almost all over the county. In Prairie township,

timber and fences suffered terribly. In Liberty township the same work of destruction went on. Bennett Pratt had a barn unroofed and Jesse Jackson had several outbuildings upturned. At Kempton, David Goodnight's house was badly damaged and barns, houses and timber were destroyed in every direction. Over toward Ekin, timber, fences and houses were destroyed. Tipton barely escaped. The course of the cyclone was less than a fourth of a mile south. The roof of the Commercial Hotel was hurled away, several barns were turned around and outbuildings, shade and fruit trees suffered seriously. Near Burkey's a brick school house was completely demolished. During this death-dealing disaster the lightning flashed with brilliant fury, the thunder rolled long, loud and deafening, and the rain poured down in perfect torrents, flooding streets and streams. Horsemen came to town for aid. The cries of the injured were heartrending and terror was pictured on every countenance. The pen refuses to describe the awful night, imagination fails to portray and human tongue cannot tell the horrible tale."

#### RELATIVE ALTITUDE OF TIPTON.

The late Professor Campbell, of Wabash College, once published a table showing the elevation above sea level of one point in every county in Indiana. There were seventeen points higher than Tipton, the latter being the highest point between Michigan City and Indianapolis. A few comparisons are shown by the following table, giving the number of feet above sea level: Tipton, 875.5 feet; Lafayette, 542 feet; Frankfort, 841 feet; Muncie, 960 feet; Kokomo, 840 feet; Anderson, 892 feet; Indianapolis, 723 feet; Peru, 657 feet; Plymouth, 781 feet; Rochester, 785; LaPorte, 811 feet; Noblesville, 770 feet.

#### EARLY FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATIONS.

The government survey of Tipton county was made in 1821, but there were no inhabitants in the county, or the territory that afterward became Tipton county, until 1829, eight years after the survey. In 1835 there were several families in the county, but civilized homesteads did not appear until about 1840. In 1837, John D. Smith entered land in Jefferson township, but he did not occupy it until 1839. John D. Smith was more than an ordinary man and he was a man full of patriotism. In 1840 he attempted to get up a Fourth of July celebration, but failed to arouse any enthusiasm and his project met with a dismal failure. He was deeply chagrined, for in addition to his failure he discovered that there was not a flag in the county. When he

made this discovery he purchased some red, white and blue cloth and had his wife to make a flag, and on the Fourth of July, 1840, he hoisted the flag over his residence, the first flag ever raised in Tipton county. It so filled him with joy that he got out his hunting musket and began to shoot. He kept it up until neighbors near and far wondered what was going on and several of them went over, two or three Indians joining them to find out what was the matter. Smith compelled them to take their hats off their heads, wave them in the air and give three cheers for the Fourth of July. John D. Smith gave a big dinner of wild turkey and venison and made a speech. So, thus was the first Fourth of July celebration ever held in Tipton county and the first flag that ever waved in the county was over the little log cabin of John D. Smith.

Tipton county was organized in 1844 and the first election held on March 27th. The first court held in the county was at the residence of Jesse Brown, on the farm now owned by Charles Richman, one mile south of Tipton. They met on the 12th day of May. The first commissioners' court was held at the same place on June 3d. John D. Smith was one of the first county commissioners and when they met in session for the first time he was there with his flag. The presence of the flag had its good effect, for it was then determined to celebrate the Fourth. When the day arrived several hundred people assembled near the old Sam King saw mill, just below where the railroad bridge crosses Cicero creek. John D. Smith, Jesse Brown, Green Lilly, Joseph Sumner, Harvey Goodykoontz and Sylvester Turpen were the principal speakers. They had a great day of it. The men shot at marks, pitched horse shoes, ran foot races, wrestled and had other amusements. The women and girls played tag, "pussy wants a corner," jumped the rope, got dinner and otherwise entertained themselves.

The next Fourth of July celebration was in 1846. The county was filling up with people from Ohio, Kentucky and southern Indiana and the celebration was held in the court house yard. Silas Blount, Joseph Goar and William Garver were the speakers. On this occasion the usual custom of shooting at marks was one of the events and a man who had not been in the county very long, by the name of Bishop Carleton, was a crack marksman. He had plumped the center several times and was about to shoot again, when his musket bursted and he was so badly injured that he died the next day. This broke up the Fourth of July business, but in 1850 Judge John Green had located in Tipton, and, like John D. Smith, this was no country at all without a Fourth of July celebration. Every man, woman and child in the county turned out and Judge Green was the orator of the day.

There were four or five flags displayed and they had a great parade. The procession was made up of footmen, men on horseback, in wagons with ox teams and mud boats. They marched through the woods and around the court house square. When night came, they had turpentine balls that they threw at one another for hours. They also had a big bonfire made of brush heaps.

From thence on to this day, Fourth of July celebrations put on more modern ways and today celebrations are as unlike the celebrations of fifty years ago as day is of night. There was a great celebration in 1855, another in 1859 and then, owing to the high political tension, no more celebrations were held until 1862, but there was a great war on and differences of opinion caused many a man to go home with a peeled head or a bloody nose. In 1865 another celebration was held, but the war had ended and the soldiers were at home and one of the best celebrations ever held in the county was observed.

Fourth of July attractions had again lost their charm until 1876, when another celebration was held. Noah Parker read the Declaration of Independence and Judge Overman and Judge Waugh were the speakers.

In 1894, the Red Men gave a celebration that brought a good many people to Tipton, but the most exciting and most unique celebration ever held was under the auspices of the Orient in 1896. An industrial parade was one of the principal features. Tom Kinder was the "Grand Padashaw," and he looked like an oriental god, doubled up on a pedestal erected on a big wagon. A few years ago, the Woodmen gave a great celebration and it was one of the biggest and best ever held in the county, but no celebration ever held meant so much as the first celebration held at the log cabin of John D. Smith.

#### MURDERERS AND MURDER TRIALS.

The record shows that Tipton county was organized in 1845, seventy years ago, and the first indictment that appears on the records is a charge of assault and battery with intent to kill by one Colburn Burch. The record is so dim and so imperfect that it is impossible to tell upon whom he made the assault. However, he was arrested, locked up in the little log jail and after a jury heard the case, returned a verdict of not guilty.

The first murder committed in Tipton county was on October 1, 1851, six years after the organization of the county. A man by the name of Harvey Moon made an assault upon Andrew Hornbeck with a knife and stabbed him to death. Public sentiment was very bitter toward him and he was taken



to Indianapolis, where he was confined until his trial. It was impossible to get a jury in Tipton county and a change of venue was taken to Marion county. He was sentenced to the penitentiary for five years, but escaped at the end of about eighteen months, since when nothing was ever heard of him.

The records show more than one hundred indictments for murder, manslaughter and assault and battery with intent to kill. The greatest majority of them were acquittals or dismissals by the prosecutor. Three-fourths of the indictments where assault and battery with intent to kill were found are prior to 1890. There are a number of acquittals where death actually followed an assault, but most of them were justifiable and the public was satisfied with the verdicts.

There was one case that never got onto the court docket, though an indictment was found. On July 5, 1881, Tom Fox murdered Erastus Nordyke in a wheat field near Nevada. Fox made his escape, and while a reward was offered for his arrest, no clue was ever found by the authorities as to his whereabouts. He disappeared as though he had been swallowed up in the earth.

Several important murder cases have been tried in the Tipton court upon changes of venue from other counties. One of the most important was the trial of Dr. H. C. Cole, of Kokomo. He was charged with the murder of a man by the name of Allen and at the trial he escaped conviction on the plea of insanity. He afterward became mayor of Kokomo and while acting in that capacity was killed while assisting parties in stealing flour from a mill. The next important trial was another case from Kokomo, where Lieut. William W. Daugherty, who was an officer in the regular army, murdered a man by the name of Joseph VanHorn, the case being venued to this county. The best legal talent in the state was employed in this case. Thomas A. Hendricks, Joseph E. McDonald, Gen. Ben Harrison, Daniel W. Voorhees and John W. Kern represented one side or the other. It was one of the hardest fought murder trials ever held in the county. It took several weeks to try the case and after it was given to the jury and they being out several hours, returned a verdict of "not guilty as charged in the indictment."

The following is a brief statement of murder trials in Tipton county, since its organization, where convictions were made:

March 22, 1862, Joel Powers murdered Harrison Bess, and was convicted on a charge of manslaughter and sentenced to the penitentiary for five years. A new trial was granted and in the second trial the jury failed to agree, after which the case was dismissed.

December 8, 1863, David W. Whelchell and Lewis Elliston were indicted for the murder of William W. Echelman. Elliston was sentenced to the penitentiary for life, but was pardoned after a few years and it is reported that he went to Missouri, where he was finally hung for murder. Whelchell was also sentenced for life, but he secured a new trial and the next jury failed to agree and he finally escaped for want of prosecution. He then went west, where he lived a miserable life.

March 19, 1864, John Wilson was indicted on a charge of assault and battery with intent to kill William Stroup. He was arrested, sent to Noblesville and placed in jail and a change of venue taken to Delaware county. There is no record showing what disposition was made of the case.

July 12, 1865, Samuel F. Armstrong was indicted for intent to kill Henry H. Thomas. A change of venue was taken to Delaware county and no record showing what became of the case.

December 7, 1865, Joel R. Harvey and Jane Goff were indicted for murder in the first degree of Aaron F. Goff. Jane Goff was sentenced to the penitentiary for two years, while Joel Harvey escaped trial by the negligence of the prosecution. He afterward went west.

January 30, 1866, William Jones made an assault and battery with intent to kill James A. Franklin. He was convicted and sentenced to the penitentiary for ten years, a fine of five hundred dollars and costs of trial.

December 29, 1867, James B. Stewart assaulted Perry Gifford with intent to kill. He was twice tried, each jury failing to agree. The case was then venued to Howard county. No record of what became of the case.

January 15, 1876, Wright Smith committed an assault on Henry Young, with intent to kill. Upon an indictment being returned, there were a number of continuances and the case was finally dismissed, owing to the death of the accused.

September 12, 1876, Daniel C. Snyder was charged with the murder of his wife and at the first trial he was sentenced to the penitentiary for twenty-one years, but a new trial was granted. At the second trial a change of venue was taken from Judge Pollard and Judge E. C. Buskirk, of Indianapolis, was appointed to try the case, but owing to the possible relationship existing between him and interested parties, he refused to try the case and John B. Elam, of Indianapolis, was appointed to try it. The result of this trial was a conviction and sentence to the penitentiary for life. The case was again reversed and a change of venue taken to Delaware county, where for the third time, he was convicted and sentenced for twenty-one years. After a number of years, he was pardoned.

February 8, 1882, George Doles murdered James P. White. He was sentenced to the penitentiary for twenty-one years.

July 23, 1891, John Bonecutter was charged with the murder of Fred C. Hobbs. He was tried and sentenced to the penitentiary for ten years.

July 23, 1891, William S. Jones was charged with aiding and abetting with John Bonecutter in the murder of Fred C. Hobbs and he was sentenced to the penitentiary for two years.

August 3, 1900, William Christy made an assault and battery on Abe Straley with intent to kill and he was sentenced to the reformatory at Jeffersonville for from two to fourteen years.

March 9, 1902, Fred Oberlease was indicted for assault and battery with intent to kill Alpheus Orr. He was found guilty and sentenced to the reformatory at Jeffersonville for from two to fourteen years.

October 25, 1903, Thomas J. McClure killed his two children, James O. McClure and George Dee McClure and was sentenced to the penitentiary for life.

September 3, 1908, Martin Gleason killed Charles Woods. He pleaded guilty and was sentenced to the penitentiary for life.

May 4, 1909, Henry Yarling killed Charles Smith. He was arrested and lodged in jail, but the case was continued from time to time until in May, 1910, when he was tried before a jury and was acquitted on a plea of self-defense.

#### MARKET PRICES.

It is interesting to note the different prices that have been paid for commodities in the past, and compare them with the present. Such method leads one to appreciate the high cost of living, which theory, or imposition, is today a world-wide topic.

The markets quoted in Tipton on November 3, 1859, were as follows: Wheat, 90 cents; corn, 25 cents; flour, \$5; ham, 15 cents; sidemeat, 13 cents; salt, \$2.25; coffee, 15 cents; sugar, 10 cents; wood, \$1.

In February, 1879, hogs ranged from \$3.25 to \$3.40; butter, 14 cents per pound; eggs, 12½ cents a dozen; potatoes, 45 cents a bushel; apples, 40 cents per bushel; chickens, \$2.00 per dozen; ducks, \$1.75 per dozen; geese, 35 cents each; turkeys, 4½ cents per pound; corn, 25 cents per bushel.

In 1887, wheat, 73 cents per bushel; corn, 30 cents; oats, 25 cents; rye, 45 cents; eggs per dozen, 22 cents; hens per pound, 5c; roosters, 2½ cents; turkeys, 6 cents; ducks, 5½ cents; butter per pound, 15 cents; potatoes, \$1.00 per bushel; apples per bushel, 90 cents.

In comparison and contrast to these scales of prices, note the following, which list prevails on January 24, 1914: Hogs, \$8.50; coffee, 15 cents to 35 cents; meat, 12 cents to 25 cents; wheat, 95 cents; corn, 66 cents; eggs, 30 cents; butter, 30 cents to 35 cents; sugar, 4.05 cents per pound; potatoes, 58 cents to 63 cents; apples, \$4.00 per barrel; lumber, \$10 to \$70 per thousand feet.

#### LIBRARIES.

By a law of the state it was provided that ten per cent. of the proceeds of the sale of county lots should be used to purchase and maintain a county library. A special law of 1845 constituted the county board the library trustees, and soon after this J. S. Ressler was elected librarian, A. P. Cassler, clerk, and N. J. Jackson, treasurer. In 1846 forty-five volumes of miscellany were bought, and each volume was rented for ten cents per quarter. The library was added to from time to time as the funds admitted.

The township libraries were first distributed in 1855, and finally amounted to an aggregate of several thousand volumes.

#### VITAL STATISTICS.

The vital statistics of a county, or any section of country, are valuable from many standpoints. Such figures enter largely in determining the character of a county or city, and are not to be disregarded and treated as a mere interesting bit of news.

In the year 1886, in Tipton county, there were one hundred and fifty-eight marriages. There were two hundred and twenty-six male children born, and two hundred and twenty-five females. There were eight twin births. In that year there were one hundred and eight deaths from different causes. It will be noticed that there was one more male birth than female, and that the births exceeded the deaths by three hundred and sixty-two, which fact indicates an exceedingly healthy condition of the county. Contrast this table with the one compiled at the end of the year 1913; the situation is one that leads to serious consideration, and the establishment of some remedy for the apparent race suicide.

During the year 1913 there were born in Tipton county, outside of Tipton and Windfall, one hundred and thirty-four boys and one hundred and twenty-two girls, making a total of two hundred and fifty-six births. Against this there were sixty-nine male and seventy-four female deaths, outside of Tipton and Windfall, making a total of one hundred and forty-three. Dur-

ing the year 1913, the birth rate in Tipton county, including Windfall and Tipton, was two hundred and thirty-nine male and one hundred and eighty-eight female births, making a total in the county of four hundred and twenty-seven. During the year there were one hundred and twenty-eight male deaths and two hundred and three female deaths, a total of two hundred and thirty-one, making one hundred and ninety-six more births than deaths in the county. This rate shows too high a death number for births, and as such, will decrease, rather than increase, the population.

#### GAS.

Tipton county is a part of the Indiana natural gas field, which lies in the eastern central part of the state. The gas field extends about one hundred miles north and south and seventy miles east and west. The gas rock, or "sand," which means rock wherein gas is stored or generated, is Trenton limestone. This is an universal formation in the state, though not an universal gas rock. This Trenton limestone is porous, and is covered with a heavy layer of Utica shale, which serves to keep the gas imprisoned. The porous condition is due to chemical composition. The carbonate of lime in the upper beds of Trenton rock has given away, in part, to carbonate of magnesia. The result is a highly crystalline limestone of sufficient porosity to contain a large quantity of gas. This condition is more marked in the center of the field, for toward the outer edges the rock becomes absolutely solid.

The first gas well driven in Indiana was on March 14, 1886.

In the years 1885 to 1888 there was a genuine gas boom in Tipton county. Today there is little or no gas available, but for many years the city of Tipton, and other points in the county, were supplied with natural gas. One after the other the wells failed, until the available supply had been used.

In 1886 borings were made into the strata of Trenton rock, and in several places a flow of natural gas was forthcoming, often succeeded by the all-destroying salt water. The first boring made was in the north part of the city of Tipton. The county of Tipton lies in a wide gas belt, or what was a gas belt, and drillings in almost any portion of the territory would result in a varying flow of gas and occasionally oil. Tipton, Hobbs, Kempton, Sharpsville, Jackson Station and other towns had gas wells, and when the gas was not sufficiently strong to supply a large community it was utilized by a number of farmers for their homes.

In 1887 a city gas ordinance was passed and immediately a company was formed under the name of the Tipton Light, Heat and Power Company, with sufficient capital to prospect for more gas. The first directors of this company were M. E. Williams, R. L. Carlin, E. M. Johnson, G. S. Russell, P. L. Golden, L. C. Wilson, J. P. Kemp, E. H. Shirk, M. V. B. Newcomer. Under the management of this company several wells were driven, and were successful. Tipton county at this time had an abundance of gas, and for a cheaper rate than any other town in northern Indiana. Newspapers were enthusiastic over the gas prospects and forecasted a future Tipton of grand proportions and unlimited wealth. Prices of land soared—but fell. It is needless to say that people failed to realize that the gas was a natural product, and an unknown one, and consequently they wasted the supply. Gradually it weakened, one by one the wells went into disuse, and the company organized was forced to give up their service, after twenty-five years of prosperity.

In January, 1914, an attempt was made to revive the "Jumbo" well, located at Hobbs. For some time in the past years this well had been operated by the Tipton Light, Heat and Power Company, and supplied the people of Tipton with all their gas. After the company went out of the field, this well was sold to a number of farmers living east of the city, and their homes were piped. It afforded all the gas needed for a number of years, but several months ago the supply failed. An expert was employed, a charge of nitro-glycerine was lowered and the floor of the well blown up. This gave new life to Jumbo, and the flow mounted to a degree attained only in her prime. The extent of the new pressure is a matter of conjecture at this time. It may survive, and again, it may fail, as all gas wells do.

Although the natural gas in Tipton county began to fail in the year 1906, there is still a large amount being taken from the ground here. The city of Chicago is drilling continually through Liberty, Prairie and Jefferson townships, and is getting gas. One well lasts but a few months, but by the time this one has failed others are ready. The Chicago company follows a gas belt line across these townships.

#### COUNTY TOWNSHIP POPULATION.

The population of each of the six townships for the last three decades is as follows:

	1890.	1900.	1910
Cicero Township -----	3,313	2,991	2,007
Jefferson Township -----	2,665	2,660	2,394
Liberty Township -----	2,205	2,274	2,035
Madison Township -----	2,703	2,814	2,361
Prairie Township -----	2,191	1,942	1,614
Wildcat Township -----	2,383	2,671	2,253
Tipton City -----	2,697	3,764	4,075

## RAILROADS.

The Peru & Indianapolis railroad, now the Lake Erie & Western, was built through Tipton county in 1854. The county donated certain lands for depots and freight houses and the citizens gave willingly the right of way. In addition to this, the county took ten thousand dollars' worth of stock in the company. In 1869 the county cast a vote on levying a tax of sixty thousand dollars to aid the Lafayette, Muncie & Bloomington railroad, also a part of the Lake Erie today. There were cast one thousand and twenty-six votes for the levy and five hundred and fifteen against it. Half of this appropriation was to be levied in June, 1870, and half a year later. The present Lake Erie & Western railroad has a junction at Tipton, with lines running east, west, north and south. The freight houses, round houses and shops are located here, and several hundred men are employed. Negotiations are under way in May, 1914, by which a large tract of ground will be added to the railroad yards, to permit the more convenient handling of freight. The main line of the Lake Erie & Western was constructed in 1875.

The Great Eastern railway, now the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis road was constructed through the northeast part of the county in 1858.

## INTERURBAN LINES.

The Indiana Union Traction Company has two lines running through Tipton county, Tipton being a division point. The road was constructed through this county about 1902. The north and south, or Logansport and Indianapolis division, connects Indianapolis, Tipton, Kokomo, Peru and Logansport; the east and west line runs from Tipton to Elwood and Alexandria. Sharpville is on the north line, and also Atlanta and several other small places: Hobbs is on the east and west division. Tipton is a meeting point of all cars, and their movements are controlled from here. Train dis-

patcher's offices, electrical superintendent's office, car barns and sub-station are all located at Tipton. The cars maintain an hourly schedule, with an hour and a half run into Indianapolis. Elegant steel cars have recently been placed on the road.

#### STATE AND COUNTY ROADS.

During the interval between 1830 and 1840 state roads were laid out across Tipton county. One was from Indianapolis north to the Wabash river and another was from "Muncietown" to Lafayette. Records show that the first county road had the following limits: "Beginning on the line of Hamilton county, on the east side of section 28, township 21 north, range 4 east, thence by the best route to King's mill on Cicero creek." Over twelve of the residents of Hamilton county petitioned the board of that county, to which Tipton was then attached, for this road. Prior to 1844 over a dozen other roads were extended across the county. The first road petitioned for and built after the organization of the county was to extend as follows: From near Michael Mitchell's residence to Zimri Brown's; thence to Charles Griffith's, thence to near William Goings' and James Jack's, thence north to the Miami reserve. Charles Thurman, Carter T. Jackson and Samuel Townsend were viewers. The "three per cent. fund" supplied by the state of Indiana for the construction of roads was a fortunate thing for Tipton county in the improving and constructing of the highways. The need of good roads was so great, however, that a special road tax was levied on the citizens of the county. By September, 1852, there had been planned a total of seventy-five county roads, the greater number of which had been built. This number increased year by year, and in 1882 there were over five hundred roads projected. Today there are six hundred and forty-six miles of improved gravel roads in the county, thus ranking Tipton near the top of the list of Indiana counties in this respect.

The up-keep of the improved roads in Tipton county is liberally provided by the county taxpayers, and every effort is being made to make the highways even better. Tipton has caught the spirit of the whole country, the demand for better roads. The introduction of the automobile first drew the people's attention to this need, and it is no idle prophecy to state that within another decade there will be nothing but macadamized roads in the county. Enormous sums are to be spent to this end, and the work has already started. The public road system is sectionized.



## ROAD FACTS.

In Tipton county there are two hundred and sixty square miles. There are five hundred and sixty miles of public roads; four hundred and ten miles of improved roads; three hundred and ninety-five miles improved with gravel; fifteen miles improved with crushed stone; making seventy-three and two-tenths per cent. of the roads of the county improved. The gravel roads averaged in the original cost \$2,200 per mile; the stone roads cost \$3,500. The total original cost of the improved roads was \$921,500.

## GRAVEL.

For the amount and quality of gravel Tipton county is one of the poorest of central Indiana. The average sizes of the material are seven per cent. clay, twenty-three per cent. fine medium sand, twenty-three per cent. medium sand, twenty per cent. coarse sand, seventeen per cent. roofing pebble, and ten per cent. gravel. The average rock percentages are eighty-three limestone, ten crystallines, four shale, two slate, and one chert. The deposits of economic importance in Tipton county are, with the exception of two or three in hills along Mud creek and one on the southeast corner, all below the ground water level, and are operated by exhausting the water with a pump and the hauling the material out of the pits with teams. The main locations are along Shanty, Wildcat, Cicero and Prairie creeks, and old filled-up valleys in the civil township of Madison.

## NAVIGATION OF CICERO CREEK.

In June, 1858, the board received a petition with thirty-six names attached, asking that, after proper investigation, so much of Cicero creek as lay within the limits of Tipton county was suitable, might be declared navigable. Sylvester Turpen, who had presented the petition, was appointed to examine the creek and report its length in the county, depth, width, etc., and upon receipt of his report, and after due deliberation, the board formally declared that fifteen miles of the twenty miles of the creek in the county were to be considered a navigable water-course, and the various road supervisors along the stream were ordered to take charge of the highway.

## FISHERIES.

It has not been many years since there was no fishing whatever in the county of Tipton. The streams are small, and about the only catches which can be made are shiners, chubs, silversides, red horse, suckers, sun fish and cat fish. Of recent years, however, the several empty gravel pits in the county have come to be excellent fishing grounds. Among these pits might be mentioned Pott's pit, Gunning pit, Carr, Owen, Ferguson and Garhart. The pits are beautiful little lakes and are very inviting during the summer months for the fisherman. The ponds have been liberally stocked with bass, pickerel, goggle eyes, etc., and some really big catches are made. The United States and Indiana boards of fish commissioners have come to recognize these pits, and have issued orders in regard to their maintenance. Carp was introduced into Tipton county by Caleb B. Shank in 1890. And so, considering these facts, Tipton county may yet bear a reputation as a fishing ground.







JUDGE JAMES M. PURVIS

# BIOGRAPHICAL

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## JUDGE JAMES M. PURVIS.

Holding eminent prestige among the successful business men of his community, the subject of this review has had much to do in advancing the material interests of Tipton, Tipton county, Indiana, and making it one of the important commercial centers of this section of the state. The study of such a life cannot fail of interest and incentive, for he has been not only distinctively representative in his spheres of endeavor, but has established a reputation for integrity and honor. Though not now actively identified with business pursuits, he is still numbered among the substantial and worthy citizens of his community and none more than he deserves representation in a work of the character of the one in hand.

Judge James M. Purvis is descended from sterling old pioneer stock, his paternal grandfather, Calvin Purvis, having been a great hunter and trapper in Kentucky and Indiana in the early frontier days. His death occurred in Tipton county in 1876, at the supposed age of over one hundred years. His wife died in Kentucky, their family history being unknown. They were the parents of nine children, Alfred, John, James, William, George, Lydia, Luther, Mary (familiarily known as Polly) and Andrew J. After the death of his first wife, Calvin Purvis again married, having two children by this union, Benjamin and a daughter whose name is unknown. The subject's maternal grandfather was Harrison Bess, while his wife's name was Townsend, and they became early pioneers of Tipton county, owning farms in Liberty and Prairie townships. They lived to an advanced age and reared a large family, their children being William, James, John, Orville, David, Margaret J., Phoebe, Perlina and Lavina. The subject's father, Andrew J. Purvis, who was born in Kentucky, was brought by his father to Decatur county, Indiana, in his infancy, his mother having died in Kentucky. He grew to manhood in Decatur county, and in 1853 moved to Tipton county, where he was married two years later and located in Liberty township, where he engaged in farming. He also lived at different times in Prairie, Jefferson and Cicero townships, and in 1888 he moved to Tipton, making his home

with his son, James M., his death occurring on August 11, 1890, when past sixty-three years of age. His wife died in 1887 and was buried in the old Jackson cemetery in Liberty township. She was fifty-two years of age at the time of her death. Religiously, they were formerly members of the Newlight church, but later became identified with the Disciples church. They were the parents of eleven children, five of whom grew to maturity, namely: John W., who died in 1909; James M., the immediate subject of this sketch; Orville S., of Indianapolis; Angie, who died in Tipton unmarried in 1895, and who for some years was a successful school teacher; Zena A., the wife of Glen Long, of Indianapolis; the other children died in infancy and youth.

James M. Purvis was born in the southwestern corner of Liberty township, Tipton county, Indiana, on July 4, 1863, and was reared to maturity on his father's farm, attending the district schools of that neighborhood during his early youth. Later he became a student in the Central Normal College at Danville, and upon the completion of his education engaged in teaching, which he followed during eight terms. He lived in the city of Tipton during the last six terms, and during this period gave considerable attention to the study of law, having decided to make the practice his life work, and in 1888 was admitted to the bar. In 1893 Mr. Purvis began practicing his profession at Tipton, in partnership with James M. Fippen, under whom he had previously studied law. They were together from June, 1893, until May, 1902, after which time the subject practiced alone until August, 1912, when he was appointed judge of the thirty-sixth judicial circuit by Governor Thomas R. Marshall to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Judge L. B. Nash, and in the following fall he was elected to that position for the full term of six years, having a majority of one hundred and fifty-six over both Republican and Progressive candidates and being the only county candidate that had a majority over all opposition. There thus falls to him the distinction of being the only judge who has ever succeeded himself in this circuit. In the primary election at which he was nominated for judge he carried every township in the county against a field of four candidates. In the active practice Judge Purvis stood admittedly in the front rank of his profession in this county, being one of the most successful lawyers at the local bar. In his present exalted position his career has been all that his previous record promised. His qualifications for the office of judge are unquestionable. First of all he has the integrity of character, and then he possesses the natural ability and essential requirements, the acumen of the judicial temperament. He is able to divest himself of prejudice or favoritism, and consider only the legal aspects of the question submitted. No labor is too great, however arduous, no appli-

cation too exacting, however severe, if necessary to the complete understanding and correct determination of the question. These are indeed words of high praise, but the encomium is justified in every particular, for the Judge has proved himself a distinct man in all the term implies, and its implication is wide. His career on the bench and at the bar is certainly a noble example and inspiration, for he has never been known to fail in that strict courtesy and regard for professional ethics which should ever characterize the members of the bar, his career reflecting credit on the judiciary and dignifying the profession to which he belongs.

Politically, Judge Purvis is a staunch supporter of the Democratic party and has for many years been active in its ranks. In 1890 he was candidate for prosecuting attorney for the thirty-sixth judicial circuit, but was defeated. In 1896 he was elected a member of the state Legislature and served in the sessions of the following year. He also served efficiently as city and county attorney. Fraternally, he is a member of Tipton Lodge No. 220, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, while, religiously, he and his wife are earnest members of the Episcopal church at Indianapolis.

On April 14, 1897, Judge Purvis was united in marriage with Adonis B. Clarke, who was born on January 1, 1877, within one block of where she now lives, the daughter of William H. and Ophelia P. (Jesse) Clarke. Her father died in 1886. Her mother, who was a native of Kentucky, died in Clinton county, Indiana, in June, 1910, and was buried in the Tipton cemetery by the side of her husband. These parents had four children, two of whom, Adonis and Beatrice, grew to maturity. To Judge and Mrs. Purvis have been born four children, Ralph C., Boyd J., Noel A. and Frank M. Judge and Mrs. Purvis move in the best social circles of Tipton, and are popular members of the society dignified by their presence. Genial and unassuming, the Judge enjoys a wide-spread popularity and has a large circle of warm and loyal personal friends.

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#### LEROY B. NASH.

In no profession is a career more open to talent than is that of the law, and in no field of endeavor is there demanded a more careful preparation, a more thorough appreciation of the absolute ethics of life, of the underlying principles which form the basis of human life and its privileges. Unflagging application, intuitive wisdom and determination fully to utilize the means



at hand, are the concomitants which insure personal success in this great profession. It stands as a conservator of justice, and it is only by the legal principles which date back to our Anglo-Saxon forefathers that it is possible for men of today to get exact justice. Success does not perch on the banner of every person who enters the competitive race, but comes only as the result of capability. It is not too much to say that the sketch which is here presented of the late deceased Judge Nash, presents a man who possessed all the requisites of the able lawyer.

Leroy B. Nash, the oldest in a family of eight children, was born February 27, 1868, on the Nash farm, three and one-half miles west of Tipton, and died in the court house in Tipton, Indiana, on Monday, August 5, 1912, in the midst of honors graciously and deservedly won and successes meritoriously achieved. The parents of Judge Nash were William G. and Rebecca E. (Galloway) Nash, his paternal grandparents being Richard and Margaret (Moffett) Nash, both natives of Pennsylvania, of Scotch-Irish descent and pioneers of Indiana, settling in Fayette county, near Connersville. His maternal grandparents were John and Isabel (Buick) Galloway, who came from Ohio to Indiana and located in Cicero township, Tipton county, and both of whom died in this county.

The wife of Judge Nash was the daughter of William L. and Catherine (Diller) Berryman. They were married December 11, 1871. Her father and mother were natives of Indiana, coming to Tipton county in 1872, the mother dying here in 1881, at the age of thirty-two. The father married for his second wife Anna Rothgery. To the first union were born two children, Sampson, who died at the age of eight, and Winona Margaret. Mrs. Nash was reared in Tipton, graduating from the Tipton high school. Her paternal grandparents were Sampson and Virginia (Royster) Berryman.

The years and energy of Judge Nash's minority were devoted to working on a farm. He attended the neighboring common school at Independence and there received a good practical education, which, supplemented with additional individual study, enabled him to qualify as a teacher, which vocation he followed for a time after attaining his majority, and in 1890, when twenty-two years of age, he embarked on a legal career which he successfully followed to the end of his life. At that time he entered the law offices of Messrs. Beauchamp & Mount, and under their tutelage prosecuted his legal studies for some two years more, and in the year 1892, having been found qualified, was admitted to membership at the bar. He immediately opened an office and began the practice of his chosen profession. As a lawyer he was always true

to his clients, untiring in his efforts in their behalf, able and formidable in advocating their causes, yet deferential and kindly to his opponents and respectful and gentlemanly to the courts. Such abilities and demeanor soon brought him a large and profitable clientage. Later he became a member of the legal firm of Gifford & Nash, and latterly that of Nash & Teter, each of which had a lucrative clientage. In 1894 he was elected mayor of the city of Tipton and served his constituency honorably and well for four years, using his influence and power for the permanent improvement and upbuilding of his adopted city. In politics he was always a Republican. He was twice a candidate for the nomination of reporter for the supreme and appellate courts of Indiana, and was always an active and wise counsellor of his party, being present at its councils even on the day of his death. In 1908 he was elected judge of the thirty-sixth judicial circuit, then composed of Tipton and Howard counties, and was an honored incumbent of that high office at the time of his death, his term yet having some two years and three months to run.

On June 25, 1895, Judge Nash was united in marriage to Winona Berryman, of this city, who, by her loving ministrations and able helpfulness, contributed in no small way in the achievements and preferments of her husband, and who is now left to mourn his early departure.

Fraternally, Judge Nash was a member of Austin Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, the Modern Woodmen of America, the Sons of Veterans, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and also belonged to the Tipton Commercial Club and State Bar Association, as well as other organizations. Though not a college man, he had by his own efforts become well versed in the law, in history, both ancient and modern, in literature, in statecraft, in horticulture, in the current events of the world, as well as other lines of human endeavor. As a teacher, he was an uplift to the young; as a lawyer, he was an ornament to his profession, an advocate of equality and justice among men, the majesty and importance of the law and its proper enforcement; as a mayor, he was noted for his wise discrimination and aggressive course in the upbuilding of his adopted city; as a judge, he was noted for his unfailing impartiality and considerate and kindly demeanor to the members of the bar and litigants who appeared before him, for his fairness, for his mercy to those brought before him charged with wrong, for his knowledge of the law and human nature, and for the justness of his judgments; as a dutiful son, for the unfailing honor, respect and love which he always exhibited for his parents; as a husband, for the uninterrupted and bounteous devotion bestowed upon his wife and helpmeet; as a friend, for his unbounded gener-

osity, his never failing assistance under any and all conditions, and for the opportunities he would create so that he might be of help to his friends; and as a citizen and neighbor, for his untiring and helpful labors for all those things that he believed go to make the life of those yet remaining for a little while, better, happier, easier and more desirable. The term of the years and of the days of his life have run by, to return no more, but the influence of his life remains and will continue with us for our good.

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### ELBERT HAMILTON SHIRK.

It is the dictate of our nature, no less than of enlightened social policy, to honor those whose lives have contributed in any way to the good of their community and their associates; to bedew with affectionate tears the silent urn of departed worth and virtue; to unburden the fullness of the surcharged heart in eulogium upon deceased benefactors, and to rehearse their noble deeds for the benefit of those who may come after us. It has been the commendable custom of all ages and all nations. Hence the following feeble tribute to one of nature's noblemen. In contemplating the many estimable qualities of the late Elbert Hamilton Shirk, integrity and industry appear as prominent characteristics—an integrity that no personal or other consideration could swerve, and an industry that knew no rest while anything remained undone. When a given task was accomplished, he would throw off all care, retire to his home and devote himself to domestic and social enjoyments, for which he had the keenest zest and relish. His temper was calm and equable, and his manners were emphatically those of a gentleman—plain, simple, dignified, despising sham and pretense of all kinds. His devotion to every duty was intense, while his perception of truth and worth was almost intuitive. Although his life was a busy one, his private affairs and his home making heavy demands upon his time, he never allowed it to interfere with his Christian obligations or the faithful performance of his church duties. Always calm and straightforward, never demonstrative, his life was a steady effort for the worth of Christian doctrine, the purity and grandeur of Christian principles and the beauty and elevation of Christian character. He had the greatest sympathy for his fellowmen and was always ready to aid and encourage those who were struggling to aid themselves; yet in this, as in everything, he was entirely unassuming. When he believed he was on the right path, nothing could swerve him from it; home life was a sacred trust and friendships were in-

violable. He commanded the respect of all classes by his exemplary life, and his memory will long be revered by his many friends and acquaintances.

Elbert Hamilton Shirk was born at Whitcomb, Franklin county, Indiana, on November 24, 1846, and died at Tipton on April 12, 1901. He was a son of Andrew and Sarah (Wright) Shirk, and was one of nine children, seven of whom lived to maturity: Elbert H., Mary, wife of Dr. Williams, of Petoskey, Michigan; William, who died in Muncie in 1912; Martha, wife of Charles Goodwin, of Brookville, Indiana; James A., of Delphi, Indiana; John C., of Brookville; George, of Chicago, and two who died young, Elizabeth and Samuel. The senior Shirk was a merchant and a farmer at Springfield, Indiana, and died there in 1883 at sixty-six years of age. His wife died in 1898, when she was over seventy-five years of age. Both these parents were life-long members of the Baptist church. The paternal grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Shirk, were pioneers in Franklin county, Indiana. He came from Switzerland, while she was a native-born American. Samuel Shirk followed the occupation of a farmer all his life, and both he and his wife died in Franklin county well advanced in years. They were the parents of several children, Harvey, Elbert, Isaac, Samuel, Elizabeth, David and Rebecca. The maternal grandparents were also early settlers in Franklin county and natives of England, and died in that county. Their children were as follows: James, William, John, Hiram, Sarah, Elizabeth, Hannah and Mary.

Elbert H. Shirk, the subject of this sketch, was reared in Franklin county, Indiana, on his father's farm. He attended the district schools of the county and finished his education by taking a course in the Brookville College. He taught several terms of school after graduating, and later took up the study of law and was admitted to the bar, but on account of ill health he did not follow the profession long. He came to Tipton in 1877 and became cashier of the First National Bank and held that position until his death. In addition to his banking business, he handled much real estate and operated several farms at the same time. He had much interest in the public affairs of his community, especially educational affairs, and was for several years a member of the school board of Tipton. He spent all of his spare time in reading, and at his death possessed probably the largest library in the county.

On November 25, 1878, Mr. Shirk was married to Nannie Roberts, the daughter of John and Mary M. (Templeton) Roberts, and to this union were born two children, Helen and John. Helen married George Shortle, a mer-

chant in Tipton, and they have one son, George Elbert; John is in the can-  
nery business at Windfall, but lives in Tipton. He married Juliet Robinson  
Swayne, of Richmond, Indiana. Mrs. Shortle is a graduate of Indiana Uni-  
versity and John is a graduate of Yale University.

Mrs. Shirk was born in Brookville, Indiana, on July 21, 1845. Her  
father was a native of Kentucky, and her mother was born in Franklin  
county, Indiana. He was engaged in the milling and pork packing business  
and was the owner of several farms. His death occurred in Indianapolis on  
January 14, 1891, at the age of seventy-seven, while his wife's death occurred  
on December 17, 1900, at the age of eighty-six. They were the parents of ten  
children, four of whom grew to maturity: Mrs. Caroline Peck, of Indianapo-  
lis; Mrs. Helen M. Heron, of Indianapolis; James E. Roberts, of Indianapo-  
lis, and Mrs. Nannie Shirk, of Tipton.

The paternal grandparents of Mrs. Shirk were Billingsley and Nancy  
(Jewell) Roberts, both natives of Kentucky. He was a farmer by occupation  
and died in Kentucky while on a return visit there in regard to his business  
affairs in that state. Mrs. Roberts died in Franklin county, Indiana. They  
were the parents of a large family: William, Sarah, Ellen, Billingsley, Lafay-  
ette, Winfield Scott, Julia and Andrew Jackson. The maternal grandparents  
of Mrs. Shirk were Robert and Mary (Adams) Templeton, natives respect-  
ively of South and North Carolina. They were early settlers of Franklin  
county, where they died at an advanced age. They reared a large family:  
William, James, Robert, Lovice, Mary, George, Sarah Jane, Nancy and others  
who died in infancy.

E. H. Shirk was afflicted with poor health for many years, but the  
things which he did showed an energy that would have been a credit to any  
man possessing the best of health. Endowed by nature with a fine mind, a  
good heart, and lofty aims in life, he let his light shine in such a manner at  
all times as to prove his manly qualities in following high ideals, and thus  
set an example before the world that is worthy of emulation. The good wife  
who is left to mourn her loss in his death is well known for her many gener-  
ous, kindly and charitable deeds. It was through Mr. Shirk that the Tipton  
public library got its inspiration, and it was Mrs. Shirk who gave five thou-  
sand dollars unsolicited for the endowment of the library. This has proven  
to be a wise provision and aided largely in the erection and furnishings of  
the library. In ways innumerable these exemplary people have shown their  
generous friendship and love for the welfare of Tipton and the community.  
The world is made better by having such people in it. Since Mr. Shirk's

death Mrs. Shirk has continued in her ministrations to all charitable and benevolent institutions. She is a lady of culture and refinement, quiet and unostentatious in her demeanor and her life is a benediction to all who know her.

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### JUDGE WALTER W. MOUNT.

It is not an easy task to adequately describe the character of a man who has led an eminently active and busy life in connection with the great legal profession, and who has stamped his individuality on the plane of definite accomplishment in one of the most exacting fields of human endeavor. Yet there is always a full measure of satisfaction in adverting, even in a casual way, to the career of an able and conscientious worker in any line of activity. Among the truly self-made and representative men of Tipton county none ranks higher than the honorable gentleman whose name heads this sketch, who is a conspicuous figure in the civic life of the community. A man of tireless energy and indomitable courage, he has won and held the unqualified esteem of his fellow citizens. With the law as his profession from young manhood, he has won a brilliant reputation at the bar and during the time he was a judge he was truly an ornament to the bench, his decisions bearing the stamp of clear reasoning and sound principles.

Judge Walter W. Mount was born in Rush county, Indiana, February 15, 1857, the son of John and Elizabeth (Stewart) Mount, natives, respectively, of Ohio and Indiana. To Judge Mount's parents were born eight children, namely: Anna is the wife of A. G. Burkhart, a stock man, and they live near Tipton; Walter W.; Volen is the wife of Pernial Blazer and they live four and one-half miles west of Tipton; Vessie is the wife of Frank Parson and they live in Walla Walla, Washington; Alta died in her seventeenth year; the others died in infancy.

John Mount, the Judge's father, was reared in Rush county, Indiana, and was a farmer. In 1870 he sold his farm there and removed to Tipton county, engaging in merchandising in Milroy for three years, then returning to agricultural pursuits in Cicero township, west of Tipton, where he farmed until within fifteen years of his death, his demise occurring in the month of June, 1906, in his seventy-third year, his wife surviving until March 11, 1913, she dying within eight days of her eightieth birthday anniversary. Judge Mount's parents were members of the Christian church.

The paternal grandparents of Judge Mount were William and Catharine (Baker) Mount, natives of the Buckeye state and early pioneers in Rush county, Indiana, in which county William died, his wife passing away in Tipton about seven years later. To them were born four children: Barbara, who married William Burton; Nancy, who married William Ricketts; John Thomas, the subject's father; Cary, who died when young.

Judge Mount's maternal grandparents were Hugh and Rachel (Se-wright) Stewart, natives of Kentucky and early settlers in Rush county, Indiana, where they resided the remainder of their lives. They were the parents of five children: Mary J. is the wife of William Tinsley; Martha A. is the wife of Solomon Rader and lives in Walla Walla, Washington; Elizabeth, the subject's mother; Lucretia, the wife of Joseph Miller.

Judge Walter W. Mount came with his parents to Tipton county when he was a boy of thirteen and grew to manhood on his father's farm. His early education was acquired in the old Independent school house, later attending Holbrook's Normal School at Lebanon, Ohio, and then the normal school at Valparaiso, Indiana, graduating from the scientific department in the latter institution. On completing his studies, Judge Mount taught school for six years, living on the farm until his twenty-seventh year, when he came to Tipton, in 1885, and read law with Judge Robert B. Beauchamp. Being admitted to the bar in 1886, the Judge engaged in the practice of his profession until 1896, when he was elected judge of the thirty-sixth judicial circuit, having previously been city, county and state's attorney. Judge Mount was on the bench until 1902, when he formed a partnership with Judge Beauchamp and practiced law until 1906. In that year he became vice-president of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company and after serving in that capacity for two years he became president of the institution, continuing in that position at the present time. The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company was organized in 1906, with N. S. Martz as president, Judge Mount as vice-president and J. C. Urnston as secretary and treasurer. The original capital stock was fifty thousand dollars. In six years the institution has grown until now its resources are over a half million dollars and its surplus is twenty-five thousand dollars. Walter Carter is the present cashier.

On March 26, 1879, Judge Mount married Etta Van Buskirk, daughter of Dillard and Rebecca (Paul) Van Buskirk. Mrs. Mount was born in Tipton county, November 3, 1856, her parents being natives of Kentucky and very early settlers in Tipton county, where they lived all their remaining days. To Mrs. Mount's parents were born eight children: Mary Burkhart, Sarah

Mitchell, Amanda Mitchell, Samuel Van Buskirk, Etta Van Buskirk, Desda Barr, Robert Van Buskirk and George, deceased.

To Judge Mount and wife have been born five children, Cleon Wade, Hazel, Gladys, Alta and one who died at the age of eighteen months. Cleon Wade is an attorney in Tipton. He married Blanche Kelly and they have one daughter, Martha Gail. Hazel married Berchard Brundage, D. D., of Anderson, a Presbyterian minister, and they have one child, Berchard Mount Brundage. Gladys and Alta are at home, Alta being a music teacher.

The Judge owns a fourth interest in and is treasurer of the Tipton Telephone Company, and is owner of a great deal of valuable real estate, being the possessor of a farm of two hundred acres in Adams township, near Elkin, also his home at No. 221 West Jefferson street. Judge Mount and his wife are members of the Christian church, in which he is a trustee. Fraternally, the Judge belongs to Austin Lodge No. 128, Free and Accepted Masons, to Tipton Lodge, Knights of Pythias, and to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. His support in political affairs is given to the Republican party.

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#### PROF. LARKIN D. SUMMERS.

The life of the scholarly or professional man seldom exhibits any of those striking incidents that seize upon public feeling and attract attention to himself. His character is generally made up of the aggregate qualities and qualifications he may possess, as these may be elicited by the exercise of the duties of his vocation to the particular profession to which he may belong. But when such a man has so impressed his individuality upon his fellow men as to gain their confidence, and through that confidence he retained in important positions, he becomes a conspicuous figure in the body politic of the community. The subject of this review is one of the scholarly men of his county, who, not content to hide his talents amid life's sequestered ways, by the force of will and a laudable ambition forged to the front in an exacting and responsible calling and earned an honorable reputation in one of the most important branches of public service. A well educated, symmetrically developed man, his work as an educator has for many years been of such a high standard of excellence that his position in the front rank of his profession has long been conceded. Keeping abreast of the times in advanced educational methods, and possessing a broad and comprehensive knowledge, he is,



because of his high attainments, well rounded character and large influence, eminently entitled to representation in the annals of his county.

Larkin D. Summers, present superintendent of schools of Tipton county, was born in Wildcat township, Tipton county, on January 7, 1865, the son of John M. and Martha (Pumphrey) Summers, both of whom were natives of Indiana. They were the parents of two children besides the subject of this sketch, John C., of Howard county, this state, and Alli Jane, the wife of Wilbur C. Legg, and residing one mile north of Windfall, Indiana. The subject's paternal grandparents were John and ——— (Meliza) Summers, natives respectively of Ohio and Virginia. Coming to Indiana, they became early settlers of Tipton county, where they spent the remainder of their lives, both being now deceased. They were the parents of five children, John M., Joseph A., Frank, Lewis and a daughter. After the death of his first wife, John Summers again married, the second wife being Anna McKay, and to this union were born four children, James, Lafayette, Andrew J. and Dora. John M. Summers, the subject's father, was born in Middletown, Henry county, Indiana, in 1841, and was reared in Howard and Tipton counties. In young boyhood he began clerking in a store and later moved to a farm with his parents, where he was reared and has since followed agricultural pursuits. He inherited eighty acres of timber land from his father, which he cleared and improved, and afterwards traded that for an interest in another farm in Wildcat township, to which he has added until he is now the owner of two hundred and fifty-five acres of land there, where he still resides. His first wife, mother of the subject of this sketch, died there on July 21, 1904, at the age of sixty years, and he afterwards married Mrs. Matilda Hinshaw, who is a member of the Friends church. Mr. Summers testified as to his loyalty in the days of his country's need by enlisting as a private in Company C, Fifty-fourth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, with which he served one year, when, because of an attack of the measles, he was left in such a physical condition that he received an honorable discharge. After the war he again resumed farming. The subject's maternal grandparents were John A. and Susanna (Herbin) Pumphrey. The grandfather was born in North Carolina and his wife in Indiana. They became pioneer settlers in Decatur county, this state, and later moved to Tipton county, where they located in Wildcat township, and there followed farming. Mr. Pumphrey secured one hundred and sixty acres of land, of which he sold forty, and there he and his wife spent the remainder of their days. Among their children are numbered Martha, Mary, Sarah, Larkin, Amanda, Lewis and Marion.

Larkin D. Summers was reared on his father's farm, some of which he helped to clear and improve. He secured his early education in the district schools and later attended the normal school at Valparaiso, this state, graduating from the scientific and classical departments there. At the age of eighteen years he began teaching, and has taught fourteen different terms. His success as a teacher was demonstrated at the outstart, and his services have been in demand in many parts of the county. In 1899 Mr. Summers was elected superintendent of schools of Tipton county, and so satisfactory was his discharge of the responsible duties of that office that he has been retained continuously in that position for fourteen years, certainly a remarkable testimony as to his sufficiency and standing as an educator. The expiration of his term will round out eighteen years of faithful service to the educational department of his county. His years of service as the head of Tipton county's public school system have been characterized by a series of advancements in educational circles, which demonstrates his ability as a man of progressive ideas, and have won for him an honorable place among the county superintendents of the state. Possessing great force of character and executive ability of a high order, he has brought the schools to a high standard of efficiency, by weeding out incompetent teachers and insisting that only those of recognized competency and experience shall be employed.

On the 5th day of September, 1894, Larkin D. Summers was married to Clara O. Johnston, who was born in Marion county, Indiana, on March 13, 1867, the daughter of William T. and Ann (Herrin) Johnston, and to this union has been born a son, Bruce M., who is now in the senior class of the Tipton high school. To Mrs. Summers' parents were born the following children: Clara, Monte, Jessie, Frank, Chester and Joseph. Her paternal grandparents were James and ——— (Wheeler) Johnston, her maternal grandfather having borne the family name of Herrin.

In his political affiliations Professor Summers is aligned with the Democratic party, in which he has long been active. He has never been an aspirant for public office aside from that which he now holds, but during three summers he served as deputy county surveyor. Fraternally, he is a member of Windfall Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and in religion he and his wife are members of the Christian church, in which he is a deacon. Aside from the duties of his office, Professor Summers finds time to devote to the general welfare of the city and county in which he lives, being interested in all laudable enterprises that make for advancement and an earnest advocate of all movements and measures having for their object the moral good of

his fellow men. Personally, he is a genial and affable gentleman, honest and upright at all times, and enjoys a marked popularity in his home county.

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### HON. GEORGE HENRY GIFFORD.

It is a well attested fact that the greatness of a community or state lies not in the machinery of government, nor even in its institutions, but rather in the sterling qualities of the individual citizen, in his capacity for high and unselfish effort and his devotion to the public welfare. In these particulars he whose name appears at the head of this paragraph has conferred honor and dignity on his county, and as an elemental part of history it is consonant that there should be recorded here a resume of his career, with the object in view of noting his connection with the advancement of one of the most flourishing and progressive sections of the commonwealth, as well as his career as a member of one of the most exacting professions to which man can devote his talents and energies.

George Henry Gifford, well known citizen and prominent member of the legal firm of Gifford & Gifford, at Tipton, is a native of the state of Indiana, having been born near Falmouth, Fayette county, on January 10, 1850. He is the son of Solomon Wardle and Melinda (Gillam) Gifford, natives, respectively of Monmouth, New Jersey, and North Carolina, the mother being brought to Indiana when about three months old. Here the father was born on March 9, 1806, and, when a mere child, was taken by the family to Ithaca, New York, where he remained until 1822, when he came with his parents on their removal to Indiana. They located in the edge of Rush county, near the village of Fairview, where the father died in 1853, and his mother some years earlier, in about 1839. After locating in Rush county for some time, Solomon Gifford moved across the line into Fayette county, where he continued his vocation, that of farming and stock raising, in which he was very successful. He cleared and improved three farms with the help of his sons, and reared his family to respected manhood and womanhood. He died there, at the age of eighty-eight years, in 1894. His wife died in 1889, aged seventy-seven years. He was a "Hardshell" Baptist in religious belief, while his wife was a Methodist. Though active in political affairs, he never was a candidate for office. The subject's paternal grandparents were Ananiah and Phoebe (Wardle) Gifford, natives of New Jersey and of Scotch descent. They were farming folk and were living in Rush county, Indiana, at the time of their death.

as before stated. Their children were Noah, Manley, James, John, Solomon W., Freelove, Sarah, who died unmarried, and Mary Hood. The subject's maternal grandparents were James and Phoebe (Cook) Gillam, natives of North Carolina, and early settlers of Fayette county, Indiana, in which place they located just in time to be driven into the fort at Connersville by the Indians during the war of 1812. The father died in Fayette county, and the mother afterwards moved to Whitley county, this state, her death occurring near Roanoke. Their children were Melinda and James. To Solomon and Melinda Gifford were born twelve children, namely: Sophronia, who was the wife of William Kolb, of Boone county, Indiana; William M., deceased; Mahala Jane, who married John Bragg, of Boone county; Alfred, deceased; Absalom, deceased; Jefferson, living in Grant county, Indiana; Phoebe, deceased, who was the wife of Donovan Groves; Laura, the wife of Frank Scofield, of Sharpsville, Indiana; Amanda, who died in infancy; Vashti, the widow of Hanson Dawson, now living at Kokomo, Indiana; Freelove, the widow of Alfred Peters, of Rushville, Indiana, and George Henry, the immediate subject of this sketch.

George Henry Gifford was reared on his father's farm in Fayette county, Indiana, attended the district schools, and later enjoyed two years' attendance at the Milroy high school in Rush county, and one year at the Fairview Academy. He was then for three years a student in Indiana University at Indianapolis, now known as Butler College, finishing his college course in 1872. In 1872 he came to Tipton and took up the study of law, being admitted to the bar in March, 1873, and has continuously practiced his profession here since that time, occupying his present offices since 1878.

Fraternally, the subject of this sketch is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, holding his membership in Austin Lodge No. 220, and also belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and to the Phi Delta Theta college fraternity. In politics a Democrat, he has been active for many years and in 1892 was elected state senator from Clinton and Tipton counties, serving one term, comprising the two sessions of 1893 and 1895. In 1912 he was a delegate to the Democratic national convention at Baltimore. He served as county attorney for twenty years, and in each of these official capacities he has rendered efficient services to his community. He has been active in local enterprises aside from his profession, and is president of the Chicago & Wabash Valley Railroad. He has unreservedly given his support to every enterprise looking to the

*Baltimore*

advancement of the material, social or educational interests of his community, and is numbered among its representative and influential citizens.

On June 20, 1872, Mr. Gifford was united in marriage to Anna R. Smiley, daughter of Robinson and Rachel (Maze) Smiley. She was born at Fairview, Indiana, September 17, 1854. Her parents, both of whom are now deceased, were born respectively in Ohio and in Rush county, Indiana. They had the following children: Belle, John B., Samuel R., William, Milton T., Emery, Edgar, Howard and Anna R. Her maternal grandfather was Samuel Maze. To Senator and Mrs. Gifford have been born five children, as follows: Allen W., who is a successful physician at Tipton, married Pearl Frazee, and they have one child, Martha; Frank, who is an attorney in his father's office at Tipton, married Carrie Hall; Glenn Jeff, who is a partner with his father in the practice of law, married Edith Holland, and they have one child living, a daughter, Georgeann; Manley R., who is a dentist in Tipton, married Nellie Ressler, and they have two daughters, Mary and Jean; Hanson S., a physician at Sharpsville, Indiana, married Ethel Boyd, and they have one child, Hanson, Jr. Senator Gifford owns one of the most attractive residences in Tipton, which is a favorite gathering place for the many friends of the family, for there is always found there the genuine old-time spirit of hospitality. The Senator owns a magnificent library, of which he is justly proud. It is an unusually well selected collection of books, in the gathering of which he took the greatest interest and which in a large measure is a reflection of his own character. Senator Gifford has filled a large place in the ranks of the public-spirited citizens and successful lawyers of his day, and that he has done his part well cannot be gainsaid, for his record has been such as has gained for him the commendation and approval of his fellows. His career has been a long, busy and useful one, and he has contributed much to the material, civic and moral advancement of his community, while his admirable qualities of head and heart and the straightforward, upright course of his daily life has won for him the esteem and confidence of the circles in which he has moved.

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#### WILBUR ALONZO COMPTON.

Holding prestige among the successful business men of today, the subject of this review has had much to do in advancing the material interests of Tipton, Indiana, and making it one of the commercial centers of the state. The study of such a life cannot fail of interest and incentive, as he is dis-

tinctly representative in his sphere of activity and has contributed in no small measure to the prosperity of the city which is his home and field of operation, at the same time establishing a lasting reputation for honor and integrity.

Wilbur A. Compton, who, as successful business man, efficient and popular public official and a citizen of highest integrity, has won the commendation of his fellow citizens of Tipton, is a native son of the old Hoosier state, and was born in Johnson county on April 9, 1881. He is the son of Leonard and Hattie (Armstrong) Compton, also natives of this state. Leonard Compton was born and reared on a farm in Shelby county, whence he moved to Johnson county and there became a farmer, which pursuit he followed through many years, or until his removal to Edinburg, that county, where he engaged in the hardware business. In 1892 he came to Tipton and has here been continuously engaged in the hardware, plumbing and heating business, being associated with his two sons, David R. and Wilbur A. In the civic life of Tipton county Mr. Compton has long occupied a prominent place and served one term as treasurer of the county. He is a Republican in politics and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. His wife died in 1897, at the age of forty-eight years. They were the parents of four children, Bruce, who died at the age of nine years; David R., already referred to as a partner with his father in business; Irene, the wife of W. T. Harding, of Tipton, and Wilbur Alonzo, the immediate subject of this sketch. The subject's paternal grandfather, David Compton, was a native of New Jersey, as was his wife, and they became early settlers of Shelby county, Indiana, where his death occurred in 1912 at the advanced age of ninety-three years, his wife having died in middle life. They were the parents of eight children, John, Leonard, Josephine, Mary, Walter, Flora, Edward and Frank. The subject's maternal grandparents were natives of Illinois, where they died in middle life.

Wilbur A. Compton was reared in Edinburg, Indiana, where he attended the public schools, and later attended the schools of Tipton, graduating from the high school here in 1898. He had entertained an ambition to enter the practice of law and to this end followed his legal studies under Robert Beauchamp, of Tipton. Later, however, he entered his father's hardware store as a clerk and has been continuously identified with this business since that time, now owning an interest in the business. He has not only demonstrated business qualities of a high order, but has taken a live interest in the civic interests of his community, his interest and abilities being recognized when, on May 24, 1912, he was appointed mayor of the city of Tipton to fill out the unexpired term of N. S. Martz. His conduct of the important duties of this

position has in no sense been a disappointment to his friends, and he is winning a high place in the esteem of the community in which he lives.

On June 21, 1911, Mr. Compton married Josephine Kollmer, daughter of Fred Kollmer, her birth having occurred in Akron, Ohio. Her parents, who were natives of Germany, now reside in Kokomo, Indiana. They are the parents of five children, Albert, Otto, Josephine, Emil and Theodore. Mrs. Compton is a member of the Lutheran church and possesses to a notable degree those graces of head and heart which win and retain warm friendships.

Politically, Mr. Compton is an ardent Republican, and has been active in his support of this organization. Fraternally, he is a member of Austin Lodge No. 128, Free and Accepted Masons, and Tipton Chapter, Royal Arch Masons. He also belongs to the Knights of Pythias and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Although a quiet and unassuming man, with no ambition for public position or leadership, he has contributed much to the material and civic advancement of his community, while his admirable qualities of head and heart and the straightforward, upright course of his daily life have won for him the esteem and confidence of the circles in which he moves, and given him a high reputation for integrity and correct conduct. He is one of those solid men of brain and substance so essential to the material growth and prosperity of the community, and his influence is willingly extended in behalf of every deserving enterprise which has for its object the advancement of the community.

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#### JUDGE DAN WAUGH.

The life history of him whose name heads this biographical sketch has been for many years closely identified with the history of Tipton county, Indiana. Throughout the years his life has been one of untiring activity and it has been crowned with a degree of professional success attained by comparatively few who aspire to eminence in their chosen calling. Years of conscientious work as a lawyer have brought with them not only increase of practice and reputation, but also that growth in legal knowledge and that wide and accurate judgment, the possession of which constitutes marked excellence in the profession. By a straightforward, honorable course Mr. Waugh has built up a large and lucrative legal business and financially has been proportionately successful, while as a judge of the circuit court he gained a wide reputation as a jurist of ability, courage and eminent fairness.

His life affords a splendid example of what an American youth, plentifully endowed with good common sense, energy and determination, can accomplish when accompanied by good moral principles. He achieved a splendid record at the bar at an age when most men are merely starting out on their life work, for, from the beginning, he was intensely methodical and unswervingly persistent in search of the true light and of the essentials of the legal foundation and sources of legal conception and thought, holding devoutly to the highly embellished record of equity and the sure, certain, invincible methods of practice. Therefore, success could not help crowning his efforts and attracting to him public recognition and appreciation.

Dan Waugh is a native son of Indiana, having been born in Rock Creek township, Wells county, on March 7, 1842. He is descended from sterling ancestors, his paternal grandparents having been natives and life-long residents of New York state. Of their children the following four are remembered, Dan, Lansing, Betsy and Archibald B. The subject's maternal grandfather was Rev. Elijah Sutton, who, in an early day, came from Ohio with a large family and settled in Wells county, Indiana, where he entered a tract of several hundred acres of wild land. This he afterwards divided among his children as they grew to maturity and married. He was not only a very successful farmer, but was a well-known Baptist preacher of the pioneer type. He died in Wells county, Indiana, at an advanced age, his wife dying in Ohio. Their family included the following children: Oscar F., Norville, Rhoda, Mary, Miranda, Lydia and Nancy, besides whom they also reared a granddaughter, Andalusia, who shared equally with the above children in the division of the property. These children all grew to maturity, were married and reared families in Wells county and died and were buried there. They all lived on the original land settled by the grandfather, and their families became quite numerous, so that for many years the reunion of the Sutton family in Wells county was an event of more than ordinary importance.

Archibald B. Waugh, father of the subject of this sketch, was born in New York state, where he was reared and where he became a farmer by vocation. In young manhood he came to Indiana, settling on land in Wells county, which he cleared and developed into a splendid farm, and here his children were born and reared. He married Nancy Sutton, a native of Ohio, and to them were born four children: Elijah, now deceased; Dan, the immediate subject of this sketch; James, deceased, and Archibald, who lives near Bluffton, Indiana. The mother of these children died in 1864, and the father bravely tried to keep house for awhile, but could not farm and con-



duct his affairs satisfactorily in that way, so he disposed of his property there and went to Missouri; where he remained several years. Returning to Indiana, he located at Tipton, where his death occurred in 1876, at the age of about sixty-six years. Religiously, he was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, while early in life he was a strong Abolitionist. Though a man of public spirit and taking an intelligent interest in public affairs, he never sought public office for himself.

Dan Waugh was reared on his father's farm in Wells county, attending the old log cabin school house in the vicinity, whose methods and equipments were both very primitive, slabs being used for seats and slabs on pins around the wall being used for writing desks. The subject attended winter school from the time he was six until eighteen years of age, when he responded to his country's call for defenders and enlisted as a private in Company A, Thirty-fourth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, with which he served a little over three years. He took part in many important battles, skirmishes and campaigns, among them being Champion's Hill, the Vicksburg campaign, and all the battles leading up to that historic siege. After the conclusion of peace, Mr. Waugh returned home and attended a private school taught by Professor McCleary, and in the meantime also took up the study of law, which he was ambitious to make his life work. In 1866 he was admitted to the bar and at once came to Tipton and entered upon the active practice of his profession, in which he was busily and successfully engaged until 1884, when he was elected judge of the thirty-sixth judicial circuit for a term of six years. Before the expiration of his judicial term Judge Waugh was elected to represent this district in the fifty-second Congress and was re-elected to the fifty-third Congress. His services in the national legislative body were eminently satisfactory to his constituents, but the Judge declined re-election, and returned to Tipton, resuming the practice of his profession. The Judge has been much more than eminently successful in his legal career, as is indicated by his long and praiseworthy record at the bar. He is a master of his profession, a leader among men distinguished for the high order of their legal ability, and his eminent attainments and ripe judgment has made him an authority on all matters requiring a profound knowledge of jurisprudence. Well informed in his profession, faithful to his clients and the law, and possessing a rare equanimity of temper and kindness of heart, Judge Waugh has not only gained high prestige in his profession, but he has also gained to a notable degree the confidence and good will of the people generally. A man of vigorous mentality and strong moral fiber, he has achieved signal success in an ex-

acting calling and is eminently deserving of the large prestige which he enjoys in the community with which the major portion of his life has been identified. Judge Waugh owns a splendid farm of two hundred acres adjacent to the city of Tipton, one part of which forms the highest point between Peru and Indianapolis, the north half draining into the Wabash river and the south half draining into White river. He also owns the business block in which he has his office, as well as several residence properties in the city of Tipton.

On the 7th of March, 1870, Dan Waugh was united in marriage to Alice E. Groves, daughter of Dr. J. M. Groves, and to this union have been born four children, Maud P., Belle, Nina and Walter W., who died in early childhood, Maud P., who is an accomplished musician, having studied that art in this country, as well as in Germany and France, is a teacher of music in Washington, D. C. Belle is living at home. Nina, who is the wife of Clarence Fowler, also lives in her father's home. Judge Waugh and his wife are earnest and faithful members of the Methodist Episcopal church at Tipton, of which he is a member of the board of trustees. Politically, Judge Waugh was formerly allied with the Republican party, but since the campaign of 1912 has indorsed the Progressive movement. Fraternally, he is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, and also belongs to James Price Post No. 203, Grand Army of the Republic, of which he is a past commander, and he has been signally honored by his comrades, having been elected commander of the department of Indiana, the highest office within the gift of the Grand Army of the Republic in the state, in 1911, and he served for one year.

Mrs. Waugh is a native of the state of Ohio, of which state her parents also were natives and who were early settlers of Tipton, Indiana. Her father was a successful physician and attained to a ripe old age. Her mother died during the Civil war.

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#### HARRY MILO BAKER.

In the constant and laborious struggle for an honorable competence and a creditable name on the part of business or professional men, there is little to attract the reader in search of a sensational chapter, but to a mind thoroughly awake to the true meaning of life and its responsibilities there are noble and imperishable lessons in the career of an individual who, early thrown upon his own resources and without other means than a sound mind, fertile perceptive faculty and a true heart, conquers adversity and, not only

wins a position in the business world, but, what is equally as great, the deserved esteem and confidence of his fellow men. Such a man was Henry Milo Baker, for many years a prominent business man of Tipton, Tipton county, Indiana, who has been called to close his earthly accounts and take up his abode in the "windowless palaces of rest." His name was long so intimately associated with the material and civic interests of the community where he resided as to reflect great credit upon the locality and at the same time gain him the undivided respect of all who knew him because of his well directed life.

Harry Milo Baker was born in Tipton, Tipton county, Indiana, June 5, 1873, the son of William and Mary Catherine (Smith) Baker, natives, respectively, of Pennsylvania and Indiana, the mother of Tipton. The father of the subject came from the Keystone state to Tipton, Indiana, when he was a young man and was married here. For twenty-one years he was ticket agent for the L. P. & C. Railroad Company, after which he engaged in the grocery business until his retirement, his death occurring September 14, 1907, while his wife passed away December 26, 1904. They were of the Presbyterian faith. During the Civil war William Baker was a lieutenant and served under Gen. Lew Wallace for several years.

Harry Milo Baker was reared in Tipton and attended the public and high schools, after which he learned the baker's trade, which he followed all his days, conducting a bakery and restaurant on East Jefferson street. On October 30, 1893, he was united in marriage to Cora May Lane, daughter of Aaron and Amanda (Johnson) Lane, and two children were born to this union, Mary Magdalene and Warren Clark Baker. Mr. Baker died May 17, 1907, aged thirty-three years and eleven months. He and his wife were members of the Christian church, to which Mrs. Baker still belongs. Fraternally Mr. Baker was affiliated with the Modern Woodmen of America, and in political matters he gave his support to the Republican party.

Mrs. Baker was born in Tipton, Indiana, July 24, 1875, her parents being natives of the Hoosier state, the mother of Jennings county, and Mrs. Baker was one of the following family of children: Belle is the wife of L. O. Thomas, of Tipton; Maggie married E. E. Miller, of Kendallville, Indiana; Cora May; two died in infancy. Mrs. Baker's father was a soldier in the Civil war, a member of the One Hundred and First Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry. Mrs. Amanda Lane married for her second husband Christopher Frazee, and they live in Tipton, being the parents of three children by this union: Walter died in his twentieth year; one died in infancy; Nellie

married George Roscoe Small and is the mother of two children, Delbert and Walter. The maternal grandfather of the subject's wife was James Johnson. The father of Christopher Frazee was John Frazee, he and his wife, Mary (Leach) Frazee, being natives of Ohio and pioneers in Tipton county, where they died on the farm they cleared.

Mrs. Cora M. Baker was reared in Tipton and attended the public schools of this city. After her marriage she assisted her husband in his bakery and restaurant business until his death. For the last seven years she has conducted a hotel, her present hostelry being located at the northwest corner of Independence and Madison streets. Of a home-like character, the place has become noted for its splendid table and clean, well furnished rooms. By her capable management she has made a success of the business and has made a host of friends, who hold her in high esteem.

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#### HIRAM HEATH.

A citizen of the United States can wear no greater badge of honor than the distinction of having served the government in the memorable four years of war between the states. It is indeed a sacred family inheritance of renown, to be prized like a jewel by all his descendants and kept bright and untarnished. But the ranks of the old phalanx are fast going down before the only foe they cannot defeat and ere long none will be left to recount the actual experiences of that memorable four years of sanguinary history. One of the valiant old "boys in blue" who has already answered the last roll call is he whose name forms the caption for this paragraph, a man of whom it is a delight to speak, for his life was commendable. He grew up amid pioneer conditions and did well his part in making the great Hoosier state what it is today.

Hiram Heath was born July 27, 1839, in Jefferson county, Indiana, near Brooksbury, the son of William and Martha (Rogers) Heath, the father a native of South Carolina and the mother of Kentucky. They were the parents of a large family of children, namely: Benjamin, Samuel, John, Asbury, Hiram, Wiley, William, Thomas and Rachel. The father of these children had been married before his union with Martha Rogers, his first wife being named Brook, and by that union were born four children, Melinda, Sarah and two sons whose names are lost. William Heath, the father, was always a

farmer and settled in Jefferson county, Indiana, in pioneer times, where he and his wife died at advanced ages. They were members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

The paternal grandparents of Hiram Heath were Samuel and Sarah Heath, natives of South Carolina, who came to Indiana at an early date, locating in Jefferson county, where they spent their lives. They were the parents of three children, Samuel, William and Elizabeth.

Mr. Heath's maternal grandparents were Benjamin and Rachel Rogers, natives of Virginia and pioneers in Kentucky, from which state they came early to Jefferson county, Indiana, where they spent their days and reared the following children: Rachel, Martha, Maria, Benjamin, John, Edward and William.

Hiram Heath was reared on the farm of his parents in Jefferson county, and came to Tipton in 1868, purchasing eighty acres of land two and one-half miles southwest of Sharpsville, to which was subsequently added forty more acres, and here he reared his children, continuing there until 1911, when he bought a nice home at No. 228 South Independence street, Tipton, where he died.

Mr. Heath was a soldier in the Civil war and was a corporal in Company H, Sixth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, serving four years and taking part in a number of the hardest-fought battles of that memorable conflict.

On June 1, 1871, Hiram Heath was united in marriage to Atlanta Brooks, daughter of James and Sarah (Maybury) Brooks, who was born in Jefferson county, Indiana, December 13, 1845, her father a native of North Carolina and the mother of Pennsylvania, they being pioneer settlers in Jefferson county, Indiana, the mother's people coming to that county from Ohio. The parents of the subject's wife spent their lives in Jefferson county, the father's death occurring there in December, 1870, in his sixty-second year, and the mother's in 1880, at the age of seventy-two. They had ten children: James, Mordecai, Francis, John, Wesley, Humphrey, Uzillah, Sarah, Indiana, Atlanta and Mary Catharine. The paternal grandparents of Mrs. Heath were Mordecai and Mary (Vernon) Brooks, natives of North Carolina, who died in Jefferson county, Indiana, at an advanced age. They were the parents of the following children: The father of Mrs. Heath, Humphrey, Ann, Abigail, Mary and Eliza. Mrs. Heath's maternal grandparents were James and Izuba (Jenkins) Mabury, natives of Pennsylvania, who removed from that state to Ohio, where the grandfather died, the wife

subsequently removing to Indiana and locating in Jackson county. She was married a second time, her second husband being Jacob Kester. To the first marriage were born four children: Mrs. Heath's mother, Uzillah, Catharine and John. One child, Charles, was born to the second union.

To Mr. and Mrs. Heath were born five children, namely: Clarence lives in Tipton and runs the old home farm; Florence died in her twenty-first year, unmarried; Nellie lives at home; Elmer died in infancy; Armand died in his fifteenth year.

Hiram Heath died January 29, 1913, in Tipton, Tipton county, Indiana, at the age of seventy-three years and six months. He was a faithful member of the Methodist Episcopal church, as is also his widow. Mr. Heath was an honored member of the Grand Army of the Republic, while, fraternally, he was affiliated with the Free and Accepted Masons at Sharpsville.

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#### WILLIAM L. BERRYMAN.

Prominent in the business and social life of Tipton, Indiana, pre-eminently distinguished for his splendid ability in carrying to completion important public enterprises and enjoying marked prestige in many things, aside from his pronounced business ability, William L. Berryman stands out a clear and conspicuous figure among the successful men of a part of the Hoosier state noted throughout the commonwealth for its high order of intelligence and business talent. Characterized by breadth of wisdom and strong individuality, his achievements but represent the utilization of innate talents and a resourcefulness that hesitates at no opposing circumstances, pave the way and ultimately lead to great achievements. It is not the intention of the biographer in this connection to give a detailed history of his busy, influential and interesting life, but rather to note, incidentally, his connection with various phases of the development of Tipton county.

William L. Berryman was born in Marion county, Indiana, two miles from Mount Jackson, in a log cabin, March 28, 1840, the son of Sampson and Virginia (Royster) Berryman, natives, respectively, of Virginia and Indiana, who were the parents of ten children, namely: Charles, deceased; William; Roscoe, deceased; Mary, who died in her nineteenth year, was the wife of John Bright, of Cass county, Indiana; Nancy Adeline is the wife of a Mr. Hardin, and is living in Houston, Texas; Jerome died at Logansport in 1908; Alonzo and George Cecil live in Anderson; Jennie is the wife of Lewis

Rogers, a pension agent, and lives in Washington, D. C.; John died in Texas in 1912.

The father of William L. Berryman was reared in Lexington, Kentucky, and was a cabinet-maker for many years, and afterwards a farmer. He came to Indiana in 1828 and settled in Marion county, near Indianapolis, and in 1844 removed to Cass county, where he spent the rest of his days, his death occurring in 1870, in his fifty-sixth year. His wife, who was a member of the Lutheran church, died in 1883, at the age of sixty-seven.

Mr. Berryman's paternal grandfather was William Berryman and his wife was a native of Turkey. The grandfather was raised in Virginia, but moved to Kentucky in an early day. He was a soldier in General Jackson's army and was at the battle of New Orleans. In Kentucky he followed farming to the end of his days. He had three sons and two daughters: Arthur, Sampson and William, the daughter's names being lost to history.

The paternal great-grandfather of the subject of this review was Thomas Berryman, a native of Virginia and of Scotch descent. He was a soldier in the Revolution and had a brother, Benjamin, who also was in that struggle.

The maternal grandfather of the subject was named Royster and he was born in Kentucky. His wife came from Virginia and was an English lady, he being of German descent. They were early settlers in Kentucky and also in Indiana, locating near Connersville, in the Hoosier state, where they died at advanced ages, the grandfather on the home place and his wife at Delphi. They were the parents of a large family of children, namely: Peter, William, Roscoe, Charles, Polly, Tharpe, Jane Van Meter, Nancy Webb. Of these children, Roscoe became the father of thirteen children, nine boys and four girls, all of whom lived to maturity, four of the sons being in the Civil war.

William L. Berryman was reared on a farm near Logansport, Cass county, Indiana. His early education was acquired in an old-fashioned subscription school in a log cabin, he afterward attending the public school a short time. Until he reached the age of twenty-two years Mr. Berryman lived at home and assisted in the labors of developing his father's place. After leaving the parental roof tree, the subject's first occupation was chopping cordwood and making saw logs, which he engaged in for about four years, the first thousand dollars he saved being made in this way. Mr. Berryman then worked in a saw-mill for eighteen months, and at the expiration of this time purchased the mill and for twenty-seven years followed the milling and lumber business, his business rapidly growing and becoming one of the

largest in the state, his thorough knowledge of lumber being one of the most valuable assets in his work. All of the lumber used in finishing the Union station in Indianapolis and also the interior work on the state capitol building was cut and furnished by Mr. Berryman in his mill at Tipton, the subject originally locating in this county, in September, 1872, on account of the good timber for which the district was noted. In 1882 the subject built a tile and brick factory. When the Toledo & St. Louis Air Line Railroad was being built in 1873 Mr. Berryman took a contract for building the grade for a distance of twenty-two miles. On account of the panic of 1873 and 1874 the projected road failed and the subject, after building about seven miles, at a cost to himself of seven thousand dollars, was unable to get a cent for his outlay. About the year 1882 Mr. Berryman was also interested in the clothing business in Indianapolis.

November 21, 1867, W. L. Berryman was united in marriage to Catharine Diller, daughter of Jacob Diller, an early settler in Cass county, Indiana. The maiden name of Jacob Diller's wife was Enslin. To the subject and his first wife were born two children: Sampson, who died at the age of eight years, and Winona M., widow of Judge Leroy B. Nash. Mrs. Catharine (Diller) Berryman died in 1882, in her thirty-second year. On July 5, 1883, Mr. Berryman again married, his second wife being Anna Rothgery, daughter of Anthony and Gertrude (Schneider) Rothgery, and to this union has been born one child, Frances Virginia, who has graduated from St. Joseph's Academy.

Mrs. Anna (Rothgery) Berryman was born at North Amherst, Ohio, March 31, 1860. Her parents were born in Germany, but were raised in Lorain county, Ohio, her mother now living in Stuttgart, Arkansas, with a daughter, Margaret Lentz, the father having died at Grand Junction, Iowa, in 1890. Only two children were born to Mrs. Berryman's parents. Mrs. Berryman grew to womanhood in Lorain county, Ohio, and was educated in the public schools. In 1885 she took up art work as a critic and has since acted as a judge of that work in county and state fairs. In 1903 she assembled the exhibits for the woman's department of the Indiana exhibit at the world's fair at St. Louis, having special supervision over the collection of needlework, textile fabrics and decorated china. She served in her official capacity during the fair and her work as a judge was received with universal satisfaction. During the past twenty years Mrs. Berryman's services have been in continual demand at various exhibitions and fairs, she being always a judge at the great Indiana state fair. In 1910 and 1911 she acted as judge



at the Montana state fair. At the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis in 1903 Mrs. Berryman was selected by the Indiana commission to have charge of the department of woman's work, and for her work in this connections he received a grand prize and was also presented with a breastpin by the Indiana commission in token of their appreciation of her splendid services. From 1890 to 1894 she served as deputy county clerk of Tipton county, under her husband, and from 1896 to 1898 as deputy county recorder. She is a member of the Catholic church.

In his fraternal relations, Mr. Berryman is a member of Austin Lodge No. 128, Free and Accepted Masons, while his political alliance has always been with the Democratic party. His active and earnest interest in the success of this party has been rewarded in a liberal measure. In 1890 he was elected clerk of Tipton county and served four years with credit both to himself and his fellow citizens. Mr. Berryman received the nomination for sheriff in 1880, but was defeated on account of a split in his party. In 1910 he was appointed deputy oil inspector for Tipton county and Hamilton county, which office he now holds.

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### JOHN J. KESSLER.

It cannot be other than interesting to note in the series of personal sketches appearing in this work the varying conditions that have compassed those whose careers are outlined, and the effort has been made in each case to throw well focused light on to the individuality and to bring into proper perspective the scheme of each respective career. Each man who strives to fulfill his part in connection with human life and human activities is deserving of recognition, whatever may be his field of endeavor, and it is the function of works of this nature to perpetuate for future generations an authentic record concerning those represented in its pages, and the value of such publications is certain to be cumulative for all time to come, showing forth the individual and specific accomplishments of which generic history is ever engendered.

John J. Kessler, liveryman, was born in Tipton, Indiana, on August 6, 1876, the son of Jacob and Rasalia (Vawter) Kessler. His mother was born in North Carolina, and came to Indiana with her parents when two years of age. They settled near Hope, in Bartholomew county, Indiana, where she grew to womanhood. John J. was the only child of this marriage. Mrs.

Kessler is a faithful member of the Presbyterian church. Mr. Kessler was married three times, and to the second union were born four children, Kate, Stephen, Samuel and Mattie. The father of the subject was a carpenter by trade and one of the very first merchants of Tipton, having his store on the present site of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company. He died in Tipton on March 18, 1885, at the age of sixty-nine years.

The paternal grandfather's history, with that of his wife, has been lost. The maternal grandparents were George F. and Charlotte Vawter, both natives of North Carolina and early settlers of Tipton county. He was a farmer in Prairie township, and later in Cicero township. They both died in Tipton at advanced ages. They were the parents of five children, George, Miles, Samuel, Rosalia and Emma.

John J. Kessler was reared in Tipton and attended the public schools in this city, and then began working on a farm by the month at eight dollars per month, and continued at farm work until he became of age. After his marriage he went to work for the Tipton Telephone Company and continued in their employ for three years. He then moved to Atlanta, Indiana, in 1900, and worked in a livery stable for a short time. He then subleased the telephone exchange at Atlanta and operated it for a short time. He then engaged in the livery business in Atlanta for himself, buying a place on credit, with only one dollar and a quarter in his pocket. He operated this for three and one-half years and then, in 1904, moved his stock to Tipton, where he has been in continuous business since. He has a large line of buggies, hacks, and does all of the funeral business of the town. His livery barn is equipped with a number of devices for labor saving and cleanliness, such as are found in cities of larger size. He keeps on hand at all times a large number of good horses, and has given general satisfaction to the public.

Mr. Kessler was married on November 7, 1897, to Lillie M. Freeman, the daughter of Joseph C. and Jennie (Cox) Freeman, and to them has been born one daughter, Estelle May, born April 11, 1908. Religiously, Mr. Kessler is a loyal member of the Presbyterian church, while his wife holds her membership in the Missionary Baptist denomination. Fraternally, he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Modern Woodmen. He was the organizer of the union delivery system in Tipton, which he inaugurated on May 1, 1906, but disposed of his interest in it two years later, though it is still running under the same plan which Mr. Kessler started.

Mrs. Kessler's parents lived in Russiaville, Indiana, and they were the parents of four children, George W., Lillie May, Myrtle Ida and Martha A.

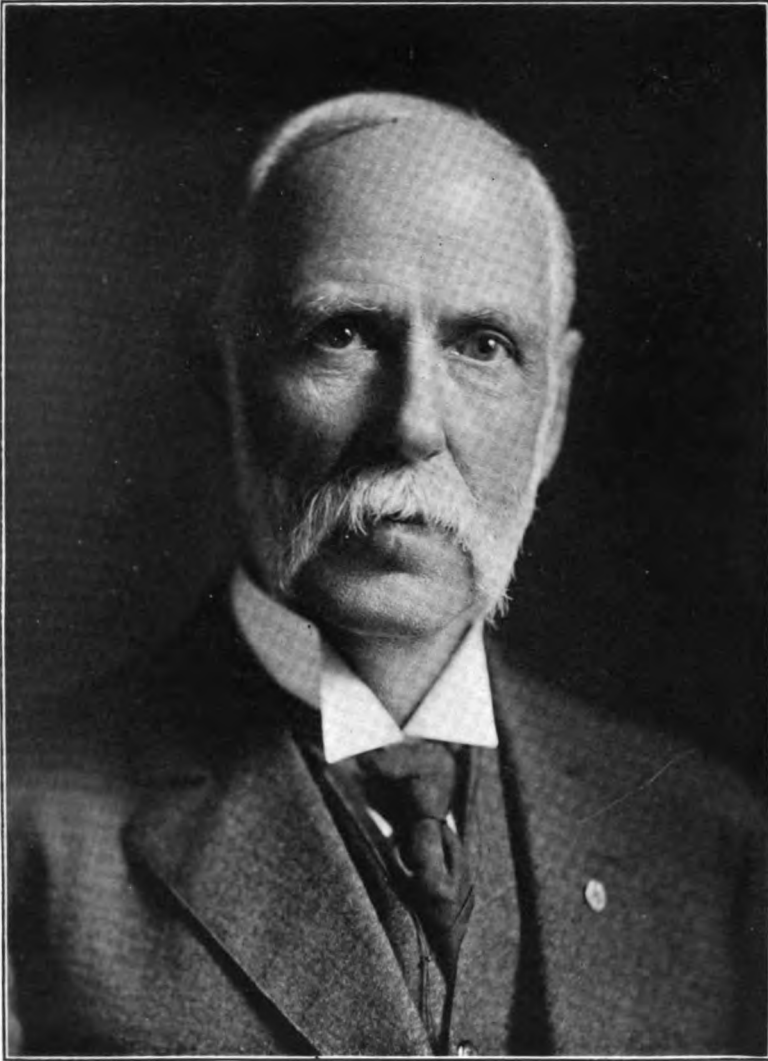
Mrs. Kessler's father was twice married, and had two children by his first marriage, Mattie and William Ulysses. Mrs. Jacob Kessler, mother of the subject, married a second time, her second husband being Joseph T. Goodykoontz, whose death occurred in 1900. There was one child born to this union, Newton J. Goodykoontz, who died at the age of eight years.

Mr. Kessler's career has been strenuous and to a marked degree successful, and he owes his success to his honorable dealings in all particulars. He is well known throughout the county and is a highly respected citizen, because of his public spirit and his upright dealings with his fellow men.

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#### MARVIN W. PERSHING.

Marvin W. Pershing, generally known as M. W., was born at Warsaw, Indiana, January 15, 1849, the eldest son of David R. and Sarah M. (Sellers) Pershing, natives, respectively, of Pennsylvania and of Ohio. They were the parents of five children: Marvin W.; Arthur C., of Muncie; Olynthus H., of Muncie; Ivan W., a commercial traveler of Kansas City, Missouri, and Lillian Corine, deceased, who was the wife of William H. Brown, of Muncie. David R. Pershing was reared in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, as a farmer boy, afterward learning the trade of a plasterer. In about the year 1840 he came to Indiana and located at Liberty Mills, in Wabash county, where, near by, he entered a tract of land from the United States government. In about the year 1848 he was united in marriage to Sarah M. Sellers, when they immediately moved to Warsaw, and he received the appointment as deputy county auditor, during which time he was the editor of the first newspaper published in that town. In 1852 he removed to Rochester, Fulton county, where he was appointed deputy county auditor, afterward being elected to that office. He also established the first newspaper published in Fulton county. He was later in years in the mercantile business; until 1875 he was the editor of the *Fort Wayne Gazette* and in 1876 was one of the publishers of the *Muncie Times*. Until the breaking out of the Civil war he was a Democrat, but after the war he affiliated with the Republican party. He died in Muncie, January 15, 1889, at the age of sixty-eight years. Religiously, he was a member of the Methodist church and fraternally was an Odd Fellow. He was of German descent, while the maternal grandfather of the subject of



**MARVIN W. PERSHING**



this sketch was Nathan D. Sellers, of Scotch-Irish parentage. His wife was Susanna Hawk, a native of Pennsylvania and of German descent.

Marvin W. Pershing was a child of three years when his parents moved to Rochester, Fulton county, this state, and at the beginning of the Civil war the family moved to a farm in Whitley county, Indiana, returning after the war to Warsaw, where Marvin W. attended the public schools, for a short period, when he taught school for one term. When a small boy he began learning the printer's trade, and in 1869, when twenty years of age, established a newspaper in Kokomo, Indiana, but suspended the publication of same in the fall of 1870. He continued in the printing business, however, the most of his life. He settled in Tipton in 1872, and he has resided here ever since. He established the *Tipton Advocate* in 1878, and continued its publication until May, 1901, when he sold the paper to take charge of the postoffice, to which he had been appointed. The *Advocate* was the first successful Republican newspaper in Tipton, and during its existence it had a commanding influence in both local and state politics. Mr. Pershing is one of only two surviving charter members of the Indiana Republican Editorial Association and he has the distinction of being the only member that never missed a session of its annual meetings. He served in every official capacity of the association and for more than twenty years was a member of the executive committee. He still retains his membership and is yet called into the councils of the executive committees.

Mr. Pershing assumed the duties as postmaster in November, 1901, and continued in office for eight years and five months, holding the office longer than any other postmaster except one. During his postal stewardship he advanced the office from a third to a second-class office; established an international money order department; was directly responsible for the establishment of a county rural mail service; established a free city delivery; a sub-postal station, near the Lake Erie railroad station, and equipped the office with all modern conveniences. Since his retirement from the postmastership, he has been engaged in newspaper work on different newspapers. In addition to his newspaper work, he has written many articles for publication for the large journals upon subjects that were of public interest, but outside of his newspaper work, that which attracted the most attention was the life of "General John Tipton." This publication was only intended for local circulation, but there became a demand for it in all the colleges and historical associations in all parts of the United States. It was a part of the history of Indiana that had never been written and it covered one of the most important

periods in the history of the state. Through the publication of this history, the result of researches made in newspapers, letters, family records and discarded manuscripts, records were preserved that might have otherwise been lost. There are very few colleges and historical associations in the United States that have not one or more copies of this publication. Mr. Pershing is familiar with the early history of the state of Indiana and he is frequently consulted as to facts pertaining to the organization of counties, establishment of boundaries and treaties with the Indians.

On December 24, 1872, Mr. Pershing was united in marriage to Mrs. Melissa Cox, the widow of J. V. Cox and daughter of George W. and Cynthia (Gleason) Marsh. To this union has been born one daughter, Cora E., who married A. C. Porter, of Tipton, and they have four children, Helen, Paul, Vern and George. Mrs. Pershing had three children by her former marriage, only one of whom is now living, Mrs. Ella E. Swartz, who is the mother of two children, Marvin and Melite, also two grandsons, Forrest and Merrill, sons of Hattie Farr, deceased.

Religiously, Mr. and Mrs. Pershing are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Fraternally, he is a member of the time-honored order of Free and Accepted Masons, Knights of Pythias, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Foresters. In the Masonic fraternity his membership is with Lodge No. 128, and he also belongs to Tipton Chapter of Royal Arch Masons and to Tipton Council of Royal and Select Masters. Mr. Pershing is also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and is enrolled in the Encampment and Rebekah branches of that order.

Politically, Mr. Pershing is an ardent Republican and is recognized as one of the leaders in local and state politics, sharing in the intimate councils of his party, and frequently being heard on the stump. No man in Tipton county has wielded a wider influence politically than Mr. Pershing, and his standing as a party man is such as to command the respect and admiration of all.

Personally, M. W. Pershing is a genial, pleasant gentleman, whom it is a pleasure to meet, and his long residence in Tipton county, which has extended over a period of forty-one years, as well as his large and long experience in the newspaper business, has given him a wide acquaintance throughout the county and has won for him hosts of warm and loyal friends. He possesses a knowledge of the development and growth of this county such as no other man has, perhaps, now living, having made the history of Tipton county a study for many years.

## WILLIAM G. NASH.

It is at all times very interesting to compile and preserve the experiences of the old soldiers who went to fight the country's battles during the slaveholders' rebellion fifty years ago. These grand old fellows are fast passing away, and we should get all their experiences before they pass away and leave no record. It is very important that we preserve the records of our old soldiers, for they made five years of the most important history which we have ever had. When the fierce fires of rebellion were raging in the Southland, threatening to dissolve the Union, the subject of this sketch responded with patriotic fervor to the cause of volunteers, and was in some of the bloodiest battles for which this great war was noted. One of the honest boys in blue who can recall many interesting reminiscences of the great civil conflict of the sixties is William G. Nash, who, after a successful life as a farmer, is now living retired in the town of Tipton, Indiana.

William G. Nash was born in Fayette county, Indiana, on July 6, 1835, the son of Richard and Margaret (Moffett) Nash, his father being a native of Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, and his mother a native of Scotland. Richard Nash was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, on December 3, 1798. He was twice married, his first wife being Polly Hastings, born in Ireland. He went with his parents to Kentucky when fourteen years of age, and in early life began boating on the Ohio river, which pursuit he followed for more than forty years. He then went to the falls of the Ohio at Louisville and served as station pilot. In 1831 he removed to Fayette county, Indiana, where he purchased land and followed the occupation of a farmer. He was married in Adams county, Ohio, to Polly Hastings, and to this union were born two sons, Robert and Matthew. Some years after the death of his first wife he married Margaret Moffett, who was born in Scotland, and to this union were born seven children: Ellen Jane, deceased, who was the wife of Joseph Turner; William G., of Tipton; Isaac Thomas, who died at Seattle, Washington, in the summer of 1913; Sarah, deceased, wife of Thomas Pratt; John S., of Chicago; Eliza, widow of Charles Elliott, of Connersville, Indiana, and Oliver L., who died at Rushville, Indiana. After his second marriage he lived in Fayette county and still continued his work as boatman on the Ohio river, part of the time acting as government pilot at the falls at Jeffersonville and Louisville. In the early forties, when he was working here, money was very scarce and the pay of the government for his services at the falls was one way in which he made the money to pay for his



farm. He died in Fayette county, Indiana, in his ninety-first year. His second wife died in 1873, at the age of sixty-eight. He was a justice of the peace for twenty-five years of his life. He would take salt to New Orleans by flat boat, and would often walk back, a distance of over twelve hundred miles. His second wife came to America when a child with her parents and settled in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania.

The paternal grandparents of the subject of this sketch were Mr. and Mrs. Richard Nash, both of whom were natives of Pennsylvania. He was a cooper by trade and came to Indiana, settling in Fayette county, and were among the earliest pioneers in that county, and their deaths occurred, he at the age of eighty-four and she at seventy-three. They were the parents of the following children: John, James, Jessie, Jane, Thomas, Richard and Samuel.

The original Nash of this family in America was also Richard Nash, the great-grandfather of William G., the subject of this review. He settled in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, coming there from Scotland, and followed the trade of a ship carpenter. The maternal grandparents of William G. Nash were born in Scotland, and came to America in an early day, settling first in Virginia and later the grandfather went to Kentucky with an army against the Indians and was killed by an Indian in one of the border frays of that state. His wife died in Fayette county, Indiana. They were the parents of several children, Thomas, John, Andrew, William, Margaret and Jane.

William G. Nash, the subject of this sketch, was the second child of his father's second union, and was reared in Fayette county, growing up as a farmer's boy. He helped his father clear the land, till the farm, doing all the chores which the farmer's boy is accustomed to doing. He attended the old-fashioned subscription schools in a log cabin, with slabs for seats and greased paper for windows. He later attended an academy at Fayetteville and Fairview, and afterwards taught school for four years before the war. He lived at home until he was grown, and in 1861 he enlisted in Company F, Third Regiment, Indiana Cavalry, and served a little over three years. His regiment was attached to the Army of the Potomac and he participated in all the important battles of that army corps, being in the second battle of Bull Run, engagements at South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Brandy Station, Upperville, Gettysburg, Mine Run, Cold Harbor, Wilderness, Petersburg, the Wilson raid and others of minor importance. His service was active throughout the whole three years and often very dan-

gerous, but he was fortunate in never being wounded. He was honorably discharged at Indianapolis in September, 1864.

After the war Mr. Nash returned to his home in Fayette county, Indiana, and entered the employ of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railway Company, and continued in the employ of that company for one year, when he came to Tipton county and purchased two hundred and forty acres of land in section 17, Cicero township. In 1866 he again took employment for the same railroad company for a short time and then began the operation of his farm, of which only fifteen acres had been cleared at that time, the remainder being covered with brush and native forest timber. The present generation has little conception of the work necessary to clear the land and get it ready for cultivation. All of the work which was done on that farm was done by Mr. Nash and his sons. The house which stood on the farm was a three-room dwelling, built of planks placed vertically, and in this home he continued to reside until 1877, when he replaced it with a fine brick residence. In 1873 he built a large barn and added other substantial improvements, making the farm one of the most valuable and attractive in the county. In 1895 he purchased one hundred and seventy acres of land in section 9, Cicero township, giving him a total of four hundred and ten acres in the county.

In November, 1867, Mr. Nash was united in marriage to Rebecca E. Galloway, a native of Greene county, Ohio, the daughter of John and Isabel (Buick) Galloway. To this union were born eight children, Leroy B., Estella, John Richard, Lula and Laura, twins, Bonnie Jean, William Guy and Robert Ray. Robert Ray married Hulda Hobbs, and has one child, Harriett; Leroy was judge of the circuit court of the thirty-sixth judicial circuit, and married Winona Berryman (see sketch of Judge Nash elsewhere in this volume): Estella married Carl Gifford, of Tipton, and they have two children, John and Leroy; John Richard, who is cashier of the First National Bank of Tipton, married Jennie Frier, and they have five children, Jean, Alice, Mary, Richard, Margaret and Robert; Lulu married Archibald Lindley; they live in Wayne county, and have one son, William; Laura married Frank Burkhardt, and lives in Cicero township, and they have three living children, Emily, Hugh and Rebecca; Bonnie Jean married Charles Michel, and they live in Cicero township, and they are the parents of three children, Miriam, Elizabeth and Homer; William Guy, who is a farmer in Jefferson township, married Nola Blazier, and they have two children, Oliver and Martha.

Mrs. Rebecca Nash died on May 18, 1913, at the age of sixty-five years. She was born in Greene county, Ohio, her parents also being natives of that county and early settlers in Tipton county, Indiana. Her father's first wife, the mother of Mrs. Nash, died in Ohio. His second wife was Jane Hardy. Her paternal grandparents, William and Elizabeth (Smith) Buick, were natives of Scotland and early settlers in Greene county, Ohio, where their deaths occurred.

Mr. Nash, despite his fourscore years, is still erect, tall and of athletic build, and is hale and hearty for a man of his years. In politics he has been a life-long Republican and sees no reason why he should change the principles of that party for any other. He is one of the oldest members of the James Price Post No. 303, Grand Army of the Republic.

Mr. Nash is one of the few old pioneers left in the state. He has made what he has by hard work and is entitled to all the credit for what he has accomplished. He has always stood for all measures tending toward the good of his county and state, and has always been interested in material and moral developments of his community. It can truly be said that there is no man in the county who is held in higher esteem and respect than is Mr. Nash.

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#### WILLIAM NELSON McGRAW.

In examining the life records of self-made men, it will invariably be found that indefatigable industry is considered the basis of their success. True, there are other elements that enter in and conserve the advancement of personal interest; perseverance, discrimination, the mastering of expedients, but the foundation of all achievement is earnest, persistent labor. The subject of this sketch is a man who is essentially self-made, having worked his way through the schools, gone through normal school, attended Indiana University, and throughout his whole career he has shown that his success is due to his honesty of purpose and strict attention to business. No profession has been more honored than the teaching profession, and it is the men of vigorous mentality and strong mental fiber who have made our public schools of Indiana what they are today. Such a man is the subject of this sketch.

William Nelson McGraw, grocer, was born in Prairie township, Tipton county, Indiana, on January 10, 1875, the son of Isaac Wilson and Sarah (Purvis) McGraw, who were both natives of Indiana, he of Shelby county

and she of Tipton. They were the parents of five children, William N., of Tipton; Ada, the wife of Eugene Huston, of Cassville, Indiana; Charles W., of Indianapolis; Gladys, wife of James Myers, of Kokomo, and one child who died in infancy.

The father of the subject of this sketch came to Tipton county with his parents and grew to manhood in Prairie township. His life has been mostly spent in agricultural pursuits. He and his wife now reside in Sharpsville, this county. They have both been for many years active and earnest members of the Baptist church in that village.

The paternal grandparents of the subject were William and Rhoda (Hoffman) McGraw. They came to Tipton county in the nearly fifties, and entered one hundred and sixty acres of government land five miles west of Sharpsville. This they cleared and improved and made it one of the best farms in the community. He and his father built a log cabin out of huge poplar logs, which they hewed and put together with mortar and chinked, and this house was so well built that it stood in a good state of preservation until 1911. Here it was that he reared his family and here his death occurred in 1860, his wife surviving him nearly a half century, dying in 1908, at the advanced age of eighty-three years. They were the parents of six children who reached the age of maturity: Frank, Wilson, Mary, Aden, Catherine and John, who died when a young man. His widow never remarried.

The maternal grandparents were Luther and Nancy (Jones) Purvis, both natives of Indiana. They lived in Prairie township, but went west in 1877, dying at Louisburg, Kansas, just past middle life. They were the parents of a large family, Nancy, John, Saul, Andrew, Sarah, Susan, Elizabeth and Charles.

William N. McGraw, the subject of this sketch, was about sixteen years of age when he left the farm and went to Sharpsville. He attended the district school and the public schools at that place, and continued his education at the Central Normal College at Danville, Indiana, and later spent several terms in the State University, at Bloomington. Following this he taught school for four years in the country, and four years in the high schools of Goldsmith, Kempton and Hobbs in Tipton country. During the seasons between school sessions, he taught in the county normals at Tipton. In 1901 he opened a grocery store in Tipton, which he still operates very successfully, due to the good class of goods which he carries and the strict business integrity which he brings into his business.

On the 3d of July, 1900, Mr. McGraw was married to Ethel Jones, of Brazil, Indiana, the daughter of William R. and Susan (Crabb) Jones. They are the parents of two children, Eunice and William.

Mr. and Mr. McGraw are faithful members of the Christian church, and Mr. McGraw has been an elder in the West Street Christian church of Tipton for some years. Politically, he is a Democrat and has always advocated the principles of that party.

Mrs. McGraw was born in Brazil, Indiana, on October 1, 1881. Her father was a native of Wales, and her mother of Indiana. Her father died in 1901 at the advanced age of seventy-two. Her mother is still living at the age of seventy-eight, her birthday being December 2, 1844. They were the parents of sixteen children, eleven of whom grew to manhood and womanhood: Catherine, Thomas P., Daniel, Lemuel, Sarah, Eliza, Celia, Mary, Ethel, Ida and Emma. The maternal grandparents of Mrs. McGraw were named Crabb.

Mr. McGraw is a man of genial disposition and enjoys a large popularity in the community where he has spent his life. In his home life he is a man of marked domestic tastes, and finds his greatest enjoyment in the company of his loved ones and in the entertainment of his many friends, to whom he shows the spirit of true hospitality. He has shown himself to be a man of broad character, kindness of heart and ever willing to aid in any cause for the betterment of the community and the public with whom he has to deal.

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### JOHN RICHARD NASH.

To such men as John Richard Nash life is so real that they do not find time to plot either mischief or vice. Their lives are bound up in their duties, they feel the weight of their citizenship, and take pleasure in sowing the seeds of righteousness in order that their contemporaries and their descendants may be benefited. It is an axiom demonstrated by human experience that industry is the keynote of prosperity. Success comes not to the man who idly waits, but to the faithful toiler whose work is characterized by sleepless vigilance and cheerful celerity, and it has been by such means that John Richard Nash has forged to the front and won an honored place among the substantial citizens of Tipton county.

John Richard Nash was born October 20, 1872, in Cicero township,

Tipton county, the son of William G. and Rebecca E. (Galloway) Nash. William G. Nash is the subject of a biographical review elsewhere in this volume, to which the reader is referred for the genealogy of the Nash family.

John Richard Nash was reared on his father's farm in Cicero township and attended the district schools, after which he taught for four terms. On the completion of his pedagogical pursuits, the subject rented farm land and engaged in agriculture for several years, at the end of which period he was enabled to purchase ninety acres in Cicero township, which he cleared, improved and added to until he now owns two hundred and thirty-six acres of the best land in the community, on which he has a splendid home and every comfort and convenience essential to an up-to-date agricultural plant.

On September 20, 1913, Mr. Nash became cashier of the First National Bank, in which he had been interested for several years. This financial institution is one of the most substantial in the state of Indiana and was organized in 1876, its present capital stock being one hundred thousand dollars. The present officers are: J. E. Hawkins, president; W. A. Phares, vice-president; John R. Nash, cashier, and Horace Matthews, assistant cashier. The subject is also interested in a stock company known as the Grishaw-Nash Sheep Feeding Company, incorporated by Fred Youngman, the late Edward Grishaw, J. B. Grishaw and John R. Nash, the objects of this concern being to bring lambs from Montana and other western states and to feed them by thousands, a large tract of land having been leased on which barns and other necessary improvements have been erected.

On September 30, 1896, Mr. Nash was united in marriage to Jennie Belle Frier, daughter of William Henry Frier, Mrs. Nash having been born in Clinton county, Indiana, near Scircleville, November 21, 1872. Her parents were natives of the Hoosier state, the father of Clinton county and the mother of Henry county, both now being deceased. The parents of Mrs. Nash had three children: Alice E., now the wife of Woody Patterson; Mrs. Nash; a son died young. To Mr. and Mrs. Nash have been born five children, Jean Alice, Mary Elizabeth, Richard Leland, Margaret and Robert Lee.

Mr. and Mrs. Nash are members of the Christian church, while the subject gives his support in matters of politics to the Republican party. Fraternally, Mr. Nash belongs to Austin Lodge No. 128, Free and Accepted Masons; Tipton Chapter No. 114, Royal Arch Masons; Tipton Council No. 80, Royal and Select Masters, and Tipton Commandery, Knights Templar, also holding membership in Tipton Lodge No. 220, Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

## CLINTON H. HOBBS.

Agriculture has been an honored vocation from the earliest ages and as a usual thing men of honorable and humane impulses, as well as those of energy and thrift, have been patrons of husbandry. The free, outdoor life of the farm has a decided tendency to foster and develop that independence of mind and self-reliance which characterize true manhood and no greater blessing can befall a boy than to be reared in close touch with nature in the healthful, life-inspiring labor of the fields. It has always been the fruitful field from which have sprung the moral bone and sinew of the country, and the majority of our nation's scholars and distinguished men of letters were born on the farm and are indebted to its early influence for the distinction which they have attained.

Clinton H. Hobbs, retired farmer in Madison township, was born in Tipton county, Indiana, December 20, 1843, the son of Levi and Cynthia (Bowles) Hobbs. His father was a native of Virginia, while his mother was a native of Ohio. They were the parents of ten children, seven of whom grew to manhood and womanhood: Iby L., deceased, who was the wife of John W. Cook; Elmina, wife of Eli Houser, of Madison township; Clinton H., of Tipton; Martin M., of Hobbs Station; Miranda J., who died in childhood; William B., of Tipton; Ann Eliza, deceased, who was the wife of Jeremiah Ressler; and Preston L., of Hobbs Station, a merchant. The father of the subject of this sketch was reared in Virginia on a farm, and came to Indiana in 1837. For a short time he followed the profession of teaching, and taught several terms in Marion and Tipton counties. Being of a thrifty turn of mind, he saved his money and invested in land, until at the time of his death in 1863, at the age of fifty-six, he owned seventy acres of land in Tipton. His wife died on May 25, 1892, at the advanced age of seventy-six. He and his wife were both loyal supporters of the Methodist Episcopal church and contributed liberally of their substance to its support.

The paternal grandparents of the subject were Absalom and Susan Hobbs, both being natives of Virginia and lived in Lee county, that state, where they died at middle age. He was a farmer and was twice married. To the first union there were born eight children, Job, Absalom, William, Henry, Levi, John, Rebecca and Mary. His second wife was a Miss Olinger, and they also reared a large family of children, Jacob B., Vincent, Clinton, Caleb, Joshua, David C. and Peggy Ann.

The maternal grandfather was William Bowles and his wife was Anna

Martin. They came from Ohio to Indiana many years before the Civil war and settled in Marion county. Later they moved to Huntington county, where they both died. He was a mechanic, a wood workman and also operated a farm. They raised a large family, John, Henry, Llewellyn, William, Cinthia, Martha, Jane, Sophronia, Mary, Ann and Charlotte.

Clinton H. Hobbs was born and reared in Tipton county, and has spent his entire life, of more than three score and ten, in the county where he was born. He was reared under the parental roof and received all his education in the old-fashioned subscription schools. His father was his first teacher. He lived at home until he was grown, working on his father's farm until his marriage, after which he rented a farm in Madison township, his father-in-law's farm, and operated this tract of land for three years, then moved back to his father's farm, buying the interest of some of the heirs. After operating this farm for a number of years, he bought a farm in Cicero township of forty acres, to which he added eighty acres more, making one hundred and twenty acres in all. He still owns this farm, for which he has been offered two hundred dollars per acre. He can remember when any farm land in this locality could be bought for ten dollars per acre, or even less. He moved into Tipton on the 8th day of March, 1911, and owns a fine residence at No. 433 North Independence street, where he and his wife are now living a retired life.

On January 11, 1866, Mr. Hobbs was united in marriage to Losada Jane Leavell, the daughter of Benjamin and Frances (Thornburg) Leavell. Nine children have been born to this union: Nellie A., Minnie M., Thomas B., Melvin W., Jesse T. and Guy Fulton, and three who died in infancy. Nellie A. married Alva Foster, and they live in Madison township; Minnie married J. R. Click, and they also live in Madison township and have two children, Leah and John H.; Thomas B. married Margaret Ford, and lives in Tipton. They have two living children, Mary Jane and Anna V.; Melvin W. married Frances Simpson, and they reside in Tipton, and are the parents of three children, William S., Cynthia I. and Melvin W.; Jesse T. died at the age of fifteen; Guy Fulton, who is a practicing physician in Indianapolis, married Gertrude Neville.

Mr. and Mrs. Clinton Hobbs belong to the Methodist Episcopal church and have always been loyal members of that denomination. Fraternally, he is a member of Austin Lodge No. 128, Free and Accepted Masons. He was a soldier in the Civil war, belonging to Company C., One Hundred and First Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served about eight months, being



discharged on account of disability. He belongs to the James Price Post, Grand Army of the Republic. Politically, he is a supporter of the Republican party, but has never held any public office, though he was road supervisor of his township for two terms.

Mrs. Hobbs was born in Madison township, Tipton county, Indiana, on August 13, 1846. Her father was a native of Kentucky and her mother of Tennessee, and were early settlers of Tipton. Her father died in 1869 and her mother in 1894. They were the parents of seven children, John W., Martha R., Losada J., Nancy V., Sarah E., Mary E. and Josephine.

The paternal grandfather of Mrs. Hobbs was Robert Leavell and his wife's maiden name was Sarah Leavell, they being second cousins and natives of Kentucky. They raised a family of several children, James, Ezekiel, Benjamin, Caroline, Sarah, Melinda, Nancy, Elizabeth and Mary.

The maternal grandparents of Mrs. Hobbs were William and Martha (Bradshaw) Thornburg, natives of Tennessee. Their children were John, Benjamin, William, Frances, Mary Ann, Melinda and Betsy. The parents of both Mr. and Mrs. Hobbs were among the oldest pioneer families of the county. They used to haul their grain to Lafayette in what was then known as old "schooner" wagons, wagons which were near relatives to the old "Conestoga" wagons of the East. Their nearest market was Lafayette at this time, and all produce had to be hauled there for sale.

The success attained by Mr. Hobbs in his business affairs has been greatly owing to his steady persistence, strict integrity and excellent judgment, qualities which have also won for him the esteem and confidence of the public to a marked degree. Personally, he is a man of quiet and unassuming disposition, though genial and friendly in his relations to others, and he has for many years enjoyed a wide acquaintance and large prestige throughout Tipton county.

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#### JEROME ANDREW GLEASON.

The gentleman to a brief review of whose life characteristics the reader's attention is herewith directed, is among the favorably known and representative old business men of Tipton county, having maintained a mercantile establishment at Tipton for over twenty years. He has by his indomitable enterprise and progressive methods contributed in a material way to the advancement of this locality, and during the course of a long and honorable career

has been very successful. This has been made possible because he is a man of energy, sound judgment and honest principles, and he is therefore well deserving of mention in this volume.

Jerome Andrew Gleason, retired merchant, was born in Glenwood, Rush county, Indiana, on December 25, 1854. He was a son of James Finley and Margaret Jane (Puntenney) Gleason. Both of his parents were natives of Indiana, his father being raised in Rush county. He was a tailor by trade and continued in that occupation until October, 1868, and then retired to the farm for two years. After coming to Tipton he engaged in the grocery business, first in partnership with G. W. Marsh, and, in 1874, with John R. Puntenney, the firm being known as Gleason & Puntenney. They continued this partnership until 1879, when the firm became known as Gleason & Son. They continued in joint partnership until 1883, when the son, the subject of this sketch, bought his father's interest, and his father retired from active participation in the business management of the firm. He died December 4, 1899, at the age of seventy-two, and his wife died September 1, 1888. Both were devoted members of the United Presbyterian church. The subject of this sketch was the only child of this union. Three years after the death of his first wife, Mr. Gleason, Sr., married Elizabeth Morgan, who still survives him, living in Tipton.

The paternal grandparents of the subject were natives of New York, and while engaged on a boat in New York harbor the grandfather was accidentally killed. His wife came west to Indiana and was a pioneer in Montgomery county, where she died at an advanced age. They were the parents of the following children: Jerry, Cynthia Ann, James F. and three others not named. The maternal grandparents were Joseph and Martha (Russell) Puntenney, who came from Ohio to Indiana and located in Rush county in the early twenties. She died there in May, 1869, and he and two single daughters came to Tipton in the fall of 1874, living there until his death, which occurred two years later. They had eight children, John R., George H., Fannie, Sarah, Margaret Jane, Martha, Serepta and a son who died in childhood.

Jerome A. Gleason spent his boyhood days in Rush and Fayette counties, Indiana, until March, 1870, when he came with his parents to Tipton county. He received most of his education in the Tipton county schools. He clerked in his father's grocery store until taken in as a partner, and later bought his father's interest and continued the same until January, 1890, when he sold his stock. He has lived all his life since then in Tipton, except for a short

time, which he spent in Kokomo. In March, 1878, he bought a small grocery store there, but retained possession of it only a few months. After selling his Tipton store, he bought the hardware stock of Armstrong, Puntenney & Company, and managed that for about nine months, when he sold his entire stock, but retained the building and grounds. Later he put in a stock of groceries and maintained a grocery business for nine months. He then disposed of this business and retired from active participation in any business at all, looking only after his property interests in the city. He owns a beautiful home, which he began building in the fall of 1900 and finished in 1901.

On January 22, 1879, Mr. Gleason married Mary J. Vickrey, the daughter of Absalom M. and Hannah E. (Burton) Vickrey, and to this union have been born three children, Beulah, Ralph O. and Malcolm Earl, who died on July 12, 1908, in his eighteenth year. Beulah married James Mood, a druggist in Tipton, and they have one child, Edith Pauline; Mrs. Mood is a graduate from the Tipton high school; Ralph O. is a graduate of the Tipton high school also, and is now a resident of Kokomo, Indiana. He was married to Teressa John. Mrs. J. A. Gleason, who died on February 18, 1889, was born in Tipton, her parents being natives of Indiana. Her father was a physician and was also in a private banking business in Tipton for a number of years. Mrs. Gleason was his cashier and bookkeeper for several years. His death occurred in Tipton in February, 1886. His widow is still living, and she had one sister who lived to maturity, and was the wife of A. F. Moore, and died three weeks after her sister died.

On the 29th of April, 1896, Mr. Gleason married Dora Tyner, daughter of John Harrison and Louisa J. (Perry) Tyner. There were no children by his second marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Gleason are members of the Presbyterian church. Politically, he is a staunch Republican and sees no reason why he should change his affiliations from that to any other party. Fraternally, he belongs to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He has always taken a prominent part in political affairs in his community and served two terms in the city council of Tipton, 1885 to 1889.

Mr. Gleason's second wife was born in Marion county, Indiana, near Lawrence, and her parents were also natives of the Hoosier state. They came from Marion county to Tipton, where her father did contracting and also conducted a saw and planing-mill for a number of years. He died in Tipton on March 24, 1899, aged fifty-eight years, while his wife died on August 4, 1908, at the age of sixty-six. He was a member of the Baptist church, while his wife was a loyal member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Mr. Tyner was always actively interested in the educational and moral welfare of his city, and served for three terms on the school board. They were the parents of four children, Jennie, wife of C. D. Thatcher, of Elwood; Dora, wife of the subject; Georgia Grace, wife of J. B. Findling, of Cicero, and a son who died in infancy.

The paternal grandfather of Mrs. Dora Gleason was Stephen Tyner, while her grandmother was Elizabeth (Wolf) Tyner, both natives of Indiana. The maternal grandparents were William and Catherine (Newhouse) Perry, who were early settlers in Marion county, Indiana.

Mr. Gleason has been very successful in a business way, having been a good manager and by nature a man of sound judgment and foresight, and he stands high in the estimation of the people throughout Tipton county, and wherever he is known. He is a genial, hospitable and obliging gentleman and his character has never been assailed, honesty and the Golden Rule policy having ever been his principal virtues.

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#### THOMAS L. JACKSON.

In the daily laborious struggle for an honorable competence and a solid career on the part of a business man there is little to attract the casual reader in search of a sensational chapter; but to a mind thoroughly awake to the reality and meaning of human existence there are noble and imperishable lessons in the career of an individual who, without other means than a clear head, strong arm and true heart, directed and controlled by correct principles and unerring judgment, conquers adversity and toiling on, finally wins, not only pecuniary independence, but, what is far greater and higher, the deserved respect and confidence of those with whom his active years have been passed.

Thomas L. Jackson, the proprietor of the largest saw-mill in Tipton, was born in Hamilton county, Indiana, November 28, 1860, and is the son of Micajah and Frances E. (Leslie) Jackson. His father was a native of North Carolina, while his mother came from the state of Ohio. They had fourteen children, ten of whom lived to manhood and womanhood: James H., of Tipton; Alfred R., deceased; William H., deceased; Thomas L., of Tipton; Ida M., deceased, who was the wife of Albert Stewart; Eva E., single, of Cicero township; Lilly L., wife of Fred Sandmann, of Cicero township; Daisy, wife of Ezra Overdorf, of Hamilton county; Charley, deceased;

Edward W., of Atlanta, Indiana; Ernest, and three who died in early childhood.

The father of the subject was left an orphan when he was a mere boy and was bound out as an apprentice, but ran off and grew to manhood and earned his own way from a small boy. He settled in Hamilton county when a young man, and ran a saw-mill there for several years. He died in 1899 at the allotted age of three score and ten. His wife survived him only two years. The last six of the above-mentioned children were by his second wife. The others were by a former marriage to a Miss Thompson. Thomas L. Jackson was a child of the second marriage. The father was not identified with any church, but his faith was that of the Christian or Disciples church. His second wife was an earnest and loyal member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

The history of Mr. Jackson's paternal grandparents is unfortunately lost. His maternal grandparents were Mr. and Mrs. James Leslie, both natives of Ohio. They were early settlers in Hamilton county, Indiana, where he ran a farm until the time of his death. They had six children: Parker, Jeremiah Larkins, Sarah, Frances, Henrietta and Hannah.

Thomas L. Jackson was reared in Tipton and Hamilton counties on the farm. He attended the district school and lived at home until grown. Very naturally, he began working in the saw-mill of his father by the day, and has known the intricacies of the saw-mill business all his life. For the past seventeen years he has been in that business for himself in Tipton.

Mr. Jackson was married on January 1, 1882, to Sarah E. Ridge, the daughter of Ransom D. and Naomi Ridge. Six children have been born to them: Myrtle E., LeRoy, Hazel, Paul R. and two who died in infancy. Myrtle, the first-born daughter, died at the age of twelve. LeRoy works with his father in the saw-mill. He was married some years ago to Madge Taylor. Hazel married Arlie Shaw and lives in Elwood. They have one child, George Franklin Shaw. Paul R. is still in school at Tipton. Mr. Jackson's wife died April 7, 1902, at the age of thirty-seven. She was a devoted member of the Christian church, and never wearied in performing all the duties of the church and its societies. She was born in Hamilton county. Her father was a native of North Carolina and her mother of Indiana. She was one of four children, Hannah, Sarah, William and Charles.

On October 8, 1903, Mr. Jackson married again, his second wife being Mrs. Nannie Van Meter, widow of William O. Van Meter and daughter of William M. O'Banion and wife. Mr. and Mrs. Jackson are both members of the Christian church at Tipton.

Mrs. Nannie Jackson was born in Rush county, this state, her father being a native of Kentucky and her mother of Indiana. Both were among the early settlers of Tipton county and have been dead many years. They raised a large family of eleven children, six of whom grew to maturity: Anna Behumer, Ira O'Banion, Allia Harlan, Nannie Jackson, Etta Holmes, and Logan, deceased.

In the strictest sense of the word, Mr. Jackson is a self-made man and is deserving of the high esteem which he enjoys among his neighbors. He is the type of hard-working man who has made the state of Indiana grow. A man of sound principles and strength of his convictions, willing to lend his influence at all times to the cause of justice, he is a man upon whom his children may look and admire. Personally, he is genial, unassuming and easily approached, so that he has easily won friends, who are in turn glad to number him as one of their acquaintances.

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#### JOHN G. LITTLE.

The following is the sketch of a plain honest man of affairs, who by correct methods and a strict regard for the interests of his patrons has made his influence felt in Tipton and won for himself distinctive prestige in the business circles of that city. He would be the last man to sit for romance or become the subject of fancy sketches, nevertheless his life presents much that is interesting and valuable and may be studied with profit by the young, whose careers are yet to be achieved. He is one of those whose integrity and strength of character must force them into an admirable notoriety which their modesty never seeks, who command the respect of their contemporaries and their posterity and leave the impress of their individuality deeply stamped upon the community.

John G. Little, of the Tipton Auction Company, was born a mile and three-quarters west of Tipton, in Cicero township, May 17, 1870. He was the son of Thomas Jefferson and Mary (Farley) Little, both of these parents being natives of Indiana. He was one of a family of four children: Ada A., wife of Henry Kinder, of Tipton; Jennie, the wife of Edgar McMunn, of Cicero township; Alice, deceased, who died single, and John G.

The father of the subject came to Tipton county with his parents when a child, and his father entered government land three miles west of Tipton,

on what is now known as the Judge Waugh farm. He grew to manhood there and always remained a farmer. He died in the city of Tipton on March 20, 1907, having passed the allotted term of three score and ten. His wife died August 12, 1907, at the age of seventy-three. Their daughter, Alice, died in October of the same year. They were members of the Presbyterian church.

The paternal grandfather of the subject was Joseph Little and his wife was Jehila (Decker) Little. They were pioneers of Tipton county. They settled in Tipton county when the Indians were nearly as thick as the heavy timber. He cleared and improved the land and raised his large family there. He died on that farm in 1875 at about the age of eighty-six years. His wife died about the same time. They had a large family: Samuel, T. Jefferson, Joseph, Franklin, Isaac, William A., Aurilla, Melinda, Nancy, Mary, and a twin sister to William A., who died in infancy.

The maternal grandparents were Mr. and Mrs. Farley, who were pioneers in Tipton county and lived there all their lives. Mrs. Farley lived until she was past eighty years of age. They reared a large family, John, Matthew, Joseph, Henry, Jeremiah, Mary and Sarah.

John G. Little, the subject of this sketch, was reared in Cicero township on his father's farm. He received his early education in the district schools of the locality. He then married, rented land and farmed for fifteen years. He owns a farm of forty acres in Liberty township, near Windfall, which he now rents out. He moved into Tipton August 7, 1908, and went into the implement and hardware business. Later he closed out his implements and now runs a furniture, hardware and stove store.

Mr. Little was married to Etta M. Springer, the daughter of Isaac N. and Lavina (Roadruck) Springer, on the 12th day of March, 1891. Her parents were early settlers in Tipton county and Hamilton county, respectively. To Mr. and Mrs. Little have been born four children, Edna, Raymond, Mary and Orville. Mr. and Mrs. Little are members of the Christian church, and Mr. Little's interest in church affairs is shown by the fact that he is a deacon in the congregation. Politically, he is a Prohibitionist, and has always advocated the principles of that party.

Mrs. Little was born in Cicero township, Tipton county, on her grandfather's farm, about five and one-half miles south of Tipton. Her mother died in 1899. Mrs. Little was one of eight children, five of whom are still living, namely: Albert, Melissa, Etta, Cora, Susan and three who died in infancy. The paternal grandparents of Mrs. Little were Mr. and Mrs. Newton Springer.

The well-regulated life Mr. Little has led has gained him the respect and admiration of all his fellow citizens and entitles him to representation in a biographical work of the kind at hand. Genial and unassuming in his relations with his fellow men, he has won and retained the confidence and good will of all with whom he has come in contact. It can indeed be said that the community is better for his having lived in it.

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### LEWIS SPECKBAUGH.

One of the most active and enterprising young business men of Tipton county, Indiana, is the gentleman whose name stands at the head of this biographical sketch, a man who has progressed in his chosen life work, because he has been a hard and consistent worker. Self-reliant, no matter in what environment he has been placed, he has realized at the outset that a man, to meet with success in life, must depend wholly upon his own resources in his relations with the world, whether in a business or a social way. He has shown that he does not shirk his responsibilities, does not try to thrust them upon the shoulders of others, but pushes ahead and in this way he has made a name for himself, although having been in business for a short time.

Lewis Speckbaugh, of the firm of Harker & Speckbaugh, druggists, of Tipton, was born in Milhousen, Decatur county, Indiana, February 10, 1881. His parents were Henry and Lena (Huegel) Speckbaugh, both of whom were natives of Indiana. They started to school together in the same school house on the same day, sang in the same choir, were members of the same church, and have been together since earliest childhood. Their natal days are only four days apart. They have been blessed with six children: Lewis, of Tipton; William, of Tipton; Maude, wife of Homer Marcotte, of Lafayette, Indiana; Carrie and Stella, of Tipton, and Anna, the wife of William Connolly, Jr., of Muncie, Indiana.

The father of the subject was reared in Decatur county, Indiana, came to Tipton county in 1883, and led the life of a farmer until he moved to Tipton, where he followed the trade of a carpenter. All the members of the family have been loyal members of the Catholic church and have always lived quiet and modest lives.

The paternal grandparents of the subject were Joseph and Mary Speckbaugh, both natives of Germany and among the early settlers of Decatur county, Indiana. They were seven weeks on the voyage across the ocean.



He died in Decatur county and his wife in North Vernon, both living to advanced age. He amassed a large fortune and was one of Archbishop Purcell's creditors. They raised a large family of children: Josephine, Elizabeth, Catherine, George, Mary and Henry.

The maternal grandparents were Louis and Mary (Hahn) Huegel, he born in Jackson county, Ohio, and she near Oldenburg, in Franklin county, Indiana. He was an undertaker and a cabinet and coffin-maker. They moved to Tipton in 1888 and he died here in 1890, and was buried in the St. John cemetery. She is still living with her daughter in Muncie, Indiana. They had several children, Christianna, Lena, Margaret, John and William.

Lewis Speckbaugh, the subject of this sketch, has lived in Tipton since he was two and a half years of age. He attended the parochial schools and St. John's Academy, being present on the first day of the opening of that school. He then began clerking in the Rosenthal drug store, and studied pharmacy at the same time. After passing the state board examination for registered pharmacist, he went to the People's pharmacy in Muncie and remained there for one year. He then returned to Tipton and began clerking in the Rosenthal drug store. In 1906 he formed a partnership with L. T. Harker, and they have continued the business since that time under the firm name of Harker & Speckbaugh. He is a faithful member of the Catholic church and belongs to the Knights of Columbus. He is also a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

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#### WILLIAM T. HARDING.

For a number of years the prominent business man whose name appears at the head of this sketch has ranked among the distinguished citizens of Tipton county, and his influence in promoting the material growth and prosperity of the city in which he resides has won for him a place in the public eye second to that of none of his contemporaries. No other man of the community has been so actively and conspicuously identified with the material advancement of Tipton and certainly no other individual has so indelibly impressed his personality upon the minds and hearts of the populace or exercised so potent an influence in directing and controlling the business interests of the city. The writer realizes the futility of attempting within the limits of this review a succinct account of the life of the man whose achievements form no inconsiderable part of the history of Tipton

county, the best he can hope to do being but a brief outline of the leading facts in his career and a tribute to his worth as a forceful factor in building up a mammoth business establishment and at the same time laboring assiduously for the general welfare of a people whose interests he has ever had at heart.

William T. Harding, proprietor of the Boston store, at Tipton, Indiana, is a native of Clinton county and was born April 4, 1866. He is the son of John and Mary Elizabeth (Downard) Harding, both of whom are natives of Indiana. He is one of three children, the others being Ora B., wife of Joseph A. Innis, of Tipton, and Dell, wife of W. H. Clemmons, of Fremont, Nebraska.

The father of the subject of this sketch was reared in Clinton county, Indiana, and enlisted at the opening of the Civil war in the Eighty-sixth Indiana Regiment and served a little over two years in the bloody conflict. At the battle of Missionary Ridge, in the fall of 1863, he had the misfortune to lose one of his legs. As a young man he was a blacksmith, and after the war he formed a partnership with Mr. McKenzie and they ran a general store in Kirklin, Indiana. In 1872 he sold his interest to Mr. McKinzie and moved to Tipton, where he engaged in various business enterprises for over thirty years. He owned a grocery store for several years in Tipton, and died in 1909 at the ripe old age of seventy-five. His wife survives him and still lives in Tipton. Both were members of the Christian church.

The paternal grandparents of the subject were Thomas Harding and his wife, natives of Ohio and North Carolina, respectively. They were among the first pioneers in Union county, and later moved to Clinton county, where they spent most of their lives. Their children were John, Samuel, William, Marion, Anna and Margaret.

The maternal grandparents were Doctor and Mrs. Thompson Downard, both of whom were natives of Indiana. They lived in Hendricks county. To them were born six children, Thomas, Margaret, Mary, Elizabeth, Ella and Minerva. Doctor Downard was twice married, his second wife being Miss Burke. They had two sons, Allen and Milford, and one daughter, Anna.

William T. Harding was reared in Tipton county, Indiana, and attended the public schools. He began clerking in his father's store when a small boy and he continued to work for his father for a number of years. For the past several years he has been in business in Tipton for himself. He owned the Model shoe store for eleven years, and has for several years owned the Boston department store, which is the equal of any store in the state for a town of this size. Some idea of the magnitude of the establishment

may be gathered from the fact that fifty people are regularly employed as clerks.

Mr. Harding was married on November 8, 1899, to Irene Compton, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Compton. They have one daughter, Harriet Compton Harding. Mr. and Mrs. Harding both belong to the Christian church and have been loyal members of that congregation for many years. Mr. Harding has long been an advocate of the principles and policies of the Republican party, and has as yet seen no reason why he should change his political affiliations to any other party. His wife was born in Edinburg, Indiana. See sketch of W. A. Compton, elsewhere in this volume, for a detailed history of the ancestry of the Compton family.

Mr. Harding is a wide-awake, enterprising and public-spirited business man. He has built up a wonderful business for a town the size of Tipton. He carries a large and diversified class of goods such as are found in cities of much larger size. His long residence in Tipton has given him a large acquaintance with the business men and citizens, and he enjoys the confidence and esteem of the public generally. In every line of effort to which he has applied himself he has put out the best that was in him. Because of his upright life and the success which has rewarded his efforts, he occupies a deservedly high position in the estimation of all who know him.

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#### WILLIAM E. WELLS.

Practical industry, wisely and vigorously applied, never fails of success. It carries a man onward and upward, brings out his individual character and acts as a powerful stimulus to the efforts of others. The greatest results in life are often attained by simple means and the exercise of the ordinary qualities of common sense and perseverance. The every-day life, with its cares, necessities and duties, affords ample opportunities for acquiring experience of the best kind and its most beaten paths provide a true worker with abundant scope for effort and improvement. The fact having been recognized early in life by the subject of this sketch, he has seized the small opportunities that he has encountered on the rugged hill that leads to life's lofty summit where lies the ultimate goal of success, never attained by the weak, ambitionless and inactive.

William E. Wells, of the firm of Wells & Hedrick Company, was born in Jefferson township, Tipton county, Indiana, January 31, 1862. He was

the son of Samuel E. and Mary (DeLapp) Wells, the father a native of Ohio and the mother of Indiana. They had six children: Ella, deceased, who was the wife of William Briscoe, of Bloomington, Illinois; William E., of Tipton, Indiana; Jennie, the wife of T. J. Reese, of Kempton, Indiana; Cora E., wife of W. W. Torrence, of Kempton; Howard, who died in infancy, and Alice, who died when about six years of age.

The father of the subject of this sketch came from Ohio to Indiana with his parents when a small child. They located first in Jefferson county, where they stayed until he grew to manhood and was married. They came to Tipton county in 1856 and located in Jefferson township, where he lived until 1869, when he moved to Bates county, Missouri. He remained there six years and a half and then returned to Tipton county, where he remained until the time of his death. He died at Kempton on March 21, 1881, at the age of sixty-two. His wife survived him and died in 1905, at the ripe old age of eighty-four. Both were loyal members of the Methodist Episcopal church. He had formerly been married to a Miss White, and three children were born to this union: John M., who died in Andersonville prison during the Civil war; Henry S., and one child who died in infancy.

The paternal grandparents were early settlers of Jefferson county, Indiana, and both of them died there at advanced age. They had several children, among them being John M., Samuel E., William, Sarah and Melissa. The maternal grandparents were pioneers in southern Indiana. They had three children, George W., Mary and Elizabeth.

William E. Wells was reared in Tipton county, and lived there his whole life, except for the six years and a half spent in Missouri. Most of his boyhood was spent on the farm, and his education was secured from the country schools. He lived at home until he was twenty-five. He then married and clerked in a store at Kempton for about fifteen years. Then he entered business for himself in general merchandising. He came to Tipton March 15, 1896, and entered the employ of Holmes & Shortle, where he remained for several years. Upon the retirement of Mr. Holmes he remained with Mr. Shortle for about five years longer, and he made the race in the fall of 1906 on the Republican ticket for clerk of the circuit court, and was returned the victor. After serving for a term of four years, he returned to the employ of Mr. Shortle and continued here until he formed a partnership with Earl I. Hedrick, in the clothing and men's furnishing goods. They keep an up-to-date stock on hand all the time and have built up a very profitable trade for themselves.

Mr. Wells was married November 3, 1887, to Cora A. Mitchell, the daughter of Thomas and Adeline (Frazier) Mitchell, and they have two daughters, R. Fern and Charlotte M. Fern Wells is cashier and bookkeeper in her father's store, and was deputy clerk of the circuit court during his term of office. She is a graduate of the Tipton high school. Charlotte M. Wells is a graduate of the Tipton high school, and has taught two years. She is now attending DePauw University and is in her junior year at that institution.

Mr. and Mrs. Wells and two daughters are members in good standing of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Wells is one of the large number of men of Tipton who belong to Austin Lodge No. 128, Free and Accepted Masons.

Mrs. Wells was born in Tipton county, Indiana, November 16, 1866. Her parents have been dead for many years. She was one of seven children, the others being Etta M., Alice Belle, deceased, Rosa, Melissa, deceased, Maude J. and I. Carl.

Mr. Wells is regarded as one of the leading men of his community in every respect, public spirited, honest and upright in his dealings with the world and winning and retaining friends wherever he goes. His wife is also admired by all those who know her for her congeniality and womanly traits.

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#### WASHINGTON PENN GATES.

The life history of Washington Penn Gates, one of the well known and highly esteemed venerable citizens of Tipton county, now living in honorable retirement, shows what industry, good habits and stanch citizenship will accomplish in the battle for success in life. His record has been one replete with duty well and conscientiously performed in every relation of life. He has come down to us from the pioneer period and has noted the wondrous transformation from that time to this, playing well his part in the drama of civilization. He has thus been an advocate of wholesome living and cleanliness in politics as well and has always stood for the highest and best interests of the community in which so many of his active years have been passed and which has been honored by his citizenship.

W. P. Gates, the son of Uriah and Martha Ann (Chinn) Gates, was born in Indianapolis, November 17, 1833. His father was a native of Connecticut and his mother came from Kentucky. They had eleven children, all

of whom lived to be grown and married: John James, David Hall, Mary Ingalls, Nancy, Beulah, Washington, Uriah, Wesley, Peter M., Martha and Eliza.

The father of the subject of this sketch was a carpenter by trade. He was reared in Cincinnati and came to Indiana shortly after its admission to the Union. He came to Indianapolis before the city was even named, and before the capital was moved from Corydon to Indianapolis. When he got ready to get married he had to walk from Indianapolis to Connersville to get his license, and then he and his bride settled in Indianapolis. For several years he worked at carpentry and also farming. He soon had enough to purchase eighty acres of land five miles northeast of Indianapolis, in Marion county. He lived on the farm a short time, but moved back into Indianapolis, locating on Massachusetts avenue, at the corner of Alabama street. In the fifties he moved to Tipton and settled in that town, remaining there the rest of his life. After moving to Tipton he engaged in the tanning business. He died here in 1864, at the age of sixty-eight years. His wife died in 1852. He was married four times; his first wife was Miss Gantz, by whom he had two children, both dying in infancy. His father died when he was a small boy, and Uriah was bound out to an Englishman as a baker's apprentice, but he left him before he was grown. He was a soldier in the war of 1812. The paternal grandfather of the subject died in Connecticut, as did his wife, but their history has been lost. They had three children, Uriah, David and one daughter. The maternal grandfather was Thomas Chinn, who, with his wife, moved from Kentucky to Iowa and died there. They had several children, John, Mary, Martha, Lucy and Serilda.

Mr. Gates, the subject of this sketch, was reared in Marion county on his father's farm and in the city of Indianapolis. He attended the district and city schools. He went to work in his father's tannery in Indianapolis, and worked there for several years. He then came to Tipton and worked with his father in the tanning business and later for himself at the same business. In 1873 he began farming in Madison township, Tipton county, Indiana, where he first bought one hundred acres of land, to which he later added until he had two hundred and sixty acres. In 1901 he moved to Tipton, and has since lived a retired life.

Mr. Gates was married to Louisa Jackson in 1858, and they have had four children born to them, Ida, Mary, Torrence and Louie. Ida married David Mitchell and lives in Tipton. They have had three children, Mary, deceased, John and Oral. Mary married Reuben Overman and lived in

Amboy, Indiana. Torrence, who lives in Hastings, Nebraska, married Mary Cooper, and they have ten children, Margaret, Aurelia, Blanche, Clarence, Clifford, Olive, Chester, Lester, Walter P. and Virginia. Louie married John Long and lives in Tipton. They have four children living, Aurelia, Margaret, Gertrude and Annie. The first wife of Mr. Gates, Louisa, died in 1866 and a few years later he married his second wife, Aurelia Kane, daughter of George and Catherine (Platter) Kane. Four children are still living as a result of this marriage, Ralph, John, Hattie and Thomas.

It is interesting to note that the parents of the subject were the first couple to be married in Indianapolis after the donation by the government of the land for a state capitol. Of the children to the second marriage of Mr. Gates, Ralph married Nanny Daily, and they have two children, Ruth and Dale. John married Bertie Lay. They live in Indianapolis and have one son, John Gerald. Hattie lives at home. She is a graduate of the Tipton high school, as are also her brothers, Ralph, John and Thomas. Thomas lives at Amboy, Indiana. He married Lena Hodson and they have one daughter, Viola Aurelia.

Mrs. Aurelia J. Gates, the present wife of the subject, was born in Adams county, Ohio, near Eckmansville, February 4, 1843. Her paternal grandfather was Stephen Kane and her maternal grandfather was Peter Platter. On Mrs. Gates' side of the family her ancestors have been traced back to Sir Walter Scott.

Mr. Gates has made his influence felt for good in his community. He is a man of sterling worth and his life has been closely interwoven with the community in which he has resided for so many years, and his efforts have ever been for the advancement of the same, as well as for the social and moral welfare of his fellow men. Certainly his life of eighty-one years entitles him to representation in such a biographical work as this.

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#### JOHN F. ALBERSHARDT.

John F. Albershardt, a well-known citizen of Tipton, is descended from a sterling old German family on the paternal side, his father's people having emigrated from the fatherland to this country before the Civil war. His mother was a native of Ohio. Henry and Anna Albershardt, parents of the subject, had two other children, Amelia, wife of J. H. Orndorff, of Indian-

apolis, and August H., also of Indianapolis. The senior Albershardt came to America when he was sixteen years of age, and located in Cincinnati for a number of years. He served in the Civil war for two long years, being a member of Company B, One Hundred and Eighth Ohio Regiment. He was an orderly sergeant and was wounded while in charge of a supply train. After the war he located in Indianapolis and was one of the elder shoemakers in that city, at one time having the largest business of any shoe merchant in that town. He now lives in Indianapolis, having retired from active participation in business several years ago. His wife died April 1, 1912, at the advanced age of seventy-six years. They were both loyal members of the German Lutheran church, to which they contributed liberally of their substance. While living in Indianapolis, he held several minor official positions.

The paternal grandparents of the subject were also natives of Germany, and died there at a very old age. They had a number of children; Henry, Louis, August, who came to America, and three others whose names have not been recorded.

The maternal grandparents bore the good old German name of Moerker. They came from Germany and settled in Auglaize county, Ohio, and died there in middle life, leaving children, Anna, Louisa, Henrietta and August.

John F. Albershardt, the subject of this sketch, was reared in Indianapolis, and attended the public schools in that city until he was thirteen years of age. He then began working in the store of Charles Mayer & Company, remaining there for six years. He then went to Milwaukee and traveled on the road for three years as representative of a Milwaukee firm. He then returned to Indianapolis and was with the Kipp Brothers Company for fourteen years. In 1904 he came to Tipton and bought a third interest in the firm of Brasch, Myerly & Company, finally buying out the whole interest and now runs the entire business alone. Some idea of the magnitude of his business may be gained by the knowledge that he employs thirty-five clerks.

On the 17th day of January, 1893, Mr. Albershardt was married to Lillie Gehring, daughter of Conrad and Lena (Mai) Gehring. They had five children, Harry, William, Frederick, John and Ann May.

Mr. and Mrs. Albershardt are members of the German Lutheran church. Mr. Albershardt belongs to Austin Lodge No. 128, Free and Accepted Masons, and also to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Politically, he is a staunch Democrat and has strongly advocated the principles of that party.

Mrs. Albershardt was born in Indianapolis, three doors from where



her husband was born on Washington street, opposite the court house. She was reared and educated in that city. Her parents were natives of Germany and came to this country when quite young. He was formerly in the book and stationery business in Indianapolis. Both are now dead. They had three children, William, Ottillie and Lillie.

Mr. Albershardt is distinguished by the thrift and honesty which characterizes all the German descendants who have come to this country. The qualities of the German emigrant have made them the most valuable of all the foreigners who have come to this country. During his business career in this city he has not only gained the confidence of his fellow business men, but as a man of force of character, upright and honest dealings with his fellow citizens in business he has gained the esteem of all who know him.

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#### JOSEPH N. RUSSELL.

The true measure of individual success is determined by what one has accomplished. An enumeration of those men who have succeeded in their special vocations in Tipton county, and at the same time are impressing their personalities on the community, men who are conferring honor on the locality in which they reside, would be incomplete were there failure to make specific mention of the gentleman whose name initiates this paragraph, for he is an important factor in the business life of his community. The splendid success which has come to him has been the direct result of the salient points in his character, for, with a mind capable of laying judicious plans and a will strong enough to carry them into execution, his energy, foresight and perseverance have carried him forward to a position in the front rank of the successful men of his community. He has carried forward to successful completion whatever he has undertaken, and his business methods have ever been in strict conformity with the standard ethics of commercial life. He has taken an intelligent interest in the civic life of the community and has earned the high regard in which he is held by all who know him.

Joseph N. Russell, the son of James Madison and Amanda J. (Sellers) Russell, was born in Warren county, Ohio, on February 25, 1859. His parents were natives of Ohio, and reared five children, William A., deceased; Elizabeth, deceased wife of Taylor B. Durbon; Joseph N., of Tipton; Annie, deceased wife of William Michaels, and Frank, deceased. The senior Russell was raised in Warren county, Ohio. He was a potter by trade and

did all of his work by hand. He was successful and very popular until stoneware, made by machinery, came into vogue, after which he suffered heavy financial losses, which finally drove him out of the business. He later went into the drain tile business in Merrittstown, Ohio. He came to Indiana with his family from Ohio in January, 1871, in a covered spring wagon, and located at Frankfort. After farming for four years he moved to Frankfort, where he became a merchant policeman, and continued in that capacity for twenty-two years. He died in 1896 at the age of seventy-one. His wife is still living in this county. His good nature and genial affability won for him the familiar title of "Daddy," and by this he was known to every one in the city of Frankfort. He and his wife were both members of the Methodist Episcopal church. The maternal grandparents were William and Elizabeth Sellers. They were early settlers of Warren county, Ohio, and died there in the old homestead after having lived about seventy years in that county. They had six children, Ferdinand, Wesley, Robert, Amanda, Mary and Mellie.

Joseph N. Russell was twelve years of age when he came to Indiana. He was educated in the district schools of Clinton county and on October 31, 1874, he started to learn telegraphy. After becoming efficient as a telegrapher he entered the employ of the Logansport, Crawfordsville & Southwestern Railway and remained with them until February 26, 1876, when he took employment with what is now the Lake Erie & Western Railway, and followed the occupation of telegrapher and station agent until 1887, when he accepted the position of train dispatcher at Lafayette until 1894. He then engaged in the hardware business at Tipton for three and one-half years, but, not liking this sort of work, he returned to his first love and then resumed railroad work at Lafayette and Peru, Indiana, until 1900. In 1900 he located permanently in Tipton, where he purchased the ice plant operated by James M. Loer and has run that business ever since. Later he added the coal business to his concern, and the two concerns make him one of the most prominent business men of the city.

On the 13th of October, 1881, Mr. Russell married Mary Teter, daughter of Asa and Angeline (Cole) Teter, and they had two children, Cleo and Martha. Cleo died at the age of twenty, after having been married to Forest P. Alford. Martha, the other daughter, married Byron D. Agnew and they live in Tipton. Mrs. Russell was born in Tipton county, Indiana, her parents having come from Virginia and settling in Tipton county early in their married life. Her father died in 1906 and the mother in 1913. They

had ten children, Martha, Sarah, Matilda, Melinda, Mary, Helena, Malaney, Arthur and Hattie and one who died in infancy.

Fraternally, Mr. Russell is a valued member of the Knights of Pythias and the Improved Order of Red Men. Politically, he is a staunch supporter of the Republican party, although he has never been a candidate for public office.

Mr. Russell has been a very successful man and does a large business in the city and community. He has passed so many years here that his work is well known, and in this county there is nothing heard concerning him but good words. If it is possible to judge of the success that attends a man's life by the estimation in which he is held by his fellow citizens, then Mr. Russell's life has been one which deserves much credit to himself and his posterity. He is one of the most progressive and wide-awake citizens of Tipton. It is noteworthy that he built the first double house in Tipton county, equipping it with private water systems. He put in the first house furnace in Tipton county. He had the first electrically driven pump in the county, and he was the second man in the county to own an automobile. He has been foremost in advocating all improvements to the city and has paid assessment on every brick street in the city, and there are over eleven miles of such streets. He is the owner of a gas well in the city of Tipton that has been producing gas for fourteen years.

On April 19, 1908, Easter Sunday, Mr. Russell suffered the loss, by a boiler explosion, of fifteen thousand dollars damage to his ice plant. Though heavily in debt, he overcame this misfortune and rebuilt his plant and continued business at his old stand.

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#### EARL I. HEDRICK.

The following is a brief sketch of the life of one who by close attention to business has achieved success in the world's affairs and has an honorable position among the enterprising business men of the county with which he is identified. It is a plain record, rendered remarkable by no strange or mysterious adventure, no wonderful and lucky accident and no tragic situation. Mr. Hedrick is one of those estimable characters of strict integrity and strong personality. He commands the respect of his contemporaries in the everyday affairs of his life.

Earl I. Hedrick, of the firm of Wells & Hedrick Company, was born in Haldane, Illinois, November 12, 1881. He was the son of Charles and Mary (Zollers) Hedrick, both of whom were natives of Illinois. They had five children: Earl I., of Tipton, Indiana; Rozella, Charlotte, Gladys, and Stanley, of Bozeman, Montana.

The father of the subject was raised in Ogle county, Illinois, and was a grain dealer most of his life. He died in Rockford, Illinois, in 1905, at the age of sixty years. His wife is still living at Bozeman, Montana. Both were stanch members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and contributed liberally to the support of that religious body. He was a veteran of the Civil war, enlisting when he was only seventeen years of age, and served throughout that long and bloody conflict.

The paternal grandfather of the subject was Alexander Hedrick. He and his wife were both natives of Pennsylvania and early settlers of Ogle county, Illinois. He died in middle life, and she lived on to advanced old age. They had twelve children: Luther, Alexander, William, George, Oliver, Samuel, Charles, Robert, Mary, Lillian and Fanny.

The maternal grandparents came from Germany to Rochester, New York, and from there they moved to Forreston, Illinois, where they lived to a good old age. They had a large family of children, John, Henry, Samuel, Charles, Catherine, Lena, Mary and Sarah.

Earl I. Hedrick lived in Maryland, Ogle county, Illinois, until he was fourteen years of age, and then went from there to Rockford, Illinois. He attended the public schools in that place, and later entered the service of the Buckbee Seed Company, where he continued for three and one-half years. His next work was in a clothing store in Champaign, Illinois. From there he went to Tipton in March, 1910, and worked two years for George Shortle in the clothing store, after which time he and William E. Wells formed a partnership and purchased Mr. Shortle's clothing store, and continued the business up to the present time, under the firm name of Wells & Hedrick Company. They have a finely stocked and up-to-date store, containing all the haberdashery materials which are commonly shown in such stores.

Mr. Hedrick was married to Leone Wright, the daughter of Ira and Mary (Horner) Wright, December 25, 1907. They are both members of the Methodist church of Tipton. Politically, he is a stanch Republican and advocates the policies of that party. Fraternally, he belongs to Austin Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, at Tipton.

Mrs. Hedrick was born in Lincoln, Illinois, her parents both being

natives of Indiana and now living at Windfall. They had several children who lived to maturity, Anna, Elizabeth, Viola, Leone, Harold and Herbert.

Mr. Hedrick's life in Tipton county has been filled with activity and usefulness, and his untiring energy and good business ability have won for him in the short time he has been in this county a conspicuous place among the leading men of the county. He makes his presence felt in every endeavor in which he has taken a part, and by his unpretending bearing and strict integrity he has elevated himself in the confidence of his fellow citizens.

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#### NICHOLAS S. MARTZ.

Nicholas S. Martz, deceased, who during his life was one of Tipton's most prominent and public-spirited citizens, represented two of Indiana's earliest pioneer families, while in the generations still further back the names of Martz and McCormick appear among the defenders of the country in its struggles against England. With the same spirit that animated his ancestors, Mr. Martz, in his turn, responded to his country's call for aid against its own sons, and he has a military record which adds new honor to the family name. He was born in Arcadia, Hamilton county, Indiana, on November 10, 1845, the son of Moses and Tabitha (McCormick) Martz. On the maternal side, Mr. Martz traces his ancestry from a certain McCormick of Scotch stock, who came from the north of Ireland to Virginia in 1700 and settled near Winchester. His son, John, was born on August 13, 1754, and as a young man fought in the war of the Revolution. He enlisted twice in Virginia,—once in 1775 and again later,—while near the end of the struggle he took up arms again as a soldier from Pennsylvania, whither he had moved in the meantime. John McCormick married in Virginia, on March 4, 1785, Catharine Drennan, and in 1808 the whole family migrated to the territory of Indiana. They journeyed overland with horses and wagons and a part of the journey was made down the Ohio on flatboats, and, as there was trouble with the Indians at the time of their arrival, they remained for some time in a fort, but Mr. McCormick was the first man to leave its protection and venture elsewhere. He located on the land adjoining Connersville, Indiana, and remained there the rest of his life, passing away on April 18, 1837. His wife, who lived until February 22, 1862, reached the ripe old age of ninety-three years. Their large family, who lived to grow up with the exception of



*H. S. Martz*



two, were born as follows: Sarah, April 22, 1786; Anna, September 6, 1787; Samuel, September 23, 1789; John, September 15, 1791; William, September 27, 1793; Joseph, September 7, 1796; James, December 5, 1797; Elizabeth, March 29, 1800; Jane, June 4, 1802; Robert, June 19, 1804; Lewis, June 9, 1807; Catharine, December 20, 1808; David, January 24, 1811, and Mary, July 9, 1813.

John McCormick, fourth son of John, first, was born near Winchester, Virginia, and was seventeen years old when the family came to Indiana. In 1811 he was married, near Hamilton, Ohio, to Bertha Case, who was born in Bolton county, Kentucky. Her people were originally from Pennsylvania and eventually settled in Ohio. The following year, when the war of 1812 broke out, John McCormick left his young wife in order to enlist and served throughout the war. On his return they lived with his parents and remained there until 1820, when they made a home of their own on the present site of Indianapolis, being the first settlers there. So wild was it then that they had to cut a road into their location, some sixty miles, while during their first years there wolves were very numerous, as well as Indians. When the family first came eleven men accompanied them to help put up a cabin, and then left them alone in the forest. Mr. McCormick held a quarter section along the White river under a title from the Indians, given after the peace treaty at St. Marys, Ohio. During the two years he remained there he and his wife kept a hotel, boarding the men who platted the city of Indianapolis, he also keeping the ferry, using a log canoe. In 1822 Mr. McCormick moved five miles up the river to near the present site of Crown Hill cemetery, and there built a saw-mill, with corn cracker attached, which he ran for three years before his untimely death, on August 25, 1825, when only thirty-four years old. He was a member of the Baptist church, as his wife was during her earlier years, but later she united with the Christian church. They were the parents of five children, Katie, William, Wesley, Tabitha and Levina. The two last, who were twins, married twin brothers, Moses and Isaac Martz. After her husband's death, Mrs. McCormick married John King, a farmer of Morgan county, Indiana, and they had two sons, Cornelius and John. Mrs. King was again left a widow, and after remaining on her farm for some years she finally moved to Arcadia, making her home with her daughters, and lived there until her death, which occurred in 1875.

The Martz family is of German descent, and was first represented in America about 1700. The earliest definite information is of Nicholas Martz,



born February 25, 1762, in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. By occupation he was a farmer and a cabinet-maker. He was an immense man, weighing over four hundred pounds at his death, and seems to have been equally unusual in character. One of his eccentric actions was to make his own coffin several years before his demise.

Peter Martz, son of Nicholas Martz, was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, on February 26, 1787. When twenty years of age he moved from Pennsylvania to Pickaway county, Ohio, and again moved, in 1816, to Indiana. At first he bought a tract of land in what is known as the Twelve-Mile strip, but later he took up one hundred and sixty acres three miles from Cambridge City, Indiana, and, building a log cabin, he there spent the typical life of a frontiersman. Besides farming, he went extensively into milling and owned the first grist mill in the territory. Mr. Martz was a soldier in the war of 1812, was a strong Whig in his political views, and in religion was a member of the Lutheran church. In 1808 Peter Martz was married to Christina Myers, who was born in Pennsylvania in 1790. Her parents moved to Ohio, and there her father died, while her mother's death occurred considerably later in Indiana. The married life of Mr. and Mrs. Martz continued until 1872, when Mr. Martz died in Arcadia, whither he had moved four years earlier in order to be near his sons, Moses and Isaac. His wife died in 1879, near Montpelier, Indiana, where she was living with one of her daughters. She and her husband were the parents of eleven children: Henry, who married Barbara Gaylor and died, leaving two children, Edward and Sarah; Charles married Betsy McGill, and they left six children, Peter, Catherine, Lydia, Andrew J., John and Christina; Moses and Isaac were twins; Sarah married Andrew Doyle, and they and their seven children reside in Wisconsin; Mary, deceased, was the wife of John Reams, to whom she bore five children, Elizabeth, William H., Letta E., John Wesley and Lydia J.; Catherine is the widow of Wesley Swafford, and has five children, Mary, Perry, Harriett, Christina and Martha Ann; Samuel, deceased, married Mary J. Berry, and they had five children, Emma and Linville, deceased, Lewis, Edward and Anna; Eliza, deceased, married Eli McConkey, and had children, Peter, John, Reuben, Mary J., Angelina, Prudie, Rose, Anna, Emma E. and Cynthia; Jacob married Rebecca Ann Price, and both have died, leaving three children, George, Sarah Ann and Jennie; Barbara married Edward Rogerson, and both are deceased, leaving five children, Etta, Delvina, Eliza, Frank and Jennie.

Moses Martz was born May 27, 1812, in Pickaway county, Ohio, but

came to Indiana when only four years of age. He received the limited education of most boys on the frontier, and was brought up to be a miller. On March 27, 1834, he married Tabitha McCormick, who was born at Connersville, February 27, 1816, and who had grown up on the frontier like himself, and had received little education, her only school books having been the spelling book and New Testament. After their marriage they lived three years on Peter Martz's farm, and then, in 1837, moved to Hamilton county. Moses and Isaac Martz located there together, owning two hundred and forty acres just west of what is now Arcadia, and both became prosperous and well-known citizens. Moses Martz cleared about one hundred acres of his land, living meantime in a log cabin. He acquired seven acres adjoining Cicero creek, with the water rights and, putting up a flouring mill, conducted the same for more than twenty years, after which he turned it over to his son, John. He was a progressive man always, and had one of the first steam engines used in milling in Indiana, while he was also one of the first to own a reaping machine and sewing machine; also had the first wheat mill used in Indiana, and was one of the first to take stock in the I. P. & C. railroad. Mr. Martz prospered and added to his original share of land bought by the brothers until he owned one hundred and sixty acres, six of these acres lying within the village limits of Arcadia.

The early days, however, had few of the comforts of life, which the Martz family later enjoyed. When they began housekeeping, Mrs. Martz had to weave the cloth from which their clothing was made, and the farming had to be done with the rude implements of the day. When they moved to their own land near Arcadia there was no log cabin on it, and while one was being built Mrs. Martz and her eight-weeks-old baby had only a temporary shelter, warmed by a burning log heap. Having in that period experienced to the full the hardships caused by poor roads or none, Mr. Martz became a firm advocate of good roads and was a stockholder in the first gravel road ever built in this county. Nothing has done more to develop central Indiana than its gravel roads, and Mr. Martz not only supported with words, but, besides paying his regular taxes for the cause, contributed four hundred dollars. All projects for improvement received his hearty support and he was recognized as a citizen especially identified with the development of his region and deserving of especial honor. Prosperous and influential as he was, Mr. Martz achieved it all by his own efforts, except for a legacy of one thousand dollars left him by his father.

Isaac Martz, who conducted a steam mill in Arcadia for years and was

always in close touch with his brother, also won an honored position in the county.

The children born to Moses and Tabitha Martz numbered eleven: John, deceased, married Margaret Johnson, and they had six children, Alonzo, who died in infancy, Josephine, Etta, Flora, and Hattie and Mattie, twins; Cornelius, deceased, married Martha Cruzan, and they had two children, Albert E., and Alice, wife of C. M. Burroughs, of Sullivan county, Indiana; Catherine married Henry Hackley, of Kokomo; Eliza Ann married Stillman Montgomery, of Tipton, and has five children, Rosa, Effie, Minnie, Nola and Bertha; Nicholas S., deceased, the subject of this sketch; Emma is the wife of Samuel Dickover, and they have six children, Clark, Elmer, Minnie, Daisy, Grace and Frank; Christina, deceased, and Peter were twins; the latter, who was treasurer of Hamilton county, married Maggie Gray, of Wayne county, Indiana, and they had three daughters, Leota (deceased), Golda and Bertha; Arminda is the wife of Dr. Cyrus Harbaugh, a practicing physician of Lafayette, and they have three children, Jewel, Merle and Nina; Moses C. and Isaac C. were twins; the latter married first Alice Wright, who died, leaving one child, Neva. By his second marriage, to Jennie Thomas, there was born one son, Karl. He then married for his third wife Laura Smith, and they had two children, Beulah and Forest. Moses C. Martz, the youngest son of Moses, was born on September 30, 1857. On May 23, 1880, he was married in Arcadia to Clara E. Phyllis, who was born on October 16, 1863, in Hamilton county, Indiana. They were the parents of the following children: Gale, who died in infancy; Raymond Paul, Edith Shirley, Mildred Alice, Harrison M., and Marjorie (deceased). Mr. and Mrs. Martz lived to see thirty grandchildren and fifteen great-grandchildren, and died surrounded by the devoted care and affection of their posterity. Mrs. Martz outlived her husband, dying in November, 1905; while Mr. Martz died in November, 1900. He was a Republican in politics, while in religious faith both were members of the Christian church.

Nicholas S. Martz, deceased, the subject of this sketch, was born in the Arcadia homestead, November 10, 1845, and grew up amid pioneer surroundings. He received a common school education, going regularly to the little log school house until he was fourteen, but he was considerably younger when he began to work evenings in a flour mill. In 1862 he enlisted as a drummer boy in Company C, Seventy-ninth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served five months, participating in the battles of Richmond Hill and Perryville, and then was honorably discharged in December, 1862.

He remained at home until June 1, 1863, when he re-enlisted in Company G, Sixth Regiment Indiana Cavalry, under Capt. W. S. Jewell, to serve three years, and was on duty until September 15, 1865, at the close of the war, when he was discharged at Murfreesboro. During his term of service he was promoted from a private in the ranks to corporal and then orderly sergeant, while for a time he acted as captain of his company and as sergeant major of his regiment. He was in the great Atlanta campaign and took part in most of its battles, including that of Pumpkin Vine Creek, when General McPherson was killed. He was also in the battles of Knoxville and Nashville under General Thomas. His company was one which accompanied Fitzpatrick as far as Macon, Georgia, on his raid for the rescue of the prisoners at Andersonville, and they were in almost daily skirmishes. Mr. Martz in the course of his army life was several times wounded by the enemy, but always succeeded in escaping and was never seriously wounded, receiving only slight injury to his left shoulder. Neither was he ever in hospital, but was on active duty throughout his whole military career.

For a year and a half after his return from the war Mr. Martz was in charge of the old homestead, and then went into the grain business with his brother, John, in Millersburg, Hamilton county. At the end of two years his brother sold out, but the younger partner continued in the business six years longer. John Martz meantime had bought his father's old mill, moved the business to Cicero, and later to Kokomo. There he died while still a young man, and Nicholas Martz spent four years in that town settling up his brother's affairs, a task in which his father shared. In 1879 he went to Atlanta, Indiana, for a year, and from there to Windfall, where he leased a mill for another year. His next venture was in Greenwood, where he bought a grist-mill, built a saw-mill and embarked extensively in a grain and lumber business, which proved very successful. In 1888 Mr. Martz turned his attention to a new line of industry and opened a canning factory in Kokomo, as a member of the firm of Charles & Martz. Three years later he sold out his interest there, and established a similar enterprise at Tipton, but sold out in 1898 to Grafton Johnson. It is still in operation, but is now known as the Fame Canning Company. Meantime he became interested in canning factories in both Hamilton and Vermilion counties. He also had various real estate interests and owned valuable property in Tipton, Indianapolis and other places, besides a business block in Cayuga. He was recognized as one of the most enterprising and progressive citizens of Tipton, and was a man of influence in the community.

Mr. Martz was first married in April, 1866, to Elizabeth E. Walker, who was born on a farm near Fortville, Hancock county, Indiana, a daughter of Tarlton Walker. She died near Fortville, the mother of three children: Charles M., Mary A., who died at the age of three and one-half years, and Minnie T. The mother was a member of the Christian church. Mr. Martz married for his second wife Mary Allen. She died less than four years after her marriage, leaving no children. Mr. Martz was married a third time to Anna Hanson, of Greenwood, Indiana, who survives him. She assisted her husband for a number of years in his canning factories in Tipton and Kokomo, until he sold out and discontinued that business.

After selling out his business the subject and his wife took a trip to California, and on returning to Indiana he managed a canning factory at Cayuga, Indiana, for four years. He then returned to Tipton and built the Martz Opera House block, with a seating capacity of one thousand. While here in the canning factory business he was a member of the city council and took an active interest in street and other city improvements. He also later built the Farmers Loan and Trust Company's bank building and the new Christian church. His bid on that church was one thousand dollars below the lowest bidder, and then he gave several thousand dollars to the church besides.

Mr. Martz was a Republican in politics and was elected mayor of Tipton in 1910, and was serving in that office at the time of his death. Mr. and Mrs. Martz were members of the West Street Christian church, and at one time he was an elder in the church.

Mr. Martz died on May 10, 1912, at the Deaconess Hospital in Indianapolis, where he had submitted to an operation. Fraternally, he was a member of Austin Lodge No. 128, Free and Accepted Masons, of Tipton Chapter No. 114, Royal Arch Masons, and of Tipton Commandery, Knights Templar.

Mrs. Anna (Hanson) Martz, widow of the subject, was born at Madison, Jefferson county, Indiana, January 21, 1856. Her father, Hiram Hanson, was born in Maine, her mother in Jefferson county, Indiana, and they were early residents of that county. Her father died there and her mother in Greenwood, Indiana, in 1896, at the age of sixty-seven years. They were the parents of six children: Charles Nicholas, deceased; Alonzo, who died when a small boy; Hirametta, of Greenwood; Calvin I., deceased; Anna, wife of the subject; Mary, of Greenwood. The parental grandfather of Mrs. Martz was Nicholas Hanson, while her maternal grandfather was Capt. John Jackson. His wife was a Miss Hillis. He came from North Carolina in a very early day.

## JOSEPH A. MEINERDING.

The enterprise of Joseph A. Meindering has been crowned with success, as the result of rightly applied principles which never fail in their ultimate effect when coupled with integrity, uprightness and a congenial disposition, as they have done in the present instance, judging from the high standing of Mr. Meinerding among his fellow citizens whose undivided esteem he has justly won and retained, being one of the leading business men of Tipton, Tipton county, Indiana.

Joseph A. Meinerding was born at Fort Recovery, Ohio, February 1, 1875, the son of Wenceslaus and Agnes (Romer) Meinerding, who were natives of the Buckeye state and the parents of seven children: Elizabeth, the wife of W. H. Anthony, of Celina, Ohio; Mary lives at Fort Recovery, Ohio; Catherine is the widow of J. W. Schrocter, of Fort Recovery; William H., of Petersburg, Indiana; Agnes died at the age of thirty-four; Joseph A.; Wenceslaus, of Great Falls, Montana. The father of the subject was reared in Mariastein, Ohio, and during his life engaged in the mercantile and lumber business, principally at St. Henry's and Fort Recovery, Ohio. He died in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1884, in his forty-third year, and his wife is still living at Fort Recovery. They were members of the Catholic church and he held a number of offices. The paternal grandparents of the subject of this review were Wenceslaus and Mary Meinerding, who were born in Germany and came at an early pioneer time to Mariastein, Ohio, where they spent their lives in agricultural pursuits and died there, he at the age of sixty-five and she at the age of ninety-seven. They had five children who grew to maturity: Clemens, Mary, Wenceslaus, Charles and Mrs. Tangiman. The subject's maternal grandparents were Joseph and Mary Romer, also natives of the fatherland and early settlers at St. Henry's, Ohio, where they died, both at the age of seventy-three years. They were the parents of seven children, Henry, Bernard, Elizabeth, Mary, Agnes, Catharine and Joseph.

Joseph A. Meinerding spent his boyhood at Fort Recovery, Ohio, and attended the public and parochial schools, this preliminary education being rounded out by a course in Pio Nona College at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, from which he graduated in 1894. Completing his studies, Mr. Meinerding engaged in the hardware business at Fort Recovery, Ohio, until 1908, when he removed to Toledo, Ohio, about February 1st, continuing in Toledo until November 1st, when he again removed, coming to Indiana and locating at Petersburg. However, his stay in Petersburg was a short one, for the follow-

ing March he came to Tipton, and has been engaged in the hardware business here since, enjoying a steadily growing patronage and enjoying the confidence and respect of the community.

On September 9, 1900, Mr. Meinerding was united in marriage to Gertrude Forbing, daughter of Peter and Mary (Toneliere) Forbing, of Decatur, Indiana, where she was reared. Her mother died in 1912, at the age of about sixty-five, while the father is still living in Decatur. To Mrs. Meinerding's parents were born ten children: Elizabeth, Margaret, Gertrude, Anna, Eleanor, Rose, Bernadetta, Anthony and Vincent. Mrs. Meinerding, on the maternal side, was of French descent. To the subject and wife have been born two children, Paul B. and Catharine, the latter dying at the age of six months.

Mr. and Mrs. Meinerding are devout communicants in the Catholic church, while the subject belongs to the Knights of Columbus.

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#### GEORGE A. LEATHERMAN.

It is the pride of citizens of this country that there is no limit to which natural ability, industry and honesty may aspire. A boy born in poverty and reared under the most adverse circumstances may nevertheless break from his fetters and rise to the highest station in the land. And the qualities do not have to be of a transcendent character to enable him to accomplish this result. It is more the way he does it and his skill in grasping the opportunities presented than to any remarkable qualities possessed by him. Accordingly, it is found that very often in this country the president, governor and other high officials possess no higher ability than thousands of other citizens. They have simply taken better advantage of their circumstances than their fellows. And this truth runs through every occupation. The business man who rises above his fellows does so because he has found out how to rise above the surroundings which hold others down. Such a man is the gentleman whose name heads this paragraph, and he is eminently entitled to representation in this volume.

George A. Leatherman was born June 25, 1847, near Indianapolis, Indiana, the son of Daniel and Mary J. (Shields) Leatherman, natives, respectively, of Maryland and Virginia. The subject of this review was the oldest of a family of five children, the others being: Marion, living near Noblesville, Indiana; Hattie, deceased, was the wife of William H. Huff; Sarah J., the wife of Eli Marquette, is living at Carlisle, Sullivan county, In-

diana; Aaron, of Greenfield, Hancock county, Indiana. The father of these children lived near Fredericktown, Maryland, until his sixteenth year, and then came with his parents to Indiana, they locating north of Indianapolis, where he grew to manhood, engaged in farming for himself and lived there the rest of his life. He died in 1903, in his eighty-sixth year, his wife's death occurring in 1888, in her sixty-ninth year, he being a member of the English Lutheran church and she of the Methodist Episcopal denomination. Fraternally, the subject's father was a Mason, belonging to the Millersville lodge and at the time of his death being the oldest member of that lodge.

The paternal grandparents of George A. Leatherman were Frederick and Sarah (Wilhite) Leatherman, natives of Maryland and of German descent. He was a farmer and they both died comparatively young in Marion county, Indiana. They had six children: Daniel, subject's father; Christopher, Frederick, Joseph, Conrad and Sarah.

On the maternal side the subject's grandparents were named Shields, the grandmother having been a Sinclair. They were also early settlers in Marion county, Indiana, coming to this state from their native state of Virginia, and living in this county the rest of their days, engaged in the pursuit of agriculture. He died early in life, the wife surviving to the age of fifty-nine. They were the parents of six children: Mary J., Allen, Sarah, Elizabeth, George W. and John M.

George A. Leatherman was reared in Marion county, Indiana, on his father's farm and attended the district schools. On reaching young manhood his father gave him a colt and, with it and a small piece of rented land, the subject started in life on his own account, soon, however, acquiring more land and extending his operations until about 1890, when he forsook agriculture and engaged in the furniture and undertaking business in Noblesville for two years, then removed his business to Cicero for five years, and in 1900 came to Tipton, where he has since been and has built up a splendid business, in addition to the furniture and undertaking branches, having added pianos, Victrolas, carpets, etc., until his establishment has become one of the leading business houses in Tipton.

On November 5, 1879, Mr. Leatherman was married to Geneva A. Cropper, daughter of Sidney and Sarah (Mowery) Cropper, born in Marion county, Indiana, December 21, 1859. Her parents, now deceased, were early settlers in Marion county, the father being a native of Kentucky. To these parents was born, beside the subject's wife, Mrs. Katie Wall. To Mr. Leatherman and wife have been born two children, Lee S. and Ralph D. Lee



S. married Mabel Crum and they have one child, Ruth. Ralph D. married Madge Daum.

Mr. and Mrs. Leatherman are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which they take an active and earnest interest. In the Masonic fraternity, the subject belongs to Austin Lodge No. 128, Free and Accepted Masons; Tipton Chapter No. 114. Royal Arch Masons, and Tipton Council No. 80. Royal and Select Masters. In political matters, Mr. Leatherman gives his support to the Republican party. The subject's sons are also interested in fraternal matters, Lee S. being a member of the Knights of Pythias, while Ralph D. is a Scottish Rite Mason and belongs to Murat Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, at Indianapolis.

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#### PROF. EMERY E. VAN BUSKIRK.

That life is the most useful and desirable that results in the greatest good to the greatest number, and, though all do not reach the heights to which they aspire, yet in some measure each can win success and make life a blessing to his fellow men. It is not necessary for one to occupy eminent public positions to do so, for in the humbler walks of life there remains much good to be accomplished and many opportunities for the exercise of talents and influence, that in some way will touch the lives of those with whom we come in contact, making them better and brighter. In the list of Tipton county's successful citizens the gentleman whose name forms the caption for this brief biographical review has long occupied a prominent place. In his record there is much that is commendable, and his career forcibly illustrates what a life of energy can accomplish when plans are wisely laid and actions are governed by right principles, noble aims and high ideals. In offering the following resume of his life history to the present time it is believed that it will serve as an incentive to the youth whose careers are yet matters for the future to determine.

Prof. Emery E. Van Buskirk, principal of the departmental schools of Tipton, Indiana, was born in Henry county, Indiana, October 4, 1853, the son of John and Martha Ellen (Williams) Van Buskirk, early settlers in Henry county, Indiana. Professor Van Buskirk's parents had seven children, namely: Emery E.; Joseph Connell, deceased; Charles Ulysses; Lincoln, deceased; Esther Fanny, the wife of Drury Alsman, of Omaha, Nebraska; Lou is the widow of Henry McCoy, of Omaha, Nebraska; a son who is the twin

brother of Lou. The subject's father was a carpenter and farmer in his early manhood, and came to Tipton county about 1859, locating three and one-half miles south of Tipton on a farm of eighty acres, where he died in 1865 in his forty-fourth year. His wife, who was born in 1833, survived him, her death occurring at the home of her daughter, Lou, near Arlington, Nebraska. They were members of the Christian church.

The paternal grandfather of the Professor was Joseph Van Buskirk, who, with his wife, Rebecca, was a native of New York state and of Holland Dutch descent. They were pioneers in Henry county and early settlers in Tipton county, Indiana. Joseph Van Buskirk, who was a blacksmith by trade, was twice married. To his first union were born the following children: Elisha, Elias, Dillard, George and John, the two last named being twins. By his second marriage Joseph Van Buskirk became the father of five children, Jehu, Joseph, Amos, Mary Ann and Hannah.

The subject of this review came, with his parents, to Tipton county, Indiana, when he was but six years old, and was reared on the home farm, securing a good education in the district schools and in the Tipton high school. Subsequently he engaged in teaching and has followed pedagogical pursuits for thirty-five years, a record as an educator of which any one might feel proud. He first taught in the district schools of his home community and then for four years was an instructor in the Tipton public schools, at the end of which period Professor Van Buskirk accepted a government appointment in the Indian schools, first in the industrial school at Lawrence, Kansas, and then at the Pine Ridge agency in South Dakota. After two years spent in the hotel business in Rushville, Nebraska, where he located on his resignation from the government service, the subject returned to Tipton and was proprietor of the Commercial Hotel for two years, at the end of which time he accepted the principalship of the departmental schools of this city, which position he yet occupies, having efficiently filled that responsible office for the last fifteen years.

On July 15, 1874, Professor Van Buskirk was united in marriage with Mary Elizabeth Recobs, daughter of James and Lydia C. (Burnett) Recobs. Mrs. Van Buskirk was born in Tipton, Indiana, on June 20, 1855, her parents being natives of the Buckeye state and early pioneers in Tipton county, they having come to this section in a covered wagon when there were but three families in the place. She was reared on a farm a mile and a half south of Tipton and attended the district schools and the Tipton public schools. Her father died in Tipton in November, 1911, in his eighty-third year, his wife

having passed away February 20, 1910, in her seventy-seventh year. To Mrs. Van Buskirk's parents were born thirteen children, of whom eight lived to maturity, namely: Mary Elizabeth, Jennie A., Verrella, Robert, Harry, Fred, Gay and Samuel. Mrs. Van Buskirk's paternal grandparents were Frederick and Elizabeth (Rowe) Van Buskirk, while her maternal grandparents were James and Frances (Cullup) Burnett, natives of Ohio and pioneers in Tipton county.

To Professor Van Buskirk and wife have been born the following children: John LeRoy married Gertrude Dean and lives in Indianapolis; James O. died in infancy; Winona C. married M. H. Southers and they also reside in the Hoosier capital; Maud P. married John Casey, of Lima, Ohio, and is now deceased; Hazel died in infancy; Cleo died at the age of twenty-three years and was unmarried; Jessie is at home; Bessie died at the age of nineteen months.

Professor Van Buskirk and wife are members of the Christian church, while, in political matters, the subject recognizes no party ties, preferring to cast his ballot for what his conscience tells him are the right men and the right principles.

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#### HARRY E. GRISHAW, M. D.

It is not always easy to discover and define the hidden forces that move a life of ceaseless activity and large professional success; little more can be done than to note their manifestation in the career of the individual under consideration. In view of this fact the life of the successful physician and public-spirited man of affairs whose name appears above affords a striking example of well-defined purpose, with the ability to make that purpose subserve not only his own ends, but the good of his fellow men as well. Doctor Grishaw holds distinctive prestige in a calling which requires for its basis sound mentality and intellectual discipline of a high order, supplemented by the rigid professional training and thorough mastery of technical knowledge, with the skill to apply the same, without which one cannot hope to rise above mediocrity in ministering to human ills. In his chosen field of endeavor Doctor Grishaw has achieved a notable success and an eminent standing among the medical men of his county. In addition to his creditable career in one of the most useful and exacting of professions, he has also proved an honorable member of the body politic, rising in the confidence and esteem of the public, and in every relation of life he has never fallen below the dignity of true man-

hood nor in any way resorted to methods that have invited criticism or censure.

Harry E. Grishaw was born at Sharpsville, Indiana, May 29, 1873. He is the son of William and America (Shook) Grishaw, both of whom are also natives of Indiana. They had five children: Ora B., deceased; Ira Grant, deceased; James B., of Tipton county; Charles L., of Tipton county, and Dr. Harry E., the subject of this sketch. The senior Grishaw was raised in Ripley county, Indiana, and as a young man learned the trade of a blacksmith. Later, he became a merchant and farmer in Cicero township, Tipton county, Indiana, where he owned a farm of three hundred and twenty acres. He carried on merchandising in Tipton and Sharpsville for several years, dying in Tipton in 1894, aged fifty-six. His wife is still living in this city. An indication of the esteem with which he was held by his fellow citizens is shown in his election as county treasurer of this county. He was a soldier during the Civil war and left an enviable record for his service in that conflict.

Doctor Grishaw's paternal grandfather and grandmother were early settlers in Ripley county, and died there in middle life. They had three children, William, Jesse and Polly Naylor. The maternal grandparents were Lorenze D. and Maria Shook. He died in Ripley county and she in Tipton county at an old age. They had a large family, Colvin, David, Ann, America, James K., Abraham, Arie, Luther, Joseph and Hattie.

Doctor Grishaw was born and raised in Tipton, went through the common schools in that city and graduated from the high school in 1892. He then entered Indiana University at Bloomington, where he continued his work for two years. He took a prominent part in college activities during his course there and was a member of the Greek-letter fraternity Phi Gamma Delta. After taking two years of work in the university, he started the study of medicine at Indianapolis and graduated from the Central College of Physicians and Surgeons in the spring of 1897. He at once began the practice of medicine in Tipton, where he has continued to reside ever since.

On the 24th of November, 1897, Doctor Grishaw was married to Bertha Gray, and they have one son, William H. Mrs. Grishaw was born in Rush county, Indiana. Her mother died several years ago, but her father is still living. She has one sister, Laura.

Doctor Grishaw is a member of the Royal Arch Masons at Tipton, and is also a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He has always been a Republican and as such was elected county coroner for two years. He is also a member of the city board of health at the present time.

## SOLOMON D. ROULS.

Among Tipton county's best known citizens and leading men of affairs the name of Solomon D. Roul's has been prominent. Of keen, practical intelligence and rare foresight, he has been a forceful factor in the business circles of the city of Tipton, to the material advancement of which he has contributed perhaps as much as any of his contemporaries, while in matters of public policy bearing upon the best interests of the community his council and advice have ever carried weight and influence. A strong mentality, invincible courage and a determined individuality have so combined in his makeup as to render him a natural leader of men and director of public opinion.

Solomon D. Roul's was born in Arcadia, Indiana, April 25, 1857, the son of William and Phoebe (Dill) Roul's, the father a native of the fatherland and the mother of Hamilton county, Indiana. His father and mother were the parents of six children: Solomon D.; Louisa, the wife of Francis Goodwin, of Wildcat township; Frances, the wife of Luther A. Orr, of Wildcat township; Sarah C., deceased, was the wife of Thomas Gunning, of Cicero township; Alice is the wife of William Wiggins, of Cicero township; Lydia M. is superintendent of an Indian school in Everson, Washington.

William Roul's was reared in Germany and in early life learned the weaver's trade. Born in 1818, he came to America in 1848 and first located near Hagerstown, Wayne county, Indiana, and about 1851 came to Cicero, Indiana, where he was married on April 4, 1852, then removing to Arcadia, where he followed the cooper's trade until 1864. In that year he went to Iowa, locating in Story county, near Cambridge, following agriculture until February, 1867, when he came to Tipton county, Indiana, and purchased fifty-three and one-third acres of land in Cicero township. He here followed agriculture until within about four years of his death, when he removed to Tipton, dying there December 31, 1892, aged seventy-four years and twenty-six days. His wife died March 25, 1875, at the age of forty-two years two months and eleven days. They were members of the Evangelical church.

The paternal grandparents of the subject were Henry and Louisa Roul's, the latter dying in Germany in 1828. The grandfather came to America early in the fifties and died in Tipton county, Indiana, November 15, 1871, aged ninety-seven years. They were the parents of a large family of children.

The subject's maternal grandparents were Solomon and Sarah (Markle)

Dill, natives of Pennsylvania and of German descent. Solomon Dill was a farmer and ran a blacksmith shop on his farm in Hamilton county, Indiana. In 1857 he removed to Iowa and settled in Cambridge, where he followed blacksmithing for some time, later going to Kansas, in 1868, and purchasing land in Labette county, where the wife died in 1869 and he in 1871. They were the parents of the following children: Israel M., Eliza, Phoebe, David, Louisa, Benjamin Franklin, Caroline, John, and a twin sister to Phoebe, who died in infancy. All the boys were in the Civil war, David being killed in that conflict.

The subject of this sketch was reared on his father's farm in Cicero township, securing an exceptionally good education, after completing the course in the district schools attending the normal schools at Danville and Valparaiso. Subsequently he taught school for nine years and made a splendid reputation as an educator, three years of that time being in the schools of the city of Tipton, he having come to this place in 1887. In 1890 Mr. Rouls engaged in the real estate, insurance and loan business and in May, 1912, became associated with Lee Leavell in the same business, which he still continues.

On May 30, 1888, the subject was united in marriage to Mary Lilly, daughter of Greenbury and Eliza (Wright) Lilly, and this union was blessed by the birth of three children: Fred is a farmer; Mary G. is a senior in the Tipton high school; Lilly died in infancy. The mother of these children died on March 3, 1905, at the age of forty-seven years five months. She was a member of the West Street Christian church. Her birthplace was Madison township, Tipton county, Indiana, her father a native of Virginia and her mother of Indiana. She was one of a family of seven children: Joseph A., David, Sylvan, Sarah, Mrs. Rouls (subject's first wife), Edwin E. and Oliver. The paternal grandfather of Mr. Rouls' first wife was David Lilly, while her maternal grandfather was a Wright.

On December 30, 1908, Mr. Rouls married, for his second wife, Ardella Hogg, daughter of Taylor and Jane (Price) Hogg, born in Howard county, Indiana, February 4, 1876. Her father was a native of Virginia and her mother of Howard county, Indiana. Mrs. Rouls is the third of a family of seven children, who are Fanny, Camden, Mrs. Rouls, June, May, Earl and Ola. To Mr. Rouls' second marriage has been born one child, Jane Alice.

Mr. and Mrs. Rouls are members of the Methodist church, he being a steward and belonging to the Methodist Brotherhood. Fraternally, Mr. Rouls is affiliated with Tipton Lodge No. 151, Knights of Pythias. Display-

ing an active and intelligent interest in political affairs, he has devoted much time to the furtherance of the principles of the Republican party and is at the present time chairman of the Republican county central committee. In 1888 he was elected city clerk of Tipton, being the first Republican to hold that office in the history of the city. In 1892 he was honored by election to the mayoralty and served one term with credit and honor to himself and to the city.

Personally, Mr. Rouls is a pleasant man to meet, a kind, friendly, hospitable and large-hearted gentleman who strives to do all the good he can while passing through the world. He has lived an upright, useful and honorable life, one that has resulted in great good to those whom it has touched, and he is eminently worthy of the high respect in which he is held by all classes.

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#### ARTIE SMITSON.

Every human being submits to the controlling influence of others or wields an influence which touches, controls, guides or misdirects others. If he be honest and successful in his chosen field of endeavor, investigation will brighten his fame and point the way along which others may follow with like success. Consequently a critical study of the record of the gentleman whose name forms the caption of this paragraph may be beneficial to the reader, for it has been one of usefulness and honor, and for the discouraged youth standing "where meets the brook and river of life," it abounds in both lesson and incentive. Through his own indomitable energy, perseverance, sound judgment and honesty, Mr. Smitson, although yet a young man, has ascended the ladder until he is today one of the leading business men of the section of the Hoosier state of which this volume treats, and is a public-spirited citizen who has done much of good for Tipton county.

Artie Smitson was born in Tipton, Tipton county, Indiana, October 24, 1878, the son of German and Arsula (Linderman) Smitson, the father a native of Kentucky and the mother of Richmond, Indiana. Of a family of four children, the subject was the youngest, the others being: William, deceased; Lelah, who died at the age of seven; Charles, who lives in Kansas. The father of Mr. Smitson came to Indiana with his parents when he was a boy, locating at Jackson Station, Cicero township, Tipton county, where they resided for some years, then removing to the city of Tipton, where the father engaged in teaming, also serving as chief of police two different terms.

His death occurred about 1885, his wife still surviving. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, as is also his widow.

The paternal grandparents of the subject were early settlers in Tipton county, Indiana, where they lived to ripe old age and were the parents of the following children: German; John; Henry; Peter; Polly is the wife of Elijah Elliott, of Tipton; Sallie, deceased, was the wife of John Ewing. The maternal grandparents of Mr. Smitson were natives of Germany, and on coming to the United States located in Richmond, Indiana, where they were large land owners. They removed to Tipton county at an early date and lived here the remainder of their days. They had the following children: Barney, John, William, Lizzie and Arsula.

Artie Smitson spent his early life attending the public schools of his native city and at the age of fifteen years he began working in a laundry, which occupation he followed until 1903, when he engaged in that business on his own account. His present up-to-date laundry plant at No. 29 South Independence street is the result of his energy and good business sense. It is equipped with the latest and best appliances for doing the finest work possible. A large business is done and several hands are employed.

On July 27, 1902, Mr. Smitson was united in marriage to Tessie Jackson, daughter of Adam and Mary S. (George) Jackson. Mrs. Smitson was born in Tipton, where her mother is yet living, her father having died in 1905. The father, Adam Jackson, was a soldier in the Civil war and served almost all through that conflict, being wounded in the battle of Champion's Hill. To Mr. and Mrs. Smitson have been born two children, Mary Edith and Harrison A., the former having died at the age of nine months.

Fraternally, Mr. Smitson holds membership in Tipton Lodge No. 220, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Mrs. Smitson is a member of the Christian church.

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#### EVERY A. MOCK.

Success in this life comes to the deserving. It is an axiom demonstrated by all human experience that a man gets out of this life what he puts into it, plus a reasonable interest on the investment. The individual who inherits a large estate and adds nothing to his fortune can not be called a successful man. He that falls heir to a large fortune and increases its value is successful in proportion to the amount he adds to his possession. But the man



who starts in the world unaided and by sheer force of will, controlled by correct principles, forges ahead and at length reaches a position of honor among his fellow citizens achieves success such as representatives of the two former classes can neither understand nor appreciate. To a considerable extent the subject of this sketch is a creditable representative of the class last named, a class which has furnished much of the bone and sinew of the country and added to the stability of our government and its institutions.

Every A. Mock was born in Cicero township in the little town of Kinderhook on November 10, 1870. He was the son of William C. and Eliza J. (Orr) Mock. Both of these parents were natives of Indiana, his father being born in Hamilton county and his mother in Tipton county. They had nine children: Every A. and Melville O., both of Tipton county; Mary F., wife of Herman Dillinger, of Cicero township; Eliza E., wife of Frank Boyd, of Cicero township; William L., of Ashtabula county, Ohio; Raymond E., of Cicero township; Orville O., of Cicero township; Lena Belle, who is still at home, and Leland C., of Tipton. The father of the subject of this sketch has always been a farmer. In early manhood he lived in Hamilton county, but since 1881 he has resided in Tipton county. He now owns one hundred and twenty acres in Cicero township, which he has brought to a high state of cultivation. For the past five years he and his wife have lived in Tipton. The paternal grandfather was Jacob Mock, whose wife was Elizabeth (Murray) Mock. They lived in Hamilton county, near Strawtown, and died there in middle life. They had six children who lived to maturity: William C., James R., Margaret, Melinda, Eda and Ellen. The maternal grandfather was William Orr and his wife was Mary (Wright) Orr. Both were natives of Indiana, and lived in their early days in Tipton county, and later moved to Hamilton county, where they died. They had six children, Asbury, John, Sarah, Kelly, Eliza J. and Amanda.

Every A. Mock was reared on his father's farm in Tipton county, and attended the district schools and later took a course at Valparaiso University. He then taught for four years in the district school of his county, but decided to take up the study of law. He entered the law office of Beauchamp and Mount, and was admitted to the bar in the fall of 1894. He then opened an office in Windfall and practiced there for five years. He then came to Tipton where he has practiced continuously since.

Mr. Mock is an influential Republican and in the fall of 1890 he was elected prosecuting attorney of the thirty-sixth judicial circuit, at that time comprising Howard and Tipton counties, serving two years. Before that, however, in 1898, he was the nominee of his party for the house of representa-

tives from Clinton and Tipton counties, but was defeated by a small vote, though making a most commendable race against odds. In 1904 he was nominated and elected to the Indiana state senate from Hamilton and Tipton counties and served through the sessions of 1905, 1907 and the special session of 1908, at which time the county option law was passed. Mr. Mock was chairman of the public morals committee which had charge of this bill, and he was an important factor in preparing this legislation.

On the 26th day of November, 1893, he was married to Isoria M. Kleyla, daughter of Peter M. and Bathsheba (Parker) Kleyla. Eight children have been born to them: Eva B., Don H.; Ruth N., who died in infancy; Mary E., May, Ralph E., Robert A. and Helen C. Mrs. Mock died on March 19, 1913, at the age of thirty-nine. She, as well as Mr. Mock, was a member of the Christian church. Mr. Mock is a deacon in the congregation at Tipton and belongs to several fraternal organizations. He is a member of Austin Lodge No. 128, Free and Accepted Masons, and also of the Tipton Chapter of Royal Arch Masons. He is also a member of the Windfall Lodge of Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Tribe of Ben-Hur. Politically, he has always been a Republican. He has always taken an active part in the affairs of his church and for the past three years has been president of the County Association of Christian Churches. He owns a farm of eighty acres in Cicero township and another of twenty acres east of Tipton.

Mrs. Mock was born in Tipton county, Indiana, December 25, 1873. Her father came from Germany when he was three years old and grew to manhood in Tipton county. Her mother was born in Wayne county and came to Tipton county when an infant, with her parents and grew to womanhood here. Her father died in Tipton county on the farm where E. A. Mock now lives. Her mother is still living. They had five children who lived to maturity, William H., John D., Barbara E., Isoria M. and Mary E. The paternal grandparents of Mrs. Mock were Martin and Barbara Kleyla. They came from Germany and were early settlers in Tipton county, where he died at the age of ninety-two. They had four children, Henry, Peter M., Mary and Amelia. Mrs. Mock's mother, Mrs. Bathsheba Kleyla, is now the oldest continuous resident of Tipton county. His maternal great-grandfather Wright built the first brick house in Tipton county. Mr. Mock has always been a citizen of high civic ideals and has ever manifested a willingness to assist in any measures tending to advance the general welfare of the community honored by his residence. He has lived and labored many years in the county and stands as one of the worthy citizens and representative men of his locality.

## CHARLES C. BRYAN.

In these latter days, when every one is complaining about the high cost of living, it is, indeed, a great satisfaction to write the career of a man who is doing all he can to remedy this unfortunate state of affairs. Within the last few years there have been thousands upon thousands of five- and ten-cent stores springing up all over the country. It is a constant surprise to walk through one of these stores and see the wide variety of articles which have been placed upon the market at this low price. One can nearly furnish a home now by going through a five- and ten-cent store and making judicious selections from their wide assortment. One has said that there are over five thousand different articles which have been manufactured which can be retailed for five and ten cents. No one will gainsay the fact that any man who seeks to bring about a lower cost of living deserves the commendation of his fellow citizens. Such a man is Charles C. Bryan, the subject of this sketch.

Mr. Bryan was born in Jamestown, Greene county, Ohio, December 9, 1876, the son of John and Laura B. (Glass) Bryan, who were natives of Ohio. Mr. Bryan is one of four children, the others being Charles C., of Tipton; Bertha F., wife of W. C. Ludington, of Richmond, Indiana; Arthur D., of Tipton, and a little daughter who died in infancy. The father of the subject was born on a farm near Jamestown, Ohio, and lived there most of his life. In 1882 he moved to the village of Grape Grove, Ohio, where he conducted a general store for about fifteen years. He then moved to Muncie, Indiana, where he and his son, Charles C., started a grocery store, which they continued for a period of twelve years. He died in Muncie, on June 21, 1908, at the age of fifty-seven, and his wife died on March 3, 1913. Both were members of the Christian church.

The paternal grandparents of the subject were Andrew Morrison and Maria (Mills) Bryan, both being natives of Virginia. Early in their lives they went to Greene county, Ohio, where he lived to the ripe old age of four score, while his wife is still living at the age of eighty-seven. They reared a large family, namely: Senaah, Benjamin, Mary, Rachael, Nancy, John, Sarah, Luetta, and Albert, who died when a small boy. The maternal grandparents were James and Mary (Moorman) Glass, natives of Virginia, who came to Greene county early in life. Their ancestors were English, and they date their history back to the seventeenth century. They died in Greene county, Ohio. They reared a large family of nine children, Harvey, John, James, Albert, Emily, Mildred, Jennie, Laura and Mary.

Charles C. Bryan was raised in Grape Grove, Ohio, and lived there from the time he was six until twenty-one years of age. He took a business course at the normal school at Ada, Ohio. Later he worked in the summer and attended school in the winter. Like many other young men, he did not know what he wanted to do and started out by learning the printing trade at Midway, Ohio. Not liking this sort of work, he went to Muncie, where he joined his father in the grocery business as above mentioned. He stayed there for several years, and then moved to Tipton in August, 1910, and bought the five- and ten-cent store of Charles Powell and has continued that business until the present time. He has built up his trade until he is now compelled to use several clerks in order to attend to his rapidly growing business.

On the 12th day of June, 1906, Mr. Bryan was married to Della M. Walker, daughter of George and Nancy (Dinsmore) Walker. To this union there has been born one child, Margaret Josephine.

Mr. and Mrs. Bryan are loyal members of the Christian church and contribute liberally to its support. Mr. Bryan has always taken a very active part in church work and at the present time is one of the elders in that denomination.

Mr. Bryan carries a large and well-established stock of goods, and his business is increasing all the time. He tries to keep up with all the latest improvements in store furniture and his place is considered one of the best five- and ten-cent stores in the central part of the state. There is no line of mercantile business now which demands any more attention than the five- and ten-cent stores, and the men who want to get the business which the five- and ten-cent trade calls for must watch all the time to keep abreast of the times. It is some satisfaction to the people of Tipton to know that Mr. Bryan carries an assortment which one can not find in cities of much larger size.

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#### GEORGE F. SCHULENBORG.

Every nation in Europe has contributed citizens to the great state of Indiana, and among all these countries the citizens of German extraction stand high in the estimation of all those who make up our state. Thousands and thousands of sturdy Germans have come to this country and before the war they came in large numbers. We find them in every profession. They have become our lawyers, our doctors, our professional men of every rank. They have been our best farmers, and in every vocation they have made a

name for themselves. It is interesting to note that when one family would come they would be followed by others of the same family, until frequently there would be as many as three generations of the same family residing in some particular locality in the state.

Of the many German families who came to Tipton county before the war, none stand any higher than the Schulenburg family. George F. Schulenburg, the subject of this sketch, is the son of Henry G. and Margaret (Jacobs) Schulenburg. His parents were born in Hanover, Germany, and came to this country in the early fifties. The father settled in Ripley county when he was about eighteen years of age, and worked on a farm and helped to build the Whitewater canal, one of the most famous canals of the state. With true German thrift he saved his money and bought a farm of one hundred and twenty acres in that county, from which he sold forty acres and later traded the remainder for a bottom farm of one hundred and forty acres in the same county. At an early age he married Margaret Jacobs, the daughter of another German emigrant. He and his good wife raised a family of nine children: William H., deceased; John H., of Dearborn county, Indiana; Mary, single; Amelia, wife of Frederick Westmeier, of Ripley county; George F., of Tipton; Samuel, deceased; Paul G., of Tipton; Robert, deceased, and Margaret, who died in infancy. His wife died at the early age of thirty-eight, while he continued to work on the farm for many years more. A few years later he married a second time, but there were no children by the second marriage.

The paternal grandfather was Gerhardt Schulenburg. He married into the Afterheide family, an old-line family of Germany. To them were born several children: John, Mary, Henry G., Caroline, William, and Frederick, the latter still living in Dearborn county, Indiana. The maternal grandparents came to America and settled in Ripley county, Indiana, and died there at an old age. They had two children, Herman and Margaret.

George F. Schulenburg was born in Ripley county, Indiana, June 2, 1858. He lived the life of the ordinary farmer boy until he was fifteen years of age, attending the parochial school in the winter time and working on the farm in the summer time. In the spring of 1875 he went to Tipton county, where he attended and worked on the farm of his brother, W. H., for three years. Later he rented his brother's farm and ran that for several years, finally buying it. He first bought forty acres and afterwards another forty, and still owns the eighty acres of as good farming land as can be found in the county. He continued to reside on this farm until December, 1900.

An evidence of his popularity and the general good esteem in which he was held by his neighbors is shown by the fact that he made the race for sheriff in November, 1900, and was elected over strong opposition. He took charge of the sheriff's office in January, 1901, and so well did he serve the people in the first term that he was elected for a second term. After retiring from the sheriff's office, he continued to reside in Tipton, entering into his present business of wholesaling and retailing buggies, carriages, harness and seeds. He has a large and well-established business, and has had a full measure of prosperity.

While still a young man he married Dora M. Sandmann, the daughter of Frederick and Louisa (Roth) Sandmann. To them have been born three children, Elizabeth, Grace E. and Lela C. Elizabeth married Arthur Leining, of Cicero township, Tipton county. They have two children, Lucile and Doris. Grace E. married Ralph Richmond, and now resides in Indianapolis. The youngest daughter is still at home. Mr. and Mrs. Schulenburg, as well as all the rest of the family, are members of the Lutheran church. Mrs. Schulenburg was also born in Ripley county, of German parentage. Her parents came from Germany and were among the early settlers of Ripley county. Her father later moved to Tipton county, where he died, and her mother is still living in this county. Mrs. Schulenburg has seven brothers and sisters, Doathea, Louisa, Frederick, Elizabeth, Henry, Amelia and John.

Mr. and Mrs. Schulenburg have always been noted for their true German hospitality, and throughout their whole life in this county they have made themselves good neighbors in every sense of that word. They have contributed liberally of their substance to the church and to every worthy cause which had for its end the bettering of the community. Every educational and moral influence has enlisted their hearty sympathy and co-operation.

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#### ANTHONY W. CHARLES.

It is the progressive, wide-awake men of affairs that make the real history of a community and their influence as potential factors of the body politic is difficult to estimate. The examples such men furnish of patient purpose and steadfast integrity strongly illustrate what is in the power of each to accomplish, and there is always a full measure of satisfaction in adverting even in a casual way to their achievements in advancing the interests of their fellow men and in giving strength and solidity to the institutions which make so

much for the prosperity of a community. Such men are the worthy subjects of this sketch, and as such it is proper that a review of their careers be accorded a place among the representative citizens of the city and community in which they reside.

Anthony W. Charles was born in Clarksburg, Decatur county, Indiana, July 13, 1865, and his brother William was born in Tipton, Indiana, September 17, 1876. They are the sons of Raphael and Sarah (Warner) Charles, both natives of Germany. They had five children, namely: Anthony W.; Luella, wife of Alonzo S. Ulrich, of Tipton; William, of Tipton, and two who died in infancy. The father was about sixteen years of age when he came from Germany to America. He had obtained some school education in Germany. Upon coming to America he located in Clarksburg, Decatur county, Indiana, and apprenticed himself to a blacksmith, William Humphrey, an occupation which he followed nearly all of his life. He came to Tipton in 1872, and added the wagon and buggy-making business to his regular trade of blacksmith. He bought out the old establishment of Wesley Gates, and conducted the business for many years under the name of Charles & Son for four years, when his son, A. W., bought his interest and ran it under the name of A. W. Charles up to 1907, when he associated with him his brother William, since which time the firm has been known as the Charles Brothers. They manufacture all kinds of buggies, carriages and light wagons.

Raphael Charles, the father, is now living in Tipton at the age of seventy-seven years. His wife died in 1885. They were originally Catholics, but afterwards united with the Christian church. Fraternally, Mr. Charles has been a member of the Masonic order for several years. He now belongs to Austin Lodge No. 128, Free and Accepted Masons, and to Tipton Chapter, Royal Arch Masons. He has always been a Republican and as such was elected to the town board in the early history of Tipton and later became a member of the school board.

The maternal grandfather of the two brothers was named Warner. He and his wife died in Germany. They had a large family: Anthony, Remington (familiarily known as Charley), Benedict, Helena, Sarah and three others.

A. W. Charles was seven years of age when he came to Tipton and has lived here ever since. He attended the Tipton public schools, and the Central Normal College at Danville, Indiana. He then went to work for his father and learned the carriage and buggy-making business under him. In politics he has always been a Republican, and in fraternal circles he belongs to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

William Charles was born in Tipton and has lived here all his life. He attended the public and high schools and the St. John's parochial school and St. Joseph's Academy. With his brother, he also attended the Central Normal College at Danville, Indiana. Later he took an extended course at the normal school at Dixon, Illinois. He then went to work for his brother at Tipton and learned the carriage and buggy-making business under him. After this he farmed for six years in Cicero township, this county, and still owns an eighty-acre farm in that township. In 1907 he started in the buggy business with his brother, Anthony W. On the 26th day of January, 1902, he married Retta Fielding, daughter of A. J. and Caroline (Schall) Fielding. They have one child, Ruth Fielding Charles. Mrs. William Charles is a member of the Christian church. She was born in Cicero township, and her father is still living in this county.

Mr. Charles has always been a Republican, and is also a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

The Charles Brothers have risen steadily in their business relations through merit, close application and commendable conduct. The story of their lives can be measured by their usefulness to the community in which they have lived.

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#### ANDREW S. DICKEY, M. D.

There is no class to whom greater gratitude is due from the world at large than the self-sacrificing, sympathetic, noble-minded men whose life work is the alleviation of suffering and the ministering of comfort to the afflicted, to the end that the span of human existence may be lengthened and a great degree of satisfaction enjoyed during the remainder of their earthly sojourn. There is no standard by which their beneficent influence can be measured; their helpfulness is limited only by the extent of their knowledge and skill, while their power goes hand in hand with the wonderful laws of nature that spring from the source of life itself.

Andrew S. Dickey was born in Fayette county, Indiana, September 7, 1850, the son of Hugh and Hannah (Manlove) Dickey, both native Hoosiers. The father of the subject was a farmer and was reared in Fayette county, removing to Tipton county in 1852 and locating in Cicero township, six miles southeast of the city of Tipton, where he cleared and improved a farm and reared his family. In 1865 he came to the city of Tipton, having been sheriff



of the county during the **Civil war**, afterwards being elected treasurer. After a residence of four years in this city, in 1869, the subject's father located on what is now known as the Appleton farm, a mile and a half west of town, and resided there for ten years, after which he went back to his old farm, and later to a farm two and a half miles east of town, his death occurring on the last named place in June, 1891, in his seventy-second year. His wife survived him until July, 1905, when she died in her eighty-third year. They were members of the United Presbyterian church, and in his political belief the subject's father was a Democrat. To them were born two children, George A., who died March 14, 1912, and Andrew S.

Doctor Dickey's paternal grandfather was William Dickey, and his wife Margaret (Spence) Dickey, he a native of the Keystone state and she of Kentucky. They were among the early pioneers in Fayette county, Indiana, and came to Tipton county in 1851. He was one of the first surveyors and his services were much in demand in laying out claims. Both died in Jefferson township at the home of Joseph C. Manlove, he at the age of eighty-four and she at seventy-nine. They were the parents of nine children: Andrew, William S., Hugh, Nancy, Elizabeth, Margaret, Sarah, Martha and two others who died young.

The subject's maternal grandparents were George and Margaret (Caldwell) Manlove, early settlers in Fayette county, they having once been driven out by the Indians, but later returning to their place. The grandfather died there in his forty-ninth year and his wife in Rush county, Indiana, at the age of sixty-four, at the home of her son, George W. Their children were John, William; Joseph, who died young; Joseph C., David, George, Lydia and Hannah, the subject's mother. The Manlove family came from the north of Wales about the seventeenth century.

Andrew S. Dickey grew to manhood on his father's farm, attending the district schools and later the public schools of Tipton, supplementing this with a two-years course in the academy at Waveland, Indiana, then entering the classical course in Indiana University, from which he was graduated in 1877 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. After completing his course at the university, Doctor Dickey taught in the Tipton high school for a year, at the end of which period he took up the study of medicine. In 1881 the Doctor graduated from the Central College of Physicians and Surgeons at Indianapolis (now the Indiana School of Medicine connected with Indiana University). He immediately engaged in the practice of his profession at Tipton, and has followed it continually since, enjoying a splendid patronage

and meeting well deserved success, his constant study of the latest and best in his profession's literature giving him a breadth of view and soundness of principles that have won him the respect and admiration, not alone of his brother practitioners, but of the public at large.

On June 12, 1901, Doctor Dickey was united in marriage to Anna Lila Shupe, daughter of David and Emma (Merriman) Shupe. This union has been blessed by the birth of two children, Andrew David and Joanna Merri-man Dickey. Mrs. Dickey was born in Bellaire, Ohio, her mother, the surviving parent, now living at Moundsville, West Virginia. The parents of Mrs. Dickey had three children, Mrs. Dickey, Jonathan Earl and Phillip D.

Doctor Dickey is a member of the United Presbyterian church, while his wife holds membership in the Christian denomination. Politically, the subject gives his support to the Democratic party. Professionally, he is affiliated with the county, state and American medical associations.

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#### CYRUS N. PARKER.

It is with pleasure that the biographer avails himself of the opportunity to place before the readers of this work the life record of the gentleman whose name initiates this paragraph, for he is deemed eminently worthy of representation along with the best and most industrious citizens of Tipton county, owing to the fact that he belongs to the energetic and enterprising class that has made this favored section one of the most desirable in the great Hoosier commonwealth. Enjoying distinctive prestige as a business man, Mr. Parker has achieved marked success, while his practical intelligence, mature judgment and sound business principles have had much to do in molding public sentiment in the community in which he has lived so long.

Cyrus N. Parker was born four miles west of Tipton, Tipton county, Indiana, on November 15, 1866, the son of Noah and Deborah (Williams) Parker, he a native of Ohio and she of Pennsylvania. The subject's parents had eight children, six of whom lived to maturity: Abraham P., of Kirklín, Indiana, is a physician; Victoria J., deceased, was the wife of Joseph G. Kemp, of Kempton, Indiana; Noah died in Iowa in 1897; Margaret Ann is the wife of Henry Miller, of Tipton; Charity E. is the wife of M. G. Katon, a farmer near the old homestead; Cyrus N.; the others died young, Isaac at the age of fourteen, being killed in the Nash gravel pit, and Etta died in

infancy. The father of the subject and an older brother, Dr. Isaac Parker, were bound-out boys in Ohio, their father having died while they were yet young. Before the county was organized they came to what is now Tipton county, where the Doctor practiced medicine and ran a general store and grain elevator, becoming a very prominent man and at one time a member of the Legislature, his death occurring in this place. Noah began life here at common labor and followed various pursuits, first being in the livery business and then for a number of years conducting a saw-mill at what is known as Old Independence. Eventually he took up farming on a small tract of four acres four miles west of town, where he remained until his death in 1898, his wife surviving him two years. The subject's mother was a devout Presbyterian, and the father, while not identified with any church, held to the Baptist faith. The paternal grandparents of the subject were Abraham and Charity (McVey) Parker, natives of Ohio. The grandfather died when but a young man and was the father of but two children, Isaac and Noah. The grandmother was married a second time to Mr. McIlhaney, and they were the parents of several children, only one of whom is living, Ethelda Bowlin, grandmother of the present county surveyor. The subject's maternal grandparents were John and Susan (Cameron) Williams, who were born in Pennsylvania, and they were very early settlers in Tipton county and cleared the farm which they afterwards improved in Jefferson township. They lived and died here and were buried in the family graveyard on the farm. They had the following children: John C., Levi, Deborah (subject's mother), Melinda Bouse, Maria, Jefferson, Elizabeth and Benjamin.

Cyrus N. Parker was reared on his father's farm in Tipton county and attended the district schools. He taught for ten terms and was grammar teacher in the Sharpsville and Tipton schools. During his vacations he took up the study of law under Beauchamp and Mount, and was admitted to the bar in 1891, engaging in the practice of his profession at Tipton. In 1894 he was appointed deputy county clerk and served for four years. At the end of his term of office Mr. Parker took a well earned vacation of one year and was then appointed deputy postmaster, filling that office for two years. Following this he was connected with the United States census bureau at Washington, D. C., for a year, and then returned to Tipton and resumed his practice, following it with marked success until 1903, in the spring of which year he embarked in the canning business, and since 1906 has been manager of the Fame Canning Company, established in 1893 and incorporated in 1903. During the busy season between four hundred and five hundred persons are

employed and goods of an exceptionally high order are shipped to a number of the states.

In November, 1900, Mr. Parker was united in marriage to Mary F. Conley, a daughter of Daniel and Mary (Lovett) Conley. This union has resulted in the birth of two children, Raymond N. and Mary F. Mrs. Parker was born in Jennings county, Indiana. Her mother was a native of Indiana and her father of Maryland, they being among the early settlers in Jennings county and both now living in Tipton. They are the parents of three children living: Isabel Brady, Thomas Leavett Conley and Mrs. Parker.

Mrs. Parker is a member of the Catholic church. In his political belief Mr. Parker supports the principles of the Republican party.

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### CLEO WADE MOUNT.

In placing the name of Cleo Wade Mount before the reader as one standing in the front rank of the enterprising men of affairs and a leader of the bar at Tipton, Indiana, whose influence has tended to the upbuilding of the city of his residence and the advancement of the affairs of his native county of Tipton, simple justice is done a biographical fact, recognized throughout the community by those at all familiar with his history and cognizant of the important part he has acted in the circles with which he has been identified. His career presents a notable example of those qualities of mind and character which overcome obstacles and win success, and his example is eminently worthy of imitation.

Cleo Wade Mount is a native son of Tipton county, Indiana, having been born in Cicero township, about five and one-half miles southwest of Tipton, on the 1st day of January, 1880, and is the son of Judge Walter W. and Etta M. (Van Buskirk) Mount, who are referred to at length elsewhere in this work. Judge Walter W. Mount is a man of eminent standing in the legal profession, his reputation as an able and successful lawyer having far transcended the bounds of his own county. Cleo W. Mount remained on the home farm until about five years of age, when the family moved to the city of Tipton and here he grew to manhood. He attended the public schools, graduating from the high school in 1896 and in the following year took a post-graduate course in that school. On the 26th of April, 1898, Mr. Mount enlisted for service in the Spanish-American war and remained in the service until April 25, 1899, when he was mustered out at Savannah, Georgia, with

the rank of sergeant. Upon his return home Mr. Mount entered Butler College at Indianapolis, where he remained a year and then became a brakeman on the Lake Erie & Western Railroad. He followed this pursuit about a year and a half and then was a student for a year in the normal school at Danville, this state, after which, having determined to make the profession of law his life work, he entered the Indianapolis College of Law, where he graduated in 1904, being the valedictorian of his class. He had been admitted to the bar of Tipton county in 1903, and in February, 1904, he was the nominee of his party for prosecuting attorney for the thirty-sixth judicial district, to which position he was elected and served one term of two years. This active experience so soon in his professional career was of inestimable value to Mr. Mount and further qualified him for the successful practice of law, to which he now applies himself vigorously. His abilities and industrial methods were quickly recognized and he soon found himself in command of a representative clientele. In 1908 and 1909 Mr. Mount served as county attorney and in 1910 he became city attorney for the corporation of Tipton, retaining this position until October, 1913, when he resigned. Having never been seized with the wanderlust spirit that has led so many of Tipton county's young men to other fields of endeavor, Mr. Mount has devoted himself to his profession and to the public duties to which he has been called and because of his personal work and his accomplishments, he is clearly entitled to representation among the successful professional men and enterprising citizens of his locality. In addition to the practice of his profession Mr. Mount has operated the Title Guaranty and Abstract Company of Tipton, and has been very successful in the conduct of this enterprise. He owns a complete set of abstract books and is a very careful and accurate examiner of titles. He is also interested in and manager of the Martz Theater, of Tipton, a popular amusement house.

On January 2, 1905, Mr. Mount married Blanche R. Kelley, the daughter of Albert H. and Aurilla (Price) Kelley, her birth having occurred at Berrien county, Michigan, on August 6, 1884. Her parents now reside in Chicago, Illinois, and besides Mrs. Mount they have two children, Fannie May and Bessie Roy. To Mr. and Mrs. Mount have been born two children, Martin Gail and Walter Harvey, the latter dying at about the age of two years and four months.

Politically, Mr. Mount has ever since his majority been allied with the Republican party, being a supporter of the standpat element of that organization. Fraternally, he is a member of Austin Lodge No. 128, Free and Accepted Masons; Tipton Lodge No. 1012, Benevolent and Protective Order

of Elks; Tipton Lodge No. 51, Knights of Pythias, and to the Modern Woodmen of America. They reside in a pleasant and attractive home at No. 218 West Madison street, this city, which is a favorite gathering place for their many friends, for they possess to a marked degree those qualities of character which win and retain friendship. Mr. Mount has always been deeply interested in whatever pertains to the welfare of his home town and county and to him is the community indebted for much of the development for which it has been noted. He has often used his influence for benevolent enterprise which he believes to be for the good of the community, and has honestly won and retains the good will and regard of all who know him.

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D. E. SHOOK.

Farming is becoming recognized as a profession and the future farmers of our country will be trained as carefully as are our ministers and physicians. Purdue University now gives a four-year course in agriculture, leading to the Bachelor of Arts degree. The 1913 Legislature of this state created a new official known as the county agent whose duties are to give expert advice to farmers on all subjects pertaining to agriculture. The short courses given at Purdue every year are being attended by increasing thousands of farmers and their sons. The tendency of all this points to a new era in farming. Farmers' institutes are being held throughout the state and have been the means of keeping the farmers abreast of the times. Farming is becoming a science and the most successful farmer today is the man who studies his business. Such a farmer is the subject of this sketch.

D. E. Shook was born July 30, 1871, in Ripley county, Indiana, near Versailles. He is the son of Calvin and Keziah (Jackson) Shook. (See elsewhere in this volume for ancestral history of the Shook family.) D. E. Shook came to Tipton county with his parents when he was thirteen years of age, and attended the Tipton and Beech Grove schools. He worked on the farm during all of the time that he was attending school. He commenced renting land at first, and later, in partnership with his brother, Charles D., bought forty acres of land, which he later sold. He now has three hundred and ninety acres of fine land in this county.

On March 29, 1900, D. E. Shook was married to Ardella Hamm, and they have one child, Elsie Hamm Shook.

Mr. Shook has always affiliated with the Republican party and advo-

cated the principles of that organization. He has never sought political office of any sort, but has directed all his energies to the management of his large farm, in which he has been very successful. Mr. Shook has always manifested excellent business judgment, and has always been an indefatigable worker. For this reason he has made a success of his life work, and at the same time he has the confidence and good will of a host of warm, personal friends. The home ties are strong in him and he and his good wife have made their presence felt for good in the community in which they have lived for so many years.

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CLINTON T. BROWN.

If a resume were to be written of the successful and influential attorneys of Tipton county, the name of Clinton T. Brown would occupy a high position. In the legal profession he has supplemented the practice of the essentials with a wealth of common sense. In every profession theories and rules cannot be literally interpreted; they act as guides alone; the human equation is the force that impels decisions of merit. In judicious foresight, cool calculation and prompt initiative, Mr. Brown is unexcelled. He stands for the lawyer, in the true sense of the word; that is to say, the man who advocates a sympathetic reading of the law, and not a merciless, steely and unyielding interpretation. Clinton T. Brown has won for himself a reputation of high integrity, and his courteous, affable nature, savored with a brilliant fund of wit, has won for him countless friends.

Clinton Thomas Brown was born in Switzerland county, Indiana, near Bennington, October 28, 1877, the son of Hiram R. and Susan R. (Greyble) Brown, natives of Indiana, he of Dearborn county and she of Jefferson county, the subject being the only child of these parents. Mr. Brown's father was reared in Switzerland county and was always a farmer there until within the last ten years, he now being engaged in the saw-mill and lumber business and residing in Ohio county, near Bear Branch. He is a member of the United Brethren church, while the subject's mother, who died in September, 1879, was of the Presbyterian faith. The father of the subject married for his second wife India Cole, who died four months after the marriage. In May, 1909, Hiram R. Brown was married to Mrs. Jennie Riley, widow of John Riley, her maiden name having been Hinman.

The subject's paternal grandfather was John R. Brown and his wife's



CLINTON T. BROWN





name was Christina (Pate) Brown. They were natives of Virginia and he was a farmer and stock raiser, settling in Dearborn county at an early date, her people locating in that community, in the Laughrey valley, in 1814. After their marriage, some time in the fifties, they moved to Switzerland county, and he died there in 1857, in his thirty-ninth year, the wife surviving him and reaching the advanced age of eighty-nine. They were the parents of four children: Mary married Z. T. Strepleton, a Civil war veteran; Hiram R.; America married Henry Graham, of Cleves, Ohio; one child died in infancy. John R. Brown had been married before and by his first wife was the father of one child, Eliza, who married Isaiah Ball.

The maternal grandfather of Mr. Brown was John Greyble, his wife's maiden name having been Wasson. They were natives of Pennsylvania, coming from near Chambersburg. In his early life John Greyble assisted in conducting a distillery and after the war he worked at the carpenter trade. In the Civil war he was a member of the Sixth Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and had the proud distinction for several years before his death of being the oldest Grand Army man in the United States, his death occurring in his ninety-seventh year, his wife having been past sixty at the time she passed away during the eighties. They were the parents of a large family: George Lambert, Luther, William, Freeland, Susan Rebecca, Maggie, Florence and Elizabeth, all of whom are now deceased except Luther, whose home is in Cincinnati, Ohio, and Florence Green, who resides in Wilmette, Illinois.

Clinton T. Brown was reared on his father's farm in Switzerland county, Indiana, near the village of Bennington in Pleasant township. He secured his education in the district schools of his neighborhood, and at the age of eighteen began teaching and was a successful educator for fifteen terms, having taught six terms in Ohio county. He remained under the parental roof until his majority, and began the study of law shortly after taking up his pedagogical work and was admitted to the bar on December 4, 1902, at Rising Sun, Indiana, beginning the active practice of his profession at Sharpsville, this county, in the fall of 1904, where he remained until the fall of 1912, when he came to Tipton. In November of that year he was elected prosecuting attorney and is now filling that important office to the eminent satisfaction of his constituents. He is a strong advocate of temperance and has proven a very successful prosecutor.

On December 5, 1897, Mr. Brown was united in marriage to Cora Land, the daughter of George W. and Lydia Ann (Hinman) Land, and to this

union have been born three children, Willie O., Robert W. and Eva Hazel. Religiously, Mr. Brown and entire family are members of the West Street Christian church at Tipton. Mrs. Brown is a native of this county, her birth having occurred on March 4, 1876, her parents also being natives of the old Hoosier state. Her mother's death occurred in 1894, at the age of forty-six years, while her father still survives. They were the parents of eight children, Thomas, Willis, Jesse, Gamala, Frank, Mrs. Caroline Sander, Cora, the wife of the subject, and Mrs. Dora Ward. The paternal grandfather of Mrs. Brown was George Washington Land, while her maternal grandfather was Andrew Jackson Hinman.

Politically, Mr. Brown has been a life-long Democrat, and has always taken an active and earnest part in the deliberations of his party. While still living at Sharpsville, he was appointed justice of the peace to fill out an unexpired term and held that office for one year to the satisfaction of all concerned. As prosecuting attorney of a county which lays just claim to being one of the cleanest counties in the state with regard to law violation, he has shown himself entitled to his full share of credit for this condition, and as a lawyer he is well informed in his profession and faithful to his clients and the law. He is an honest and fair practitioner, and his career has won for him the sincere regard of his associates at the bar, and in all the important litigation with which he has been connected no one has ever charged him with anything calculated to bring discredit upon himself or cast a reflection upon his profession. His life affords a splendid example of what an American youth, plentifully endowed with good common sense, energy and determination, may accomplish when directed and controlled by correct moral principles.

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#### OSCAR VANNESS.

The name of Vanness has been for many years an honored and respected one in Tipton county, and the gentleman of that name who is the immediate subject of this sketch is richly deserving of the universal respect and esteem which is accorded him in the community in which he lives. He is numbered among the enterprising and progressive citizens of the county, and he has also been accorded definite recognition in the political circles of the county, being now the county assessor, in which position he is rendering efficient and satisfactory service.

Oscar Vanness was born in Hamilton county, Indiana, on September 1,

1877, the son of Eugene and Emily (Garrison) Vanness, the father being a native of Ohio. He is one of nine children, the others being Ollie Josephine, of Indianapolis; Pearl, the wife of C. F. Parker, of near Wichita, Kansas; Carl Otto, of Omaha, Nebraska; Frank T., of Madison township, this county, who served three years in the United States army, being assigned to the coast defense station at Fort Michie, of New York; Ray, of Greenwood, Indiana; Feril, who lives with her brother, Frank, and her mother in Madison township. Eugene Vanness was a carpenter by vocation for eight or ten years and then took up farming, which pursuit he followed during the remainder of his life. In an early day he came to Tipton county and here followed farming until his death, principally in Madison township, where his death occurred on April 29, 1908, in the fifty-third year of his age. His widow is still living. They were both identified with the Methodist Episcopal church, of which they were faithful and earnest adherents. On the paternal side the subject of this sketch is descended from Furman Vanness, whose wife was Deborah (Hand) Vanness, they being early settlers of Tipton county and prominent in the early life of this community. Furman Vanness was a New-light minister and farming was his usual vocation. He died in Howard county, this state, at an advanced age, and his wife was past sixty years of age at the time of her death. Their children were Frankie, Ida, Abigail, Josephine and Ollie, twins; Sarah, Eugene, Mary and James. The subject's maternal grandfather was Robert Garrison, who was an early settler in Madison county, near Duck creek, and there the maternal grandmother died in middle life, her husband living to an advanced age. He was a veteran of the war with Mexico and his death occurred in Tipton county. They were the parents of three children, Miles, Emily and Harvey.

Oscar Vanness spent his boyhood days on the home farm and attended the district schools in Madison and Prairie townships, graduating from the common school in Kempton in 1895. He later attended the Marion Normal School a short time, and after that for five years engaged in teaching public school. A year later he became truant officer, filling this position efficiently for a year and then during the following three years he was foreman of the fence gang on a railroad. He then farmed in partnership with his brother-in-law, F. C. Parker, and later for two years they engaged in the operation of a general store at Gilead, Miami county, this state. Mr. Vanness then returned to Tipton county, and for a year engaged in farming and later served one year as deputy county treasurer under T. J. Reese. A short time afterward he was appointed county assessor to fill out the unexpired term of A. H.

Pence, and is still the occupant of that office. The duties of county assessor are very exacting and of vital importance to the prosperity of the county, and Mr. Vanness has so conducted the affairs of his office as to win the hearty commendation of his fellow citizens. He has also been successful in his private affairs and owns a splendid farm of one hundred and twenty-six acres in Madison township, the same being well improved and under a high state of cultivation.

A Democrat politically, Mr. Vanness has for many years been active in his efforts to advance the party's interests, and has been held in high esteem by his political colleagues. In March, 1912, he was a candidate for the office of county treasurer, but was defeated at the delegate convention. Personally, Mr. Vanness is genial and unassuming and because of his upright character and sterling integrity he has retained the friendship of all who knew him.

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#### EDWARD D. DANIELS.

In every community are to be found individuals who, by reason of pronounced ability and forceful personality, attain an influence with their fellows; who, by revealing traits of perseverance in effort and directing purpose, are entrusted with positions of honor and responsibility and become in the full sense of the term leaders of men. Of this class is the well known gentleman and successful lawyer whose name appears above, a man who ranks among the leading citizens of Tipton county and who for a number of years has borne an influential part in the affairs of the city and county in which he resides.

Edward D. Daniels was born in Lafayette, Tippecanoe county, Indiana, on April 18, 1878, the son of Joseph and Azilda (Lord) Daniels, natives respectively of New York state and Canada. They were the parents of three children, namely: Edward D., the subject of this sketch; Helen, deceased, who was the wife of Otis Mayn, who is also deceased, and Paul, who died in young manhood. The subject's paternal grandparents were natives of eastern Canada, who afterwards moved to New York state, near the Canadian boundary, and there followed farming, later going west to Kankakee county, Illinois, where they died at advanced age. To these paternal grandparents were born four children, Joseph, Edward, Margaret and Mary. Of these, Joseph spent his boyhood in New York state and Vermont and in young manhood moved west, where he became a locomotive fireman and afterwards

a locomotive engineer in the employment of several different railroads, which occupation he followed for more than forty years, being at the time of his death the oldest engineer in point of service of the Lake Erie & Western Railroad, having gone to this railroad from the Wabash in 1874. His death occurred in Tipton, Indiana, on September 4, 1908, at the age of sixty-four years. His wife died one year later at the age of fifty-five years. Both were earnest members of the Catholic church. The subject's maternal grandparents were David and Mary (Toupan) Lord, who were natives of Quebec, Canada, coming to the United States, locating in Kankakee county, Illinois, where they followed farming, and their deaths occurred there at very advanced age. To them were born Frank N., Hermine, Joseph, Rosa, Louise, Francis, Azilda, and other children.

Edward D. Daniels lived with his parents in Lafayette until nearly sixteen years of age, received his early education in the parochial schools in that city and later he attended St. John's Academy at Tipton, and upon the conclusion of his elementary studies he entered Valparaiso University in the scientific and law departments, where, after being required to partially work his way through, he graduated in law in 1897, at that time being the youngest student to have received a Bachelor of Law degree, and possibly the youngest in the state, being little past nineteen years of age. He entered upon the practice of his profession at Tipton, in which he has been actively and continuously engaged until the present time. He has served one term as prosecuting attorney of Tipton and Howard counties, two terms as deputy prosecutor, was an unsuccessful candidate for the Republican nomination of judge of the thirty-sixth judicial district in 1908 and for member of Congress from the ninth congressional district in 1910. He has earned a wide reputation as a successful lawyer and has been connected with much of the important litigation tried in the Tipton county and Indiana supreme courts, as well as important cases in adjoining counties. He has prosecuted or defended successfully every homicide case tried in Tipton county during the past fifteen years, one of these being the famous case of the State versus Henry Yarling. He is counsel for the Shirk estate and the Indiana Gas Light Company and local counsel for the Lake Erie & Western and the Pennsylvania railroads and has legal connections with other important interests.

On the 13th day of November, 1898, Mr. Daniels married Elizabeth Staats, the daughter of John F. and Lou (Jamieson) Staats. Mrs. Daniels was born in Wayne county, Indiana, on March 2, 1879, her parents being also natives of Indiana, and are now living in Tipton, the father being fence agent

for the Lake Erie & Western Railroad. Mr. and Mrs. Daniels have two children living, John Edward and Helen Louise. Mr. and Mrs. Daniels are members of the Catholic church and, fraternally, Mr. Daniels belongs to the Knights of Columbus and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of which latter organization he has been prominent, having been the first exalted ruler of Tipton Lodge No. 1012, chairman of its building committee and a district deputy grand exalted ruler. Politically, he is a staunch Republican, active in party work and a frequent contributor in its educational campaigns.

Mr. Daniels was one of the organizers of the Tipton Chautauqua assembly movement and president of the organization in 1914. He is also secretary of the Tipton County Commercial Club.

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#### WILLIAM E. DE VAULT.

Holding distinctive prestige among the leading men of his community and standing out clear and distinct as one of the public-spirited citizens of Tipton county, William E. De Vault has achieved an honorable record as an enterprising, self-made man, who, from a modest beginning and by his own individual efforts, has worked his way to a position of affluence and influence in the county. His life has been one of unceasing industry and perseverance and the systematic and honorable methods which he has ever pursued have gained for him the unbounded confidence and esteem of his fellow men and a permanent place among those to whose energy, sound judgment and superior foresight the city of Tipton and the county are so largely indebted for their advancement and importance.

William E. De Vault was born February 13, 1867, in Tipton, Tipton county, Indiana, the son of William and Rhoda Elizabeth (Reeder) De Vault, natives of Tennessee, and the parents of eight children, namely: William E.; John G., of Loogootee, Indiana; Robert F., of Broad Ripple, Indiana; Lloyd O., of Peoria, Illinois; Tampie D., of Tipton; Lulu, the wife of Aaron Lane, of Peoria, Illinois; two who died in infancy.

Mr. De Vault's father was reared in Tennessee and was a farmer. When the Civil war broke out he came to Indiana, and enlisted at Louisville, Kentucky, in the Union army, serving three years and four months, taking part in many battles. After the war he came to Tipton and has lived here ever since, following farming and various other pursuits. His wife died in 1905

in her sixtieth year. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, as is also her husband.

The paternal grandparents of Mr. De Vault were natives of Tennessee, where they lived their entire lives, the grandfather dying in middle age and his wife living to an old age. They had five children: William, Gideon, Melvina, Lulu and Mamie.

Mr. De Vault's maternal grandparents were G. P. and Tabitha (Childs) Reeder, natives of Tennessee, who came to Tipton county in pioneer days. The grandfather was a farmer in his younger days, later working at the carpenter's trade, and then conducting a hotel at Tipton Junction, where he died in his sixty-eighth year, his wife passing away at the age of sixty. They were the parents of Rhoda Elizabeth (subject's mother), Catharine, Mary, Minerva, Alice, Lydia, Martha, Delia, Emma and Elizabeth.

William E. De Vault was reared in Tipton and attended the public schools there, living at home until he reached the age of twenty-two, when he worked on a farm by the month for a while, then renting land and farming for several years in Cicero and Madison townships. Receiving the appointment as superintendent of the county poor farm, Mr. De Vault devoted his attention to this responsible position for two years, during which time he placed that institution on a self-supporting basis. In 1905 the subject received the nomination for sheriff from the Republican party, and was elected by a majority of three hundred and sixty-eight votes, at the end of his term of office being again elected for another term of two years, and his administration of the affairs of that important and responsible office gained for him the approval of his fellow citizens. On his retirement from the sheriff's office he engaged in the livery business for two years, and was then appointed chief of police, serving for three and one-half years. In 1912 he was again the nominee of his party for the office of sheriff, but went down to defeat with the rest of the candidates of his ticket.

On December 17, 1889, Mr. De Vault was married to Elizabeth Wright, daughter of Morgan and Celia (Philpot) Wright, who was born in Tipton county, Indiana, February 15, 1870, her parents having been residents of Tipton county for many years, and having reared a family of the following children: William E., John M., George B., Josephus, Mary E., Elizabeth and Julia A. The paternal grandparents of Mrs. De Vault were natives of the Hoosier state and died in Hancock county, having reared a family of the following children: Morgan, John, Josephus, Mary and Lucy. Mrs. De Vault's maternal grandparents were Martin and Lucy Philpot, natives of Han-



cock county, Indiana, the parents of the following children: Lewis, John, Celia, Jane and Henrietta. The father of Mrs. De Vault is an old resident of Tipton county and was a commissioner many years ago, also having served as sheriff and county councilman, he having been a Democrat all his life.

To Mr. and Mrs. De Vault have been born four children: Oriol married Florence Racobs and they have two children, Elizabeth Jane and Marita Catherine; Jesse Morgan, Loran Charles and Blanche M.

Mr. and Mrs. De Vault are members of the Christian church. Fraternally, he belongs to Austin Lodge No. 128, Free and Accepted Masons; Tipton Lodge No. 220, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; the Modern Woodmen of America; the Tribe of Ben-Hur, and the Improved Order of Red Men. He has a good home at No. 321 South Independence street, where they are the center of a circle of admiring friends, and their hospitality is a byword among their neighbors.

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### JOHN SIESS.

Although many foreign countries have sent their citizens to Tipton county, Indiana, and they have figured in the various walks of life, the German empire has furnished a quota which will stand comparison with any other, and while one, by way of comparison, could not say that these sons of the fatherland have surpassed all others, it would be safe to say that none has outstripped them or made better supporters of our institutions. Of this worthy class, John Siess, long since passed to his reward, was a brilliant example, his life, both in his native land and in his adopted country, being one that may be pointed to as a guide to the ambitious youth whose future is yet unplanned.

John Siess was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, May 7, 1843, and emigrated to America in 1860, locating first in Decatur county, Indiana, where he remained until 1872, then coming to Tipton county. He first located on rented land in this county, where he continued for two years, until 1876, when he located on a farm in section 33 in Cicero township, which land is still in the family. Here he lived until his death, October 1, 1894, in his fifty-first year. A sincere member of the Methodist church, a Republican in politics and a man of intelligence and honorable daily walk, he won the respect and

admiration of his fellow men. His parents were farmers all their lives in Germany.

On December 26, 1873, the subject was united in marriage to Emma C. Stewart, daughter of Stephen and Amy M. (Ruddick) Stewart, and to this union four children were born, namely: Oscar S. was in the hardware business in Arcadia for a number of years, and still owns his store there, but is now farming in Cicero township, four miles from Tipton, on one of his mother's farms. He married Carrie Doty and they have two children, Paul R. and Dorothy O.; Lewis S. is also farming on the same farm; Walter C. and Clarence E. died young.

Mrs. John Siess was born in Bartholomew county, Indiana, June 6, 1853. Her father, Stephen Stewart, was a native of Kentucky and emigrated to Indiana in an early day, coming to Tipton county in 1855, where he settled on a farm in Cicero township and became an extensive land owner. He died on the home farm in 1888, at the age of sixty-six years. His wife died in 1897 in her seventy-second year. They were Methodists and were the parents of ten children: Robert O., of Carmel, Indiana; William P., a farmer in Cicero township; Emma C., widow of the subject; Amy C., of Tipton; Mary J. is the wife of Joseph Woolverton, of Cicero township; Laura E. is the widow of William Moore; John S., of Loranger, Louisiana; Anthony S., of Parker, Arizona; two who died in infancy. Subject's widow was the third born of these children and was in her second year when she came to Tipton county. In her young girlhood she attended the district school and then taught school for one summer term. Her father was from Kentucky and was of Scotch-Irish descent, while her mother was born in Bartholomew county, Indiana. The paternal grandparents of Mrs. Siess were Stephen and Elizabeth (Corn) Stewart, natives of Kentucky, where Stephen died, his wife afterward coming to Tipton county, where her death occurred in 1866, in her sixty-fourth year. Stephen and Elizabeth Stewart were the parents of the following children: Nancy J. Pruitt; Stephen; Jessie; George; Gilly Ann is now residing in Kokomo, Indiana; Emily; Calvin; Caroline Hill. The maternal grandparents of Mrs. Siess were Jesse Ruddick and Catharine (Baker) Ruddick, natives of North Carolina and pioneer settlers in Bartholomew county, Indiana, where they spent their lives and died, he at the age of eighty-six and she at seventy-four. They had the following children: Mary and Nancy (twins), Lydia, Lovey, Catherine, Jesse, Sallie, Jane Mecinda, William and Mrs. Siess' mother. The father of Jesse Ruddick was Solomon Ruddick, and his wife's name was Ann. The

father of Catherine Baker was named Umphra Baker, and he was a soldier in the Revolutionary war.

Mrs. John Siesss owns a splendid farm of one hundred and sixty acres in Cicero township, four miles from Tipton, where she lived until the spring of 1903, when she removed to Tipton and bought her comfortable home at No. 128 West Madison street. She is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and is highly respected in the community for her genuine worth.

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### GEORGE W. MYERLY.

Success has been earned by George W. Myerly by long and hard work in connection with agricultural pursuits and he is now enabled to spend his declining years in peaceful retirement, surrounded by the comforts of life as a result of his earlier years of activity, when, for a long period of years, he was classed as one of Tipton county's energetic and successful tillers of the soil and public-spirited citizens, always ready to do his full share in furthering any movement looking to the material or moral welfare of his community, and later, in a public capacity, rendering splendid service to his fellow men.

George W. Myerly was born in Carroll county, Maryland, January 2, 1835, the son of George and Susanne (Clabaugh) Myerly, natives of that county, who were the parents of eight children who reached maturity, namely: Mary Roxan, deceased, was the wife of Martin Stephens; George W.; John H., of Elwood, Indiana; Silas R. lives two miles south of Elwood, Madison county, Indiana; Thomas J. lives in Elwood; Amanda E. was the wife of David Julius, of Tipton county, and on his death she remarried; Charlotte is the wife of B. F. Hines, of Elwood; Christopher Columbus lives in Madison township, Tipton county, Indiana.

George Myerly, father of the subject, was reared in Maryland, and he and his wife came to Tipton county, Indiana, in 1842, locating in Madison township, where he cleared a farm and reared his family. Previously they had lived for five years in Wayne county, Indiana. They both died on the old home farm in Madison township at about the age of seventy. In pioneer days George Myerly served as township trustee. The subject's paternal grandparents spent their lives in Maryland, and, besides George, they had three children, Jacob, Louis and Rachel, the latter becoming the wife of Henry Hoppie. The maternal grandfather of the subject was Thomas Cla-

baugh and he and his wife also passed their days and died in Maryland. To them were born but two children, Susanne and John.

George W. Myerly was two years old when he came with his parents to Indiana and had reached the age of seven when they located in Tipton county, it now being his proud boast that he has been a resident of this county for seventy-two years. Reared on his father's farm, Mr. Myerly attended the old-fashioned subscription schools in his boyhood, later attending the district schools. He continued to reside at home until he reached his twenty-third year, when he was married, on April 9, 1857, to Lucinda Ray, daughter of Hugh and Catharine (Rader) Ray, born one mile and a half south of Elwood August 18, 1837. Her parents were born in Tennessee and came to Indiana on horseback, settling first in Rush county and later removing to Madison county, where they died at an old age. They were the parents of a large family of children: Ruth, Elizabeth, Polly, Minerva, Sallie, Lucinda, Jacob, John, William and Stephen.

To Mr. and Mrs. Myerly have been born children as follows: Francis M. is a mail carrier at Tipton. He married Margaret Gage and they have two children, May and Lawrence. May married Roscoe Foster and they have one son, John. Mary Ellen married Samuel T. Hobbs, of Madison township, and they have two children living. Ida married Omer Harding, and they have a son, Raymond. Idrel Elmer was in the county treasurer's office with his father and later in the grain business with him. He is now a member of the city council, representing the third ward in Tipton. He married Addie Lamb and they have two children, Loren and Bonnie.

Previous to Mr. Myerly's marriage he had worked for his father, and after that he rented the farm which he now owns for nine years, at the end of which time being enabled to purchase the land. This tract contained one hundred and sixty acres, for which he paid twenty-five dollars an acre, having since refused two hundred dollars an acre for his holdings. The subject and wife lived on this land until 1893, when, he being elected county treasurer, they removed to the city of Tipton. Mr. Myerly was serving as county commissioner when the first gravel road was built in the county, and was a city councilman of Tipton when the interurban railroad franchise was granted. He was county treasurer when the present court house was built.

In their religious belief, the subject belongs to the Universalist church, while his wife is a member of the Christian denomination. During the course of a long and honorable life in this immediate community Mr. Myerly has become especially well known in the community, and he and his estimable wife have a host of friends, being highly esteemed for their real worth.

## ABRAHAM KIRTLEY.

The biographies of enterprising men, especially of good men, are instructive as guides and incentives to others. The examples they furnish of patient purpose and steadfast integrity strongly illustrate what is in the power of each to accomplish. Some men belong to no exclusive class in life, apparently insurmountable obstacles have in many instances awakened their dormant faculties and served as a stimulus to carry them to ultimate success, if not renown. The instances of success in the face of adverse fate would seem almost to justify the conclusion that self-reliance, with a half chance, can accomplish any object. The life of Abraham Kirtley, well known and successful real estate, loan and insurance man of Tipton, Tipton county, is an example in point, for, by his individual efforts and close adherence to his every duty, he has overcome the obstacles encountered on the highway of life and is now very comfortably fixed regarding this world's affairs and has at the same time won a reputation for right living among his fellow men.

Abraham Kirtley, the son of Lemuel and Mary J. (Covert) Kirtley, was born near Groomsville, Prairie township, Tipton county, Indiana, September 3, 1858. His parents were both natives of Indiana, his father being born in Switzerland county and his mother in Bartholomew county. They had twelve children, ten of whom lived to maturity. Sarah C., wife of Asa Corn, of Huntington county, Indiana; Abraham, of Tipton, Indiana; Martha A., wife of William A. Hannah, of Wildcat township; Daniel, deceased; Mary E., wife of George C. Paschal, of Lenox, Iowa; Lewis, of Kokomo, Indiana; Alice E., wife of Alvan Askren, of Madison township; Eva J., wife of Joseph E. Fraser, of Logansport, Indiana; Charles, of Delaware county, Indiana; Oliver, of Randolph county, and two who died in infancy.

The father of the subject was raised in Switzerland county, Indiana, and worked at various pursuits. He did flatboating on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, and made frequent trips to New Orleans. He served throughout the Mexican war, and after that he came to Tipton county in 1854, and bought a farm of eighty acres in Prairie township. He bought and sold several tracts of land, and at the time of his death owned seventy acres of well-improved land in the county. He died three miles south of Sharpville, February 27, 1910, at the ripe old age of eighty-three. His wife died two years later on November 4th, at the age of seventy-three. Religiously, he was a Universalist, and his wife was a member of the Seventh-day Adventist church.

The paternal grandfather of the subject was also named Abraham Kirtley. He and his wife, Mary, were natives of Kentucky. \*The ancestors of the Kirtleys came from England and settled in Virginia in the seventeenth century. Abraham was a farmer and came to Tipton county in 1854, settling in Prairie township, where his wife died. They had five children, John, Lemuel, Gideon, Emily and Sarah. The maternal grandfather was Daniel Covert. He and his wife, Catherine C. White, natives of Bartholomew county, moved to Tipton county, and spent the remainder of their lives. They had a large family: Mary J., Sarah, William, Lucretia, Nancy Etna, Ann, Alice, Jonah and Daniel.

Abraham Kirtley was raised in Prairie and Liberty townships on his father's farm. He attended the district schools of that neighborhood and finished his schooling there by graduating from the eighth grade. He later attended the Central Normal College, at Danville, Indiana. After taking the course in the normal school, he taught school for sixteen years in his county. In the meantime he engaged in farming in the summer. He bought a farm of forty acres at first and, by exercising good judgment and frugality, succeeded in saving enough money to buy farm after farm, until he now owns two hundred and forty acres of as well improved land as can be found in the county.

Mr. Kirtley was married to Hester Alice Brown, the daughter of James and Mary (Downhour) Brown, on September 27, 1882. Four children have been born to this union, Walter B., Lulu, Homer A. and Ralph O. Walter, who is in the railroad business in Seattle, Washington, is married and has one daughter, Grace May. Lulu married Hugh Clark, superintendent of the schools at Jonesboro, Indiana. She is a graduate of the State Normal School, as is also her husband. Homer A. and Ralph are in Tipton in partnership with their father. Ralph is a graduate from the Tipton high school and the Gem City Business College at Quincy, Illinois. Homer A. attended Butler University and the Danville normal school.

Mr. and Mrs. Kirtley have both been life-long members of the Methodist Episcopal church in Tipton. Mr. Kirtley belongs to Austin Lodge No. 128, Free and Accepted Masons, and also to the Tipton Chapter No. 114, Royal Arch Masons, Tipton Council No. 80, Royal and Select Masters, and Tipton Commandery No. 52, Knights Templar. He is trustee of Austin Lodge. Politically, he has been a life-long Republican, and during the last campaign he aligned himself with the "old standpatters."

Mrs. Kirtley was born in Tipton county, Indiana, in November 13, 1861.

Her parents were natives of Indiana and early settlers in Tipton county, where her father died in 1862. Her mother lived until 1912, and died at the ripe old age of seventy-two. They had three children, Mary, America J. and Hester. The mother married again, the second husband being A. J. Heron, and there were three children by the last marriage, Dr. John J., George W. and David J. The paternal grandfather of Mrs. Kirtley was Thomas Brown and her maternal grandfather was Thomas Downhour.

Mr. Kirtley has lived long enough in this community to stamp his individuality in no uncertain manner upon the locality where he has resided. He is an excellent representative of that type of the American business man, the type that does things, the type of man who has won for himself an enviable place among the leading men of his city and county. He and his two sons, in their real estate, insurance and loan business, have built up a clientele which reaches every corner of the county. The capability and honesty of the father and his two sons have brought them signal success in a calling in which there is a chance for a man to use sound judgment and honesty of purpose. With well-directed energy, strong determination and honorable methods, they have built up a business which is certainly known in its line in the county.

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#### ALLEN W. GIFFORD, M. D.

It is not always easy to discover and define the hidden forces that have moved a life of ceaseless activity and large professional success; little more can be done than to note their manifestation in the career of the individual under consideration. In view of this fact, the life of the physician and public-spirited man of affairs whose name appears above affords a striking example of well defined purpose, with the ability to make that purpose subserve not only his own ends but the good of his fellow men as well. Doctor Gifford has long held prestige in a calling which requires for its basis sound mentality and intellectual discipline of a high order, supplemented by the rigid professional training and thorough mastery of technical knowledge with the skill to apply the same, without which one cannot hope to rise above mediocrity in ministering to human ills. In his chosen field of endeavor Doctor Gifford has achieved a notable success, which has been duly recognized and appreciated throughout the section of the state in which he lives. In addition to his long and creditable career in one of the most useful and

exacting of professions, he has proved an honorable member of the body politic and in every relation of life he has never fallen below the dignity of true manhood nor in any way resorted to methods that have invited censure.

Allen W. Gifford, M. D., was born in Tipton, Tipton county, Indiana, July 31, 1873, the son of Senator George H. and Rachel (Smiley) Gifford. Senator Gifford, the subject's father, is treated of in a biographical review elsewhere in this work, to which the reader is referred for the genealogy of the Gifford family. The subject of this sketch received a good elementary education in the common schools of his native city, which was supplemented by a course in the high school of that place, the Doctor graduating from the latter institution with the class of 1892. Entering the Indiana State University the same year, the subject completed his course there in 1896, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Having in view the practice of medicine as his life work, Doctor Gifford matriculated in the Central College of Physicians and Surgeons at Indianapolis, where he studied for one year, at the end of that period accepting the position of principal of the public school at Hobbs, Tipton county.

On the outbreak of the war with Spain in 1898, Mr. Gifford volunteered, and, with the rank of sergeant, was assigned to the medical department at Matanzas, Cuba, where his services were much appreciated and highly commended by his superior officers. At the close of the war Doctor Gifford was honorably discharged and resumed his medical education in the Central College of Physicians and Surgeons, graduating from that institution in April, 1901.

Doctor Gifford's first professional associates were Doctors Newcomer and Dickey, with whom he entered into partnership immediately on his graduation, and this connection was continued until 1910, when Doctor Dickey withdrew and Doctor Newcomer and the subject continued their professional association, which has proved both pleasant and profitable, the progressive methods and thorough knowledge of materia medica displayed by the subject being a valuable asset in the building up of a splendid practice.

On October 12, 1904, Doctor Gifford was united in marriage to Pearl Frazee, of Springfield, Missouri, the daughter of Jesse and Mary (Thomas) Frazee, natives of Indiana, but who removed to Missouri and located in Springfield in 1879, where the father died in his forty-sixth year, the mother yet living there. They were the parents of three children: Pearl, the subject's wife, was born December 15, 1877, in Lafontaine, Indiana; Lella and Jessie. The paternal grandfather of Mrs. Gifford was Mr. Frazee, and he



married Miss Case. They were both natives of Ohio, and settled in Indiana in pioneer times, where they reared a large family and lived to ripe old ages, the father's death occurring at Lafontaine. Mrs. Gifford's maternal grandfather was Dr. Alexander Thomas and his wife's family name was Pearson, they having been early settlers in the Hoosier state, coming from Maryland and locating in Lafontaine and later in Winamac, their deaths occurring at the latter place. The subject and wife are the parents of a daughter, Martha.

Mrs. Gifford is a member of the Christian church. The Doctor, in political affairs, has given his support to the Democratic party, while his fraternal relations are with the Free and Accepted Masons and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, he being a member of Austin Lodge No. 128 in the former order and a charter member of the Tipton lodge of the latter.

Although comparatively a young man, Doctor Gifford has filled a large place in the medical profession in his city and county. A close observer and a constant reader, he has kept abreast of the best and most modern ideas in the art of healing, and by conscientious application and fidelity to honorable methods he has reached a position among the members of his profession of which he may well be proud.

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### ORIS B. NORRIS.

The life of the eminent and successful business man, though filled to repletion with activity and incident, presents fewer salient features to excite the interest of the general reader than the man whose place in the public eye has been won through political or military achievement. But to acquire distinction or great prosperity in the business pursuits which give to the country its financial strength and credit requires ability of as high if not higher order than that which leads to victory at the polls or on the field of battle. This will be readily appreciated by all who tread the busy thoroughfares of trade. Eminent business talent is composed of a combination of high mental and moral attributes. It is not simply energy and industry; there must be sound judgment, breadth of capacity, rapidity of thought, justice and firmness, the foresight to perceive the course of the drifting tides of business and the will and ability to control them, and, withal, a collection of minor but important qualities to regulate the details of the pursuits which engage attention. The subject of this review affords an exemplification of this

talent, and, notwithstanding the limited theater of his operations, he has achieved a reputation which places him among the first of central Indiana's successful and prosperous business men.

Oris B. Norris, of the firm of Norris & Company, was born at Frankfort, Indiana, June 7, 1873, and is the son of Abraham and Sarah M. (Fudge) Norris. They had three children, Emma Luella, deceased, who was the wife of James Lee, of Frankfort; George L., of Ithaca, Michigan, and Oris B.

The father of the subject came to Indiana when a boy, and settled with his parents at Thorntown, Boone county. Later, they moved to Frankfort where he married and settled on a farm east of that city. He followed farming and carpentry until the day of his death, which occurred at Russiaville, August 15, 1901. His wife is still living. He served as a private throughout the Civil war in Company F, One Hundred Fifty-fourth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry. The paternal grandparents of Mr. Norris were natives of Germany, who emigrated to this country early in the nineteenth century and settled in Maryland. Soon afterwards they came to Indiana and located in Boone county. They reared a large family of children: Joseph B., J. Dale, Abraham H.; Phoebe, wife of Edward Ewbank; Silas David, William H., Mary Wilson, and two deceased daughters, Mrs. Mash and one other.

The maternal grandparents were Mr. and Mrs. Moses Fudge. They were also early settlers in Clinton county and settled on a part of the present site of Frankfort and died there in old age. They reared a large family: John, Mary Brandon, George, Elizabeth Kelly, Sarah M. and Mary.

Oris B. Norris was raised on his father's farm, two miles east of Frankfort. He attended the district school and after he married he lived on his father's place for four years. He then moved to Tipton county, settled on the Shockley farm near Kempton and was there two years. He left this farm and went to Howard county, locating on the Francis farm east of Russiaville, and from there he moved to Russiaville, where he went to work in a hardware store for John L. Woody. After working here for two years he went to Kokomo for a short time, but returned to Russiaville and remained there until 1902, working in the hardware store. Since 1902 he has been in his present business of retailing implements, stoves and heavy machinery of all kinds.

Mr. Norris was married on August 17, 1893, to Minnie O. Frye, daughter of William W. and Elizabeth (Francis) Frye. They have three children.

William Ward, Dale Abraham and Karl Francis. Mr. and Mrs. Norris are both members of the Methodist Episcopal church at Tipton. Politically, Mr. Norris is a staunch supporter of the Republican party. Fraternally, he belongs to Austin Lodge No. 128, Free and Accepted Masons; Tipton Chapter No. 114, Royal Arch Masons; Tipton Council No. 80, Royal and Select Masters, and is also a member of the Tipton Lodge of Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the encampment at Russiaville.

Mrs. Norris was born in Howard county, Indiana, two and one-half miles east of Russiaville, April 28, 1873. Her mother died when she was seven years old, and her father is still living at Happy, Texas, in the Panhandle country. They had two children, Minnie O. and Omer L.

The paternal grandparents of Mrs. Norris were Luke and Phoebe (Abram) Frye. The maternal grandfather of Mrs. Norris was George H. Francis.

Mr. Norris is a man of good business ability, strict integrity and fine personal qualities, and because of his genuine worth and high character he has long enjoyed a splendid reputation in the community where he lives. He contributes his support to all movements for the benefit of his fellow citizens and today is numbered among the representative men of Tipton county.

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#### SOLOMON D. ADAMS.

It is proper to judge of the success of a man's life by the estimation in which he is held by his fellow citizens. They see him at his work, in his family circle, in church, hear his views on public questions, observe the operation of his code of morals, witness how he conducts himself in all the relations of life and society, and are therefore competent to judge of his merits and demerits. After a long course of years of such daily observation, it would be out of the question for his neighbors not to know of his worth, for, as has been said, "actions speak louder than words." In this connection it is not too much to say that the subject of this sketch has passed a life of unusual honor, that he has been industrious and has the confidence of all who have the pleasure of his friendship.

Solomon D. Adams is a native of the county now honored by his citizenship, having been born in Prairie township, on October 23, 1860. He is a son of John G. and Eliza (Ramseyer) Adams, natives, respectively, of

Hendricks county and Switzerland county, Indiana. They were the parents of ten children, eight of whom lived to maturity, namely: Caleb F., of Prairie township, Tipton county, Indiana; Solomon D., the immediate subject of this sketch; John R., of Prairie township; William J., of Cicero township, this county; Anna, wife of Daniel D. Campbell, of near Kirklin, Indiana; Florence, the wife of Charles Harter, of Lafayette, Indiana; Dulcina, wife of Albert Fenn, of Elwood, Indiana, and Philip C., of Prairie township, this county. The father of these children was reared in Hendricks county, Indiana, and always followed farming pursuits. In 1856 he came to Tipton county, and here he followed his vocation in Prairie township, where he spent his remaining days, his death occurring there in 1893. His wife died in 1874, at the age of forty-nine years. They were members of the Separate Baptist church. The subject's paternal grandparents were Solomon and ——— (Griffith) Adams, natives of Switzerland county, Indiana, but who later removed to Hendricks county, this state, where they died when well along in years. They were the parents of twelve children, of whom the following are remembered: John G., Hall, James, Thomas, Caleb, Thad S., Joshua and Mary. The subject's maternal grandparents were Daniel and Martha (Hawkins) Ransmeyer, natives, respectively, of Germany and of Switzerland county, Indiana. They lived to advanced age, she dying at the age of about ninety-seven. Their children were Frederick, Obediah, John, Philip, Joseph, Peter, Martha, Eliza and Melinda.

Solomon D. Adams was reared on his father's farm in Prairie township, this county, receiving his elementary education in the district schools, supplementing it by attendance at the State Normal School in 1883 and 1884, and in 1889 was a student in Purdue University. He taught seven terms of school, in which way he earned money to pay his way through college. On the completion of his studies he clerked for two years in a general store in Sharpsville, Indiana, and then bought the store, which he operated six months, when the store and contents were destroyed by fire, the insurance amounting to about one-fourth the loss. Mr. Adams then bought another store at Sharpsville, which he ran for two years, and in the meantime was appointed postmaster at that place. In 1896 he was appointed deputy sheriff of Tipton county, under Sheriff J. F. McCleary, serving in this capacity four years, and at the expiration of his official term he returned to farming, which he conducted until the fall of 1912, when he was elected county recorder and is the present efficient incumbent of that position. His wife is the owner of ninety-one acres of land in Jefferson township. Mr. Adams gives

to the discharge of his official duties the closest personal attention, and is so managing the affairs of his office as to receive the commendation of all who have business there.

On November 11, 1890, Mr. Adams was united in marriage with Marietta B. King, who was born in Jefferson township, Tipton county, Indiana, on August 8, 1865, the daughter of James and Lucinda (Hopkins) King. To this union has been born a daughter, Mildred Jean, who is assistant to her father in the recorder's office. Mrs. Adams' maternal grandfather was James Hopkins.

Politically, Mr. Adams has, since attaining his majority, given his support to the Democratic party and has taken an active interest in its welfare and advancement in his community. Fraternally, he belongs to Reserve Lodge No. 363, Free and Accepted Masons, at Sharpsville. He also holds membership in the Modern Woodmen of America. Religiously, he and his wife are faithful and earnest members of the Methodist Episcopal church, to which they give substantial support. Mr. Adams is a man of splendid influence in his community, having been a very industrious man and led an honorable career. He is regarded as a public-spirited man and can always be counted on to support the right side of any movement involving the moral, educational, social or material welfare of his fellow citizens.

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#### M. V. B. NEWCOMER, M. D.

The man who devotes his talent and energies to the noble work of administering to the ills and alleviating the sufferings of humanity pursues a calling which in dignity and importance and beneficial results is second to no other. If true to his profession and earnest in his effort to enlarge his sphere of usefulness he is indeed a benefactor to all of his kind, for to him more than to any other man is entrusted the safety, the comfort and in many instances the lives of those who place themselves under his care. Amongst this class of professional men is the gentleman whose name appears at the head of this sketch, who has stood for many years with few peers and no superiors among the physicians of Tipton county, Indiana, during which time he has not only gained a wide notoriety in his chosen vocation, but has also established a sound reputation for uprightness and noble character in all the relations of life. He early realized that to those who attain determinate success in the medical profession there must be not only given tech-

nical ability, but also a broad human sympathy which must pass from mere sentiment to be an actuating motive for helpfulness, so he has dignified and honored his profession by noble services in which through long years of close application he has attained unqualified success.

M. V. B. Newcomer, a successful physician and surgeon and well-known citizen of Tipton, Indiana, was born in Cambridge City, this state, on October 30, 1836, the son of Christian and Elizabeth (Hartman) Newcomer, both of whom were natives of Pennsylvania, the father born at Lancaster and the mother at York. They were the parents of thirteen children, nine sons and four daughters, of whom the subject of this sketch was the eighth son in order of birth. These children were named as follows: David, Christian, Abram, Rebecca, the wife of Harvey Bates; Martha, the wife of C. F. Curnutt; John; Elizabeth, who died young; Jackson, who was drowned in boyhood; Sampson; Franklin, of Mabel, Minnesota; M. V. B., the immediate subject of this sketch; Melissa, the wife of C. W. S. Pettijohn, of near Sheridan, Indiana; and Levi, of near Sheridan, Hamilton county, this state. The subject's grandfathers were, on the paternal side, John Newcomer, and on the maternal side, Nicholas Hartman, both natives of Pennsylvania. The subject's father, Christian Newcomer, was reared in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, where he received his education and in young manhood engaged in teaching school. He was a captain in the Pennsylvania state militia and was a soldier in the war of 1812, his company being called into active service and he remained in the field until the close of that struggle. He was captain of his command and took part in the bombardment of Baltimore. He learned the trade of a tailor, married and, after the birth of four of their children, he and his family came west, locating at Cambridge City, Indiana, about 1825. He afterward entered a tract of land in Hamilton county, Indiana, below Sheridan, where he resided for forty years, his death occurring there in 1877, at the age of eighty-seven years. His wife died six months prior to his death, at the age of eighty years. While living in Pennsylvania they were identified with the Lutheran church, but after coming to Indiana they joined the Methodist Episcopal church, of which they were ever afterwards faithful adherents.

M. V. B. Newcomer was brought to Hamilton county, Indiana, at the age of eleven months and was here reared to manhood. He well remembers pioneer conditions through this section of the state, and was in Indianapolis when it was no larger than Tipton. He grew up on his father's farm and attended the old-fashioned subscription schools, to which he had to walk

five miles each way daily. Later he attended the public schools, and afterwards was a student in the W. F. W. C. Ensminger School in Boone county. Having determined to take up the practice of medicine as his life work, he matriculated in the Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati, Ohio, where he was graduated in 1867, though he had practiced the profession for nearly three years prior to that. He entered upon the active practice at Tipton in 1864, and has practiced here continually since, a period of almost a half century. Prior to taking up the study of medicine, Doctor Newcomer had given some attention to the study of law and had practiced that science for about a year. He has long held distinctive prestige in a calling which requires for its basis sound mentality and intellectual discipline of a high order, supplemented by the rigid professional training and thorough mastery of technical knowledge, without which one cannot hope to rise above mediocrity in ministering to human ills. In his chosen field of endeavor Doctor Newcomer has achieved success such as few attain, and his eminent standing among the leading medical men of Indiana has been duly recognized and appreciated not only in Tipton, the city long honored by his residence, but also throughout the central part of the state. Doctor Newcomer is a member of the Tipton County Medical Society, the Indiana Medical Society and the American Medical Association, as well as the International Association of Railway Surgeons, the Pennsylvania Railway Surgeons Association, and was for some years a member of the Mississippi Valley Medical Society and the Medical Legal Society of New York City. He has been a railway surgeon for forty years, having been in the first railway surgeon appointed in Tipton and still holding that office. He is local surgeon for the traction lines, and was pension examining surgeon for about thirty-five years. To Doctor Newcomer belongs perhaps the distinction of being the only doctor in America who ever presided at the birth of a baby in an automobile. In addition to his long and creditable career in one of the most useful and exacting professions he has also proved an honorable member of the body politic, rising in the confidence and esteem of the people, and in all the relations of life he has never fallen below the dignity of true manhood, nor in any way resorted to methods that invited criticism. He is a stockholder and vice-president of the Citizens' National Bank at Tipton, a director in the Citizens' National Bank of Delphi, Indiana, and vice-president of the Citizens' Trust Company of Delphi.

On the 14th of December, 1865, Doctor Newcomer was married to Izora J. Wilson, the daughter of Joseph W. and Mary (Craig) Wilson. To

this union have been born three children, Ora, Clelia and Ethel May. Ora became the wife of James A. Shirk, and they live at Delphi, this state; they are the parents of two children, Herbert and Esther. Clelia is the wife of William B. Mason, of Delphi, and they have four children, Robert N., Ruth N., George and William; Ethel May died in infancy.

Fraternally, Doctor Newcomer is a member of Tipton Lodge No. 1012, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and has for many years been an enthusiastic and appreciative member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Religiously, Mrs. Newcomer has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church continuously since she was fourteen years of age, a period of fifty-six years, and is the oldest in point of membership in that congregation. She was born at Darlington, Indiana, on November 7, 1843, her father being a native of Ohio and her mother of Kentucky. Her father was killed on the railroad near Perryville, Indiana, when sixty years of age. To him and his wife were born two children, Mrs. Newcomer and a brother, A. K. Wilson, of Kokomo, Indiana.

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#### WELCOME CLYDE HOWARD.

It is pleasing indulgence to refer to the life and achievements of a man who has been so long and so prominently identified with the material activities of a community as has the subject of this review, and who stands conspicuously forward among the leading factors in the continued growth and prosperity of one of the most flourishing and substantial sections of the Hoosier state.

Welcome Clyde Howard was born in Bloomington, Illinois, October 1, 1871, the son of James L. and Mary Etta (Brown) Howard, the father a native of Alton, Illinois, and the mother of Virginia. They had four sons: William F., of Oklahoma City, Oklahoma; Edward L., of Bloomington, Illinois; Berl Valentine, of Kansas City, Missouri, and Welcome C. The father was a carpenter and stairbuilder and was reared in Alton, Illinois, but is now living in Tipton. He and his wife are Methodists. During the Civil war he served for two years as a private soldier.

The maternal grandfather of the subject was William Valentine Brown, a native of Virginia, who was an early settler in Illinois. He died at an extreme age, his death occurring in McLean county, that state.



Welcome Clyde Howard was reared in Peoria, Illinois, and attended the public schools of that city. After leaving home his first employment was in the Wabash railroad shops at Decatur, Illinois, then being transferred to the store room and the baggage room of the same company. He was afterward employed as a brakeman on the Wabash road and then as a fireman. Leaving the service of this company, Mr. Howard accepted a position with the Lake Erie railway as yardmaster at Bloomington, Illinois, soon being appointed a freight conductor and then a passenger conductor on the same lines. In 1905 he accepted employment as train dispatcher for the Union Traction Company of Indiana, with headquarters at Tipton, also having charge of the instruction of employes for some time.

On June 25, 1895, Mr. Howard was united in marriage to Lilly May Wright, daughter of James M. and Martha Wright. They have one child, Lewis Edwin. Mrs. Howard was born in Fairbury, Illinois, her parents having one other child, Harry. James M. Wright holds a position in the office of the adjutant-general at the Soldiers' Home in Danville, Illinois.

Mr. Howard is a member of the Methodist church, while his wife belongs to the Presbyterian church. The subject's fraternal relations are with Austin Lodge No. 128, Free and Accepted Masons; Tipton Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, and Tipton Council, Royal and Select Masters; also the Modern Woodmen of the World and the Tribe of Ben-Hur. In political matters, Mr. Howard is a strong supporter of the principles of the Republican party and in 1910 was elected city clerk, which office he now holds, and by his business-like conduct of the affairs of that responsible position he has gained many friends, who are free to commend his administration of that office, regardless of political views.

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### JOHN O. BEHYMER.

Among the strong and influential citizens of Tipton county, Indiana, the record of whose lives have become an essential part of the history of this section, the gentleman whose name appears above occupies a prominent place and for years has exerted a beneficial influence in the locality. His chief characteristics are keenness of perception, a tireless energy, honesty of purpose and motive and every-day common sense, which have enabled him not only to advance his own interests, but also largely contribute to the

moral and material advancement of the community. The owner and publisher of the oldest contemporary newspaper in the county, he has long helped mold public opinion along lines conducive to the best interests of the community, and in his hands the interests of the "fourth estate" have never languished for want of a virile and facile pen and a spirit that knows no such word as defeat.

John O. Behymer, editor and publisher of the *Tipton Daily Times*, was born in Rush county, Indiana, April 9, 1855, a son of William and Martha (Littleton) Behymer, the former a native of Lincoln county, Kentucky, and the latter of Ohio. William and Martha Behymer were the parents of eleven children, namely: Mary J. is the wife of Jacob Hiatt, and resides near Rigdon, Indiana; Perry, of Ordway, Colorado; Andrew J., of Elwood, Indiana; Rebecca A. is the wife of J. L. Newkirk and lives near Rushville, Indiana; John O., the subject of this review; Franklin P., of Elwood, Indiana; William H.; Christopher R. resides near Rigdon, Indiana; Sarah E., deceased, was the wife of A. T. Corbin, and lived near Sharpsville, Indiana; Martha M. is the wife of Leander Jones and lives near Indianapolis; one died in infancy.

William Behymer, the subject's father, was a cooper by trade, but after his removal to Indiana, in 1851, he followed farming, first in Rush county, later, in 1861, locating in Grant county, from which, in the same year, he enlisted in the One Hundred and First Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, being mustered in as a member of Company H, but later being transferred to Company E, in which he served until the close of the war, being promoted to the rank of sergeant near the close of the conflict. On his return home from his country's service he re-engaged in agriculture. He took an active interest in politics, being a strong supporter of the Democratic party, and was honored by election to a number of offices, having been a justice of the peace in Green township, Grant county, for several terms, where he was a notary public and also practiced law. In Rush county he served as a constable for several years. He died at Rigdon, Grant county, August 25, 1890, at the age of sixty-eight years, his widow, who still survives him, residing near Rigdon. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, as is his widow.

Solomon Behymer, the paternal grandfather of the subject, was a native of Pennsylvania, of German descent, and after attaining his majority he removed to Lincoln county, Kentucky, where the subject's father was born. John Littleton, the maternal grandfather, was a native of the Buck-

eye state and removed to Kentucky, where he passed away at an advanced age.

John O. Behymer was about six years old when his parents left Rush county and settled in Grant county, and in the latter locality, near Rigdon, he grew to manhood, following an agricultural life, his early education being acquired in the district schools. In 1875 he came to Tipton and taught his first term of school, later teaching two terms in Madison county. In 1878 the subject purchased a half interest in the *Windfall News* office, which he assisted in conducting, in addition to his pedagogical duties, until the spring of 1880. On the 11th of March of that year he was married, and, coming to Tipton, he purchased a half interest in the *Times* office. However, Mr. Behymer sold this interest during the following winter and started the *Saturday Express*, which he owned and managed until the spring of 1883, when he sold the plant and, going to Winamac, purchased the *Democrat*, which he conducted for about six months. At the end of that period he sold out and returned to Tipton, where he purchased the entire plant of the *Times*, which he has owned and published since. This paper was established as a weekly in 1855, but since March 19, 1913, the weekly has been discontinued and is now issued as a daily. In political complexion the *Times* is a strong supporter of the Democratic party. It has a large circulation and is liberally patronized by advertisers.

On March 11, 1880, Mr. Behymer was united in marriage to Annie E. O'Banion, daughter of William M. and Martha O'Banion, who were early pioneers in Rush and later in Grant county, Indiana. The father of Mrs. Behymer died in Tipton in 1898 and his wife in Windfall in 1870, the father having been a soldier in the Civil war. To Mr. Behymer and wife have been born two sons, Lawrence O. and Lester.

Mrs. Behymer is a member of the Presbyterian church and also of the Order of the Eastern Star, in which latter order she has served several terms as worthy matron. Mr. Behymer is a member of Austin Lodge No. 128, Free and Accepted Masons, and Tipton Lodge No. 1012, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. For more than twenty-five years Mr. Behymer has belonged to the Indiana Democratic Editorial Association and has served as its president and treasurer. Although never having been a candidate for public office, the subject was chairman of the Democratic county central committee in 1888 and was a delegate to the Democratic national convention at Denver, Colorado, in 1908. In his business Mr. Behymer has prospered and, besides owning his splendid home, has several other pieces

of valuable residence property. Mr. Behymer is one of the strong, sturdy individuals who has contributed largely to the material welfare of the city in which he resides, being an up-to-date, public-spirited man, progressive in all he does, and has the respect and admiration of a large circle of friends.

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### JOHN H. TRANBARGER.

It is the progressive, wide-awake man of affairs that makes the real history of a community and his influence as a potential factor of the body politic is difficult to estimate. The examples such men furnish of patient purpose and steadfast integrity strongly illustrate what is in the power of each to accomplish, and there is always a full measure of satisfaction in advertising even in a casual way to their achievements in advancing the interests of their fellow men and in giving strength and solidity to the institutions which make so much for the prosperity of a community. Such a man is the worthy subject of this sketch, and as such it is proper that a review of his career be accorded a place among the representative citizens of the city and county in which he resides.

John H. Tranbarger, auditor of Tipton county, was born in Quincy (now Elwood), Indiana, on March 29, 1860, the son of David and Eunice (Cook) Tranbarger, who were born in Virginia, the mother being of sound old Quaker stock. They were the parents of seven children: Oliver N., of Anderson, Indiana; Miranda E., wife of William W. Stretcher, who lives north of Elwood, Indiana; Alcana L., of Forest, Indiana; Sarah A., wife of Mr. Smith, of Elwood; John H., of Tipton; Nathan S., of near Muncie, Indiana, and a daughter, Mary, who died at the age of two years. The subject's father came to Indiana with his parents when a small child, they locating southwest of Elwood, where they entered land from the government, and there David was reared to maturity. He then continued the farm on his own account, and when about thirty-five years old he began the manufacture of brooms, which he continued until his death, in 1910, being in the eighty-fifth year of his age. His wife died in comparatively young womanhood, in 1867. The father belonged to the Christian church and the mother to the Friends. He was a man of prominence in his community, serving during most of his lifetime as justice of the peace. He was a son of Jacob and Sarah (Mumpower) Tranbarger, natives of Virginia, being of German

descent on the paternal side and Scotch-Irish and German on the maternal. These grandparents died in Madison county, Indiana, the grandfather at the age of forty and the grandmother at the age of seventy-three years. They were the parents of six children, David, Alfred, Gabriel, Joseph, Olive A. and Emeratta.

John H. Tranbarger was reared by his grandmother on the old homestead farm, his mother having died when he was about seven years old. He secured a good practical education in the district schools of the neighborhood and then taught one term of school. In young boyhood he began working out for six dollars a month at farm work, but after he quit teaching he worked in a store in New Lancaster, this county, afterwards buying an interest in the business, and was thus engaged for four or five years. He was elected justice of the peace, being at that time the youngest man elected to such an office in the state of Indiana, and served the greater part of two terms, resigning in order to accept the position of deputy county treasurer, under G. W. Myerly. He had formerly served as postmaster at New Lancaster and had had good practical business experience. He served as deputy county treasurer during Myerly's term, and then during a portion of Auditor F. M. Price's term he served as deputy county auditor. He then returned to the treasurer's office under Treasurer Lem Darrow, and after leaving that office he was for three years manager of the Tipton Hardware Company, in which he exhibited business and executive qualities of high order. In 1905 Mr. Tranbarger again served as deputy auditor under Dr. T. W. Longfellow, and also under J. F. Barlow. In 1910 he was nominated by his party for the position of auditor and was elected by a majority of over six hundred, the highest majority won by a candidate of his party for twenty years, his predecessor having been elected by the Republicans by over a hundred majority, and Mr. Tranbarger is justifiably proud of the fact that he received the largest vote in his home township of any candidate during the preceding years, he having one hundred and seventy-eight majority. In Cicero, his present home, he received two hundred and one majority, these facts standing as marked evidence of his personal popularity and the faith that his fellow citizens had in his ability and trustworthiness. He has not disappointed his friends in any respect in the discharge of his official duties, and is one of the most popular officials Tipton county has ever had.

On August 14, 1887, Mr. Tranbarger married Emma Ressler, the daughter of Abraham and Elizabeth (Litsinger) Ressler. To this union were born three children, Byron H., Bessie F. and Dallas. Byron H. is

deputy to his father, and Bessie is also employed in the auditor's office. Dallas died when about eleven months old. Mrs. Tranbarger was born in Minnesota, but from young childhood was reared in Tipton county. Her parents were natives of Pennsylvania, but were early settlers in Tipton county, and here died. The father followed farming and was also an expert blacksmith. They were the parents of nine children: Jeremiah, Susan, John W., Angeline, Mary J., Ella M., Emma, Nettie and Ida.

Politically, Mr. Tranbarger is a Democrat, while, fraternally, he belongs to Austin Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and to the Tipton lodge of Odd Fellows and also the encampment. He is also a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, and the Improved Order of Red Men, Somerset Tribe. He and his family are members of the Methodist church, to which they give earnest support. Kind and genial in disposition, he has won a host of acquaintances and many warm and loyal friends throughout the county which has been honored by his citizenship.

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#### MICHAEL T. SHEIL.

It is a well attested maxim that the greatness of a community or state lies not in the machinery of government, nor even in its institutions, but rather in the sterling qualities of the individual citizen, in his capacity for high and unselfish effort and his devotion to the public welfare. In these particulars he whose name appears at the head of this paragraph has conferred honor and dignity on his country, and as an elemental part of history it is consonant that there should be recorded here a resume of his career, with the object in view of noting his connection with the advancement of one of the most flourishing and progressive sections of the commonwealth, as well as his career as a member of one of the most exacting professions to which man can devote his talents and energies.

Michael T. Sheil is a native son of Indiana and was born near Atlanta, Hamilton county, on March 28, 1853. He is descended from sterling old Irish stock, his paternal grandfather, Michael Sheil, who was familiarly known by his friends as "General" Sheil, having been a native of the Emerald Isle. His wife bore the native name of Bridget O'Brien. They both lived to advanced ages; he dying at eighty years and she at about ninety. They were the parents of the following children: Ellen, James, John,

Thomas, Catherine, Mary Ann, Michael, Edmund (who died young), Ann, Victoria and Margaret. Of these children, James, the subject's father, was born in county Tipperary, Ireland, in 1820, and in 1833, when but thirteen years old, came to the United States with his parents, who settled near Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. In 1835 they came to Hamilton county, Indiana, where Michael, the subject's grandfather, purchased land from the government. Here James grew to manhood and he carried on farming for over seventy years on the same farm, his death occurring there at the age of eighty-seven years. He was a well-known and influential citizen of the community and in his active years made many political speeches and was known all over Hamilton and Tipton counties as being very apt and up-to-date. He served as justice of the peace in Jackson township for twelve years, and was a Democrat in his political views. During the Civil war Mr. Sheil was instrumental in raising a full quota of soldiers in his native township. He married Sarah J. Forkner, who was born in Indiana, and they had two children, Michael T., the immediate subject of this sketch, and Mary A., the wife of Francis H. Gallagher, of Atlanta, Indiana. The subject's maternal grandparents were John and ——— (Herrington) Forkner, natives of North Carolina, and early pioneer settlers of Hamilton county, Indiana, where they followed farming pursuits and where they spent the rest of their lives, their deaths occurring here. They had a number of children, among whom were James M., Sarah J., Cerilda and William W.

Michael T. Sheil was reared on his father's farm in Hamilton county, Indiana, and received his early education in the district schools of that neighborhood, later attending the public schools of Atlanta and supplementing this by five months' attendance at Notre Dame University and two years at the college at Valparaiso, graduating from the classical and scientific courses in the latter. He then spent one year in the law department of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, and in 1878 was admitted to the bar of Hamilton county. Locating at Noblesville, he studied law under David Moss, and practiced his profession there for a year and a half. He taught school for thirteen years, and on March 31, 1891, he came to Tipton and has continuously practiced law here since that time. Mr. Sheil is an able and reliable attorney, with a fair acquaintance with the principles, intricacies and complexities of jurisprudence, but his honesty is such that he has frequently advised against long and extensive litigation, and this, too, often at the loss of liberal fees. He has stood high in his profession, and has built up an extensive practice in his own and other counties, being frequently retained in im-

portant cases in other courts. No one knows better than he the necessity of thorough preparation for the trial of cases and no one more industriously applies himself to meet the issues than he. Throughout his entire professional career, Mr. Sheil has been animated by lofty motives and has made every personal consideration subordinate to the higher kinds of duty. Broad and liberal in his views, with the greatest good of his fellow men ever before him, his conduct has been right on the level of the true and loyal citizen. He is ready at all times to make any reasonable sacrifice in the cause in which he has been enlisted. Mr. Sheil has written and published a copyrighted work on the "Immortality of the Soul," and previously had written a work on the "Origin and Perpetuation of the Human Family," both works being of unusual merit, receiving the commendation of some of the best thinkers in our country.

In 1883 Mr. Sheil married Luella A. Phillips, who was born in Hamilton county, Indiana, in 1863, the daughter of Charles C. and Jane (Thompson) Phillips. These parents came from North Carolina to Indiana, being early settlers of Hamilton county, where they spent the remainder of their lives. They were the parents of three children, Luella A., Ora and Orley. To Mr. and Mrs. Sheil have been born two children, James Carl and Lawrence S. The former is a lawyer and teacher. He served at one time as prosecuting attorney of Tipton county and is now engaged in teaching in Huron, South Dakota, being principal of a ward school. He married Mabel Brookbank and they have one child, Genevieve. Lawrence S. Sheil studied medicine and later was a teacher in the public schools of Tipton county. He married Golda Green, who is now deceased, leaving two children, Mary J. and Catherine Judith.

Politically, Mr. Sheil is a Democrat and was a candidate for judge of the thirty-sixth judicial circuit against Judge Elliott, of Kokomo. He is now county attorney of Tipton county. He has been successful not only in his professional affairs, but also in material things, and is a stockholder and member of the board of directors of the Citizens National Bank of Tipton, with which he has been connected since its organization. Religiously, he and his wife are members of the Catholic church. Mr. Sheil is a scholarly man, a polished writer and an able lawyer. His writings show a literary finish and a charm of expression shown by few writers. A strong and logical reasoner, a man of deep thought and a splendid conversationalist, he is a welcome member of any circle he chooses to enter and because of his genial disposition and unassuming manner he enjoys the respect and esteem of all who know him.



## THE WRIGHT FAMILY.

The name Wright originated in Germany, from a man working in wood (a carpenter), called wright, now chiefly used in compounds, as millwright, wheelwright, shipwright, etc. The descendants of this carpenter, called Wright, had to flee from Germany to save their lives when the Catholics were persecuting the Protestants. There were three brothers, John, Thomas and David Wright, who went to England. John settled on the Isle of Wight, Thomas on the Isle of Man, and David in Scotland. Their descendants emigrated to America and settled in Culpeper county, Virginia, and other parts of the United States.

The Wright family has been prominent in England for several generations, especially in Suffolk, Kent, Surrey, Warwick, and Durham. Cranham Hall, Essex, is one seat of the Wrights and Bilham House, York, another. The Irish branch of the family was established by Ireland Wright, who went with Cromwell to that kingdom.

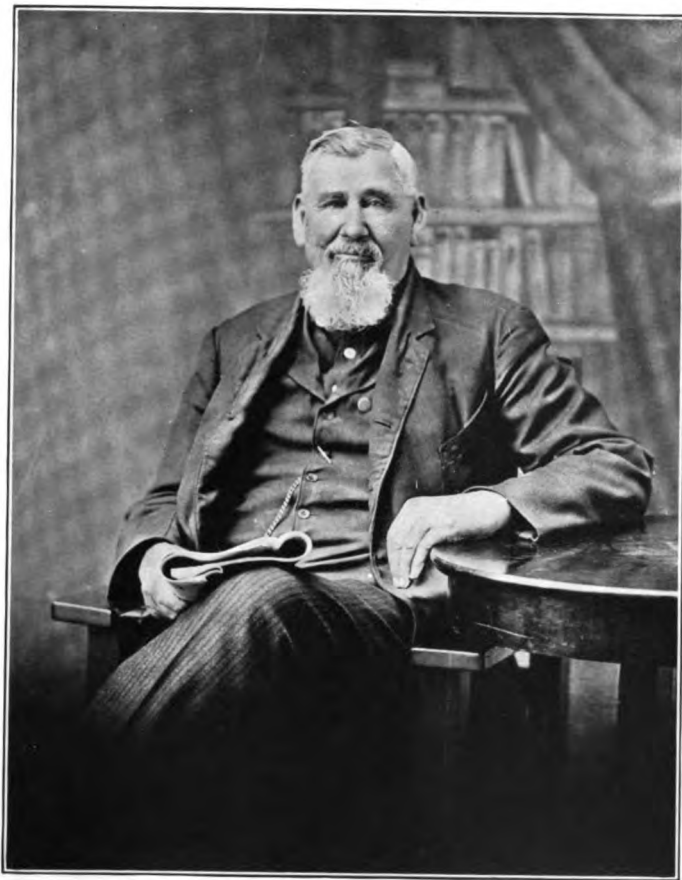
One of the first of whom we have any record was John, Lord of Kelvedon Manor, Essex. He died in 1551. His son was Robert of the Moat House, and Lord of the Manor of Great and Little Ropers. His direct descendant was Thomas, whom we find deputy to the General Court at Wethersfield, Connecticut, in 1643, whose wife was Margaret, widow of John Elson.

An earlier "Pilgrim Father" was William, who came over in the "Fortune," 1621, with his wife, Priscilla.

In 1645 Benjamin, who had come from England, was a large land owner at Guilford, Connecticut. He was granted permission to put up a tan mill, "take water yt issueth from ye waste gate, provided it hurt not ye town mill." He had nine children, and from him descended Silas, governor of New York and United States senator, and William, governor of New Jersey and also senator.

Nicholas, who was living at Lynn, Massachusetts, in 1637, was a surveyor, a large land owner, and town schepen or magistrate. He also held many other offices of civil trust.

The Wrights have a noble record as governors of states. Besides Silas and William, already mentioned, there was Sir James Wright, the last royal governor of Georgia. He was born in South Carolina, 1714, and son of Benjamin, who was from Durham, England. Robert Wright was governor of Maryland, and Joseph of Indiana.



MORGAN WRIGHT.



Silas Wright was born at Amherst, Massachusetts, May 24, 1795. He graduated from Middleburgh College, Vermont, in 1815, was admitted to the bar in 1819, and began practice at Canton, in northern New York. The place where he settled was almost a wilderness. His farm was a small one and no laborer upon it worked harder than he did. His manner of life was of the simplest. In his professional work he was a type of a lawyer of the old school—shrewd, skillful, rigidly just, and controlled by the belief that his profession was a public trust and that judicial qualities must mingle with those of the advocate. He is said never to have sought an office and never felt at liberty to refuse one, even that of village postmaster, if he could possibly serve. He was appointed surrogate in 1820 and was elected successively to the state Senate in 1823, to the House of Representatives in 1827-29, comptroller of the state 1829-33, United States senator 1833-44, and governor of New York, 1844-46. During his public life he had become a leader of the Democratic party in New York, Van Buren being his closest associate. When the national Democratic party in 1844 nominated and elected Polk to the presidency, instead of Van Buren, Wright and the state organization took an attitude of armed neutrality toward the new administration. Renominated for governor in 1846, Wright was defeated and the result was ascribed to the hostility of the Polk administration. The death of the defeated candidate, August 27, 1847, at Canton, gave intense bitterness to New York politics for several years, and his faction, in 1848, succeeded in defeating their national party's candidate in the presidential election.

Nathaniel Wright, an active member of Winthrop's colony, was a London merchant, who owned one-eighth of the ships that brought the colonists to America, which country he never visited. Thomas, of Wethersfield, was of the same family, and Nathaniel's half-brother, Samuel, was ancestor of the Springfield, Massachusetts, branch.

The brothers, Peter and Anthony, were progenitors of the Long Island Wrights. The deed of their land purchase in 1677 from the Indians shows that the consideration was six Indian coats, six kettles, six fathoms of wampum, six hoes, six hatchets, three pairs of stockings, thirty awl blades, twenty knives, three shirts, and as much peas as would amount to four pounds. A portion of this land has been owned and occupied by the Wrights ever since.

The first Quaker meeting was held at Anthony Wright's house, and a house of worship erected on his grounds was paid for in Indian corn, pork and peas.

One of the founders of Methodism in this country was Richard Wright, who came over with Francis Asbury, in 1771.

In 1736 Thomas Hynson Wright, a surveyor for Lord Baltimore, was one of the delegates to the Assembly at Annapolis. His son, Colonel Thomas, was delegate to the Colonial Convention of 1775, a member of the association of freemen who protested against infringements of their liberty and the first military commander of Maryland forces under Revolutionary organization.

Major Samuel Turbutt Wright, also of the Maryland family, was a hero of the Revolution, and one of the principal leaders at the battle of Long Island, where it was that the valor of Maryland's "400" shone so gloriously. The Sons of the Revolution of that state have commemorated the bravery of the heroic band by the erection of a monolith at Brooklyn.

Revolutionary rosters give the names of Lieutenant Nahum, wounded at Bunker Hill; Surgeon Elihu, of Massachusetts; Lieutenant Dudley and Lieutenant Ebenezer, of Connecticut; Captain Robert and Lieutenant Daniel, of New York; Lieutenant Anthony, of Pennsylvania; Lieutenant Benjamin, of Maryland; Lieutenant David, of North Carolina; and Captain John, of Georgia. His son, Captain Benjamin, won laurels in the war of 1812.

Dr. Thomas, of the Long Island family, one of the most eminent surgeons of his day, although an old man at the time of the Revolution, took part, and died in prison, his body being thrown into one of the trenches in the rear of the present City Hall, New York, known as the "Graves of the Martyrs." His body was reinterred in Trinity cemetery. Dr. Thomas was an ardent patriot and served on board the privateer "Greyhound" during King George's war, 1744-1748.

Stephen Wright and his partner, Charles Brown, built the first steamboat, the "Clermont," for its inventor, Robert Fulton, in 1807.

Joseph Wright, styled Wright of Derby, subject, landscape and portrait painter, was born at Derby, September 3, 1734, the son of an attorney of the place, who was afterwards town clerk. During his early years he manifested an aptitude for mechanical pursuits, and also for music, but he finally resolved to become a painter and, in 1757, he went to London and for two years studied under Thomas Hudson, the master of Reynolds. Returning to Derby, he practiced portrait painting, but feeling the need for further instruction, he again placed himself for fifteen months under his former master. He then settled in Derby and varied his work in portraiture by the production of the subject seen under artificial light, with which his name is chiefly associated, and by landscape painting. He married in 1773 and in the end of that year he visited Italy, where he remained till 1775. While in

Naples he witnessed an eruption of Vesuvius, which under various treatment formed the subject of many of his subsequent pictures. On his return from Italy he established himself at Bath, as a portrait painter; but, meeting with but little encouragement, he returned to Derby, where he spent the rest of his life. He was a frequent contributor to the exhibitions of the Society of Artists and to those of the Royal Academy, of which he was elected an associate in 1781 and a full member in 1784. He, however, declined the latter honor on account of a slight, which he believed that he had received, and severed his official connection with the academy, though he continued to contribute to the exhibitions from 1783 till 1794. He died at Derby on August 29, 1797. An exhibition of Wright's work was brought together at Derby in 1883, and twelve of his pictures were shown in the winter exhibition of the Royal Academy in 1886.

Thomas Wright was born in Ludlow, in Shropshire, April 21, 1810, and was descended from a Quaker family formerly living at Bradford, in Yorkshire. He was a great scholar and antiquary. He helped to found the British Archaeological Association.

Edward Wright, living in the seventeenth century, was a mathematician of note.

Characteristics of the family are truth and honor, rare executive ability, a strong sense of justice, firmness combined with courtesy and affability, and other traits, to which may be added patriotism, military ardor, and a self-sacrificing spirit. Always taking the environments of others into consideration, they were ready to lend a helping hand to those sinking morally or financially, but never had a word of praise or encouragement for those who, by their environments, were able to oppress those more unfortunate. Length of years has been theirs for upright living and the Wrights have numbered many centenarians in their ranks. It is recorded of one that when an old man—in the neighborhood of ninety—he went out one day to mow with the young men, but sat down to weep when he found that he could not keep up with the others.

#### OUR BRANCH OF THE FAMILY.

My great-grandfather, Zadock Wright, with other near relatives, came from England and settled in Culpeper county, Virginia. My great-grandfather lived there until his death. He was of a military turn of mind and boasted of his attainments as a cavalier. The story is handed down to us when he, all booted and spurred, made an attempt to mount a very high and

spirited horse. Two colored servants were in attendance, one at the head of the horse, the other to adjust the stirrup. Aide-de-camp Wright gave a spring, his spurred foot struck the horse before he had proper command of the bridle, the horse sprang forward, the servants were both knocked down, the horse ran away and the "cavalier" was left sitting in the dirt.

Great-grandfather had five sons and two daughters. The eldest son was John, then Thomas, James and Lewis, then a daughter, Lucy, then William, born in 1762, then Sarah. In the year 1773 John moved near Red Sand Stone Fort on the Monongahela, in Pennsylvania. Afterward he returned to Culpeper county, Virginia, and brought his mother and all his brothers and sisters to where he had settled. Some few years later John moved to Kentucky. He did not stay there long until he moved over into the state of Ohio. At last, they all, except Lewis, moved to Ohio. William, who was the last to come, settled sixteen or eighteen miles north of Cincinnati, in the year 1809.

Albert Wright, who is now in the United States mail service, Springfield, Ohio, is the great-grandson of the Wright who built the canal from Bristolshire to the English Channel, England, in 1795-1803. This civil engineer, who was superintendent of the canal for a number of years after its construction, was a first cousin of Grandfather William Wright, born in 1762.

I shall give a little sketch of the life of the last one of Grandfather Wright's family, to show how the early life of the pioneers was. Margaret Wright was born April 13, 1803, in Greene county, Pennsylvania. Her father, William Wright, was of English descent and her mother, Margaret Phillips Wright, of German descent. Her father, John Phillips, was born in Germany, on the bank of the Rhine, so near the river that they could look over into France. Margaret Wright was but a small child when her father, William Wright, emigrated to Ohio, and bought a farm now in the corporate limits of Cincinnati. The journey from Pennsylvania was made principally by flatboat. The little girl always remembered the new home and the village of Cincinnati, then only a few log houses. Mr. Wright soon sold his hilly farm for one of the fine bottom land of the Miami Valley, Butler county. Here, when Margaret was only nine years old and the eldest of the daughters at home, her mother died. The home was kept for a short time and then Margaret went to live with her sister, Lucy Bradbury, in Camden, Preble county, and Elizabeth, two years younger, was taken into the home of another sister, Mary Simcox, Hamilton, Ohio. Then William Wright, who had been a soldier in the American Revolution, again volunteered his services, this time in the war of 1812. Margaret remained in Camden until

her sister and her family moved to Michigan. She journeyed with them as far as Centerville, Indiana, where she remained with her eldest brother, John, while her sister's family made the long journey to Niles, Michigan, in a covered wagon. Soon after this Margaret married Robert Henning Brown, of Camden, Ohio, who was born December 13, 1802, in Newry, county Down, Ireland. Mr. Brown was the village storekeeper, but went on a farm to rear his family. In 1872 he retired from the farm and lived in Camden, where he died November 14, 1883. Soon after Mrs. Brown went to Kansas to visit her children. She returned twice to stay, but her attachments in Kansas were too strong and each time she returned to that state. After the death of her eldest daughter, Margaret, whose home was in Preble county, she had no desire to go back to Ohio again. Her last journey was made in comfort, when she was in her ninety-second year. She was a happy, cheerful and much beloved member of the family of Judge and Mrs. William Agnew Johnston, and died in their home, No. 700 Topeka avenue, Topeka, Kansas, October 25, 1900, aged ninety-seven years six months and twelve days. Her funeral services were held in the Presbyterian church of Camden, Ohio, where she was an honored member for more than sixty-five years, and she was laid to rest beside her husband in the cemetery north of Camden. There were many changes affecting the lives of women during the period of Mrs. Brown's life—almost a hundred years. When little Margaret Wright grew to school age the public school was not open to her simply because she was a girl, except of summer evenings after the boys had gone home. But she was taught knitting, fine sewing, spinning and embroidery. Once, when her father lived in Pennsylvania, he had to take his family into Red Sand Stone Fort for some time. He had to go out to hunt and fight Indians, and her mother thought he ought to have warm stockings, so she sheared the wool off their little dog and knit him a pair of stockings.

Margaret was a fine horse-woman and her wedding journey was made on horseback, the groom bringing a little bay mare to Centerville for her to ride back. The "in-fair" dinner was served at the village inn, and one of the meats was a whole roasted pig, which held a red apple in its mouth. When Mrs. Brown went to housekeeping, the baking was done in an out-oven and the cooking on a crane over an open fire. She was proud of having the first cooking stove in the county, a "step stove." There were no lucifer matches and fire had to be kept over or borrowed from the neighbors. All table furnishings, bed furnishings and wearing apparel were woven and made in the home.

Margaret Brown was a "real daughter" of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and was an active member in the temperance crusade in



Ohio, out of which the Woman's Christian Temperance Union grew. She was small of stature, had black eyes and fine black hair. She was lovingly called "Aunt Peggie" or "Grandma Brown" by a host of children and grown-ups who could not claim the legal right.

The following record will enable any of the descendants to become either Sons or Daughters of the American Revolution:

United States pension rolls, 1835, page 108, Ohio: William Wright, private Pennsylvania Militia. Received pension, begun March 4, 1831, placed on roll October 12, 1833. Age, seventy-two.

Pennsylvania Archives, volume 14, page 736: William Wright appears as private soldier in Capt. William Crawford's Company pay roll.

United States Pension Roll, 1840, page 169: Pensions William Wright, living at Liberty, Butler county, Ohio. Age, seventy-nine.

Morgan Wright was born in Wayne county, Indiana, September 4, 1834, and is the eldest of the five children of William and Margaret McCoy Wright, both natives of Wayne county, whose grandparents were early settlers of that county, and located on Nolan's Fork. When Morgan was one year old his parents removed to Hancock county, in 1835, and settled in the forest, where he was reared to manhood and obtained some education. At eighteen years of age he began life for himself, and came to this county (Tipton) in 1852. On September 17, 1855, he was married to Celia Philpott, of this township (Madison), who was born in Fayette county September 16, 1837, the daughter of Martin Philpott, who located here in 1852. Seven children blessed this union, four of whom survive: Mary E., born November 12, 1856, died November 20, 1870. William E., born November 26, 1858, married Catherine Nuding January 2, 1881, and married Lora Steiger December 19, 1906; she died August 4, 1908, and he married Lucinda Foreman August 23, 1909, at Greentown, Indiana. John M., born November 16, 1860, married Ella Stevens. John died June 20, 1913. George R., born May 12, 1863, married Sarah Hall September 23, 1886. Josephus, born April 4, 1867, at Cedar Corner, Indiana, married Mary M. Hall June 15, 1889. Celia E., born February 15, 1870, married William DeVault December 17, 1889. Julia A., born February 9, 1872, married Charles Clabaugh August 20, 1892, and died March 21, 1896.

Family of John M. and Ella (Stevens) Wright: Corah M., born December 26, 1883, married Eva Worley August 23, 1902.

Family of Corah M. and Eva (Worley) Wright: Dallas L., born February 1, 1903; Lora M., born February 18, 1906; Florence L., born February 11, 1908.

Family of George B. and Sarah (Hall) Wright: Shirley L., born September 21, 1888; Alva A., born September 3, 1891, died September 1, 1892; Versie M., born June 20, 1893.

Family of Celia E. (Wright) and William DeVault: Orial L., born February 17, 1891, married Florence Recobs; Jesse M., born January 24, 1894; Loran C., born April 1, 1896; Blanche M., born January 14, 1901.

Family of Julia A. (Wright) and Charles Clabaugh: Chester, born March 14, 1896, died March 4, 1897.

Mr. Wright was without means after his marriage, but by providence and industry improved his fortunes. In 1857 he received a legacy of one thousand dollars, with which he purchased eighty acres of land in his township, where he lived some years, afterward purchasing the old Philpott farm, on which he resides. He now owns two hundred and eighty acres, all in Madison township, where he now resides.

Mr. Wright is an active Democrat. He was elected county commissioner in 1875; sheriff in 1892; justice of the peace of Madison township; township advisory board; at present county councilman and has been for many years, and has served in all his official capacities with general favor.

He is a member of the Masonic order and is a Patron of Husbandry.

The portrait of Morgan Wright that appears on another page was taken on the day that he was seventy-nine years, six months and twenty-nine days old.

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### JAMES C. GROVES.

There is no positive rule for achieving success, and yet in the life of the successful man there are always lessons which might well be followed. The man who gains prosperity is he who can see and utilize the opportunities to come in his path. The essential conditions of human life are ever the same, the surroundings of individuals differing but slightly, and when one man passes another on the highway of life to reach the goal of prosperity before others who perhaps started out before him, it is because he has the power to use advantages which probably encompass the whole human race. Today among the prominent citizens and successful men of Tipton stands James C. Groves. The qualities of keen discrimination, sound judgment and executive ability enter very largely into his make-up and have been contributing elements to the material success which has come to him.

The subject of this sketch, who is of good old Kentucky stock, was born

in Jefferson county, Kentucky, near Louisville, on June 7, 1864, the son of James and Louisa (Roby) Groves, both of whom were born in the old Blue Grass state. They were the parents of four children: Henry, of Beuchel, Kentucky; Belle, deceased, who was the wife of Benjamin Burdette; Mary, deceased, the wife of John Farmer, and James C., the immediate subject of this sketch. James Groves, father of the subject, was reared in Jefferson county, Kentucky, and was the son of Isaac and Celia (Pairpoint) Groves, the former a native of Virginia. Their deaths occurred in Jefferson county, he at the age of about seventy and she at ninety-six years of age. Their children were James, Rachael, William, Catherine, Isaac, Mary Ann, George and Abraham. The subject's father was in early life a cooper by trade, but later followed farming. His death occurred in Jefferson county, Kentucky, in 1877, his wife dying many years afterwards, at the age of eighty-two years. Both were earnest members of the Baptist church. The subject's maternal grandparents were Josiah and Eliza (Pash) Roby, who lived in Nelson county, Kentucky, all their lives, and died there at advanced ages. They were farming folk and were highly respected in the community where they lived. Their children were Jasper, Coleman, Thomas, Rufus, Louisa, Permelia, Eliza Ann and Mary.

James C. Groves lived in Jefferson county, Kentucky, until nineteen years of age, having been reared on the home farm and getting his education in the district schools of the neighborhood. Upon gaining mature years he began farming on his own account, following that vocation until March 19, 1884, when he came to Indiana, locating near Strawtown, Hamilton county, where he was employed by the month at farm work. In 1888 he came to Tipton county, and engaged in farming on his own account on a rented farm, and afterwards bought a tract of eighty acres in Madison township, Tipton county, to the operation of which he devoted his attention with splendid success until 1911, when he entered upon the discharge of the duties of clerk of the Tipton circuit court, to which office he had been elected in the fall of 1910. He brought to his official position an alert mentality and vigorous industry, which has enabled him to keep up with the business of the office and because of his accommodating disposition and the business-like methods which he has adopted in the administration of his official duties, he has won not only the approval of the county official family, but also the commendation of all who have been in the office.

On September 16, 1888, James C. Groves married Cenia A. Morris, who was born in Madison township, Tipton county, Indiana, on June 12,

1865, the daughter of Samuel and Mahala (Likins) Morris. Mr. and Mrs. James C. Groves have one son, Samuel D., born March 21, 1890, who is deputy county clerk. Mrs. Groves is a member of the Baptist church. Her father, who was a native of Virginia, and her mother, born in North Carolina, were early settlers in Tipton county, where they spent the remainder of their lives, the mother dying at the age of sixty-five years. The father is still living. They were the parents of six children, Jane, Vonie Melinda, John F., Cenia A., Sarah Margaret and Susie Ann. By a prior marriage to Miss Welshons, Mr. Morris was the father of one child, Adeline.

Politically, Mr. Groves is an earnest supporter of the Democratic party, in which he has long been active, while, fraternally, he is a member of Hobbs Lodge No. 777, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Austin Lodge No. 128, Free and Accepted Masons, at Tipton, and Camp No. 5378, Modern Woodmen of America, at Hobbs. He has been successful in his material affairs, and is the owner of stock in the First National Bank of Tipton. He is known to all who have formed his acquaintance to be a man of genuine worth and integrity, scrupulously honest in all his dealings with his fellow men and has won the respect of a host of good friends throughout the county.

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#### FRED M. RECOBS.

The office of biography is not to give voice to a man's modest estimate of himself and his accomplishments, but rather to leave upon the record the verdict establishing his character by the consensus of opinion on the part of his neighbors and fellow citizens. The life of the honorable subject of this review has been such as to elicit just praise from those who know him best, owing to the fact that he has always been loyal to trusts imposed upon him and has been upright in his dealing with his fellow men, at the same time lending his support to the advancement of any cause looking to the welfare of the community at large.

Fred M. Recobs is a native of the county now honored by his citizenship, having been born about a mile and a half southeast of Tipton on July 19, 1874. He is descended from sterling ancestors, his paternal grandfather, Fredericks Recobs, having started from Ohio to Indiana in the early days, but dying on the way. His wife completed the journey and established her home in Tipton, where she died when past eighty-four years of age. She was a pensioner of the war of 1812, and among their children were Joseph,

William and James. The subject's maternal grandparents, who bore the family name of Burnett, were natives of Virginia. The subject's parents were James and Lydia C. (Burnett) Recobs, both of whom were born and reared in Ohio, and there their marriage occurred on October 30, 1848. Mr. Recobs was a veteran of the Mexican war, having enlisted in his native state, and at the end of that brief struggle returned to Ohio. In 1849 he and his wife came to Indiana, and stopped at Strawtown a short time and then came to Tipton, where they remained continuous residents up to the time of their deaths. Mr. Recobs worked at the blacksmith trade with his brother-in-law, Isaac Houser, about thirteen years, and then engaged in farming, owning several tracts of land in different places in the county, and at one time owning the land now occupied by the county poor farm. He died on November 22, 1911, at the age of eighty-three years and several months, his widow dying on February 21, 1910, aged seventy-seven years. Religiously, Mr. Recobs was a member of the Christian church and his wife a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He was a Mason and was the first man raised by the Tipton lodge. To him and his wife were born thirteen children, eight of whom grew to maturity, namely: Jennie, the wife of M. Recobs, of Tipton; Mary, the wife of E. E. Van Buskirk, of Tipton; Verrell F., the wife of J. E. Forkner, of Kempton, Indiana; Dr. Robert M., of Tipton; Frederick M., of Tipton; Samuel T., also of this city; Harry, deceased, and Gay, a daughter who died single.

Fred M. Recobs was raised on his father's farm until the age of twenty-four years, and during his youth he attended the district school, receiving a good practical education. In 1899 he quit the farm and went to Colorado, where he was employed as a stationary engineer. After remaining in the west about four and a half years, he returned to Tipton county, where he has resided continuously since. He lived with his parents until they died and then married. Prior to the latter event he was elected sheriff and is now the incumbent of that office. From 1909 until 1911 he had served as deputy sheriff under Frederick W. Beck, and had thus received good practical experience in the affairs of that office. He has proved to be eminently qualified for this responsible position, and is discharging his duties to the entire satisfaction of the county.

On December 24, 1912, Mr. Recobs married Mrs. Emma Wagstaff, daughter of George Epperson. By her former marriage Mrs. Recobs was the mother of two children, Verne E. and Charles Dudley Wagstaff, both students at Indiana University.

Politically a Democrat, Mr. Recobs has always been actively interested in the success of this party, being a prominent figure in its councils and being considered a man of sound judgment in the management of campaigns. Mr. and Mrs. Recobs are members of West Street Christian church at Tipton. Fraternally, he is a member of the Masonic order, belonging to Austin Lodge No. 128; Tipton Chapter No. 114, Royal Arch Masons; Tipton Council, Royal and Select Masters, and Tipton Commandery No. 52, Knights Templar. He is also a member of the Improved Order of Red Men. He and his wife are members of the Order of the Eastern Star, she being a past worthy matron of both the Elwood and Tipton chapters. Mr. Recobs is a man of splendid personality and because of his exemplary habits and persistent energy he has attained definite success in life and enjoys the esteem and respect of the community in which he resides.

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#### SENECA G. YOUNG.

In touching upon the life history of the subject of this review the aim is to avoid fulsome encomium and extravagant praise, yet to hold up for consideration those facts which have shown the distinction of a true, useful and honorable life, a life characterized by perseverance, energy and well defined purpose. To do this will be but to reiterate the dictum pronounced upon the man by the people who have known him long and well. Standing today among the intelligent and enterprising business men of Tipton, Tipton county, Indiana, he has performed well his part in life and is deserving of the success which has attended his efforts.

Seneca G. Young was born in Kent, Jefferson county, Indiana, May 17, 1849, the son of William B. and Catherine (Green) Young, natives of Ohio. William B. Young was twice married, his first wife, Catherine Green, dying in 1853 in her twenty-third year. She was born in Jennings county, Indiana, and her parents were natives of North Carolina, who removed from that state to Jennings county, Indiana, at an early date and passed their lives there. Catherine (Green) Young was the mother of two children, Seneca G., and Mary, who is the wife of S. W. Long, of Lincoln, Nebraska. The second wife of William B. Young was Mary Green, a cousin of his first wife, and five children were born to this union: Lulu, the wife of William Hardy, and Anna, the wife of Thomas Yeager, of Tipton; three died in infancy.

William B. Young, the subject's father, was reared in Brown county, Ohio, and came to Tipton, Tipton county, Indiana, in 1850. He was a cabinet-maker and opened a small furniture and undertaking establishment in 1852. From a very humble beginning, the father gradually built up a splendid business, until, in 1881, he had one of the most complete establishments of the kind in the city. At that time his son, the subject of this review, purchased the business and has since continued as the owner. The father was a member of the Christian church and was a Master Mason. In the Civil war he was captain of Company K, One Hundred Fifty-third Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served ten months. He died in Tipton, April 19, 1909, in his eightieth year, and is survived by his widow.

The maternal grandfather of the subject was James Green, of North Carolina, a pioneer of Jennings county, where he died at an advanced age, the father of seven children.

Seneca G. Young was reared in Tipton and attended the public schools of this city, and after completing his education he was employed in his father's store, continuing as an assistant until he purchased the business. He has a large and well kept place, completely equipped with the best of stock, and has a splendid patronage, his genial and obliging manners having won for him many friends.

On October 24, 1874, the subject was united in marriage to Jennie Nance, daughter of Henry and Elizabeth (Lay) Nance, and to this union have been born four children: One died in infancy; William died at the age of eighteen months; Herbert died in his fifth year; Elizabeth married N. R. Lebo and they reside in Tipton. Mrs. Young was born in Johnson county, Indiana, her parents being natives of Kentucky and pioneers in Johnson county and later in Tipton county, where they lived the rest of their lives, he dying in 1890 and she in 1885. They were the parents of four children: Theodore M., Mary Jane, Mrs. Young, and Catherine, who married M. L. Bowlin.

Mr. Young and his wife are members of the Christian church, to the support of which they contribute liberally of their means. The subject's fraternal relations are extensive, he being one of the best known and most consistent followers of the Masonic precepts in the community, being a member of Austin Lodge No. 128; Tipton Chapter No. 114, Royal Arch Masons; Tipton Council No. 80, Royal and Select Masters, and Tipton Commandery No. 52, Knights Templar. For forty-three years Mr. Young has been affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, and for the same length of time with

the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, being a member of Tipton Lodge No. 220 in the latter order. He also holds membership in Tipton Lodge, Knights of Pythias. Always taking an active interest in political affairs, Mr. Young has supported the principles of the Democratic party and was honored by election four terms as mayor of his home city.

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### NOAH ROBERT LEBO.

Conspicuously identified with the business and material interests of Tipton, Tipton county, Indiana, is the subject of this sketch, who has won for himself an honorable position in the community and is a distinctive type of the self-made man. Not a pretentious or exalted life has been his, but one that has been true to self and to which the biographer may revert with no small degree of satisfaction.

Noah Robert Lebo was born in Noblesville, Indiana, May 27, 1871, the son of William and Eliza (Deck) Lebo, natives of Pennsylvania. To the subject's parents were born eight children, namely: Adeline, who is deceased; Frank J., deceased; George M., deceased; William H., of Hamilton, Ohio; Noah Robert; Harvey J., of Tipton; the two first born died young. William Lebo was reared in Berks county, Pennsylvania, and in his young manhood was employed as a cigar maker, which trade he followed for some time, later learning the art of tailoring. A very early settler in Hamilton county, Indiana, he located in Noblesville in 1868 and opened a tailor shop, where he continued in this business until 1879, when he removed to Alexandria, later closing out his business in that city and coming to Tipton in 1884. In Tipton the father of the subject was engaged in the tailoring business, which he continued until his death on December 9, 1899, in his sixty-ninth year. His wife still survives him, she having reached the eightieth year of her life on October 9, 1913. William and Eliza Lebo were originally members of the German Lutheran church, but on their removal to Tipton they united with the Methodist Episcopal faith.

The paternal grandfather of the subject was Jonathan Lebo, he and his wife being of German descent and natives of the Keystone state, where they spent their lives. Jonathan Lebo was a blacksmith and was the father of Jonathan, Jacob, William, and two daughters. The maternal grandparents of Mr. Lebo were named Deck, they also being natives of the Keystone



state, where they lived their entire lives, he dying in his eighty-fourth year and she in her sixties. They had but one child, the subject's mother.

Noah R. Lebo was but eight years old when his parents went to Alexandria, and after five years in that city came with them to Tipton, where he grew to manhood and has lived until the present time. In his boyhood he acquired a fairly good education in the schools of the two cities named, and on the completion of his studies he accepted employment in the grocery store of Alpheus Benett, where he worked for three years, and then served an apprenticeship at the tailor's trade, which he has followed since, first in partnership with his father from 1891 to 1894, and then independently. He has a high-class trade and does a large business, employing several skilled workmen.

On June 12, 1901, the subject of this review was united in marriage to Mary Elizabeth Young, daughter of Seneca G. and Jennie (Nance) Young. Mrs. Lebo was born and reared in Tipton and is a member of the Christian church.

Mr. Lebo is a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, belonging to Austin Lodge No. 128, Free and Accepted Masons, to Tipton Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, to Tipton Council, Royal and Select Masters, to Tipton Commandery, Knights Templar, and to Murat Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, at Indianapolis. The subject also holds membership in the Knights of Pythias and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Politically, he is a "standpat" Republican.

The business interests of the subject are varied, he being a director in the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, the Tipton Building and Loan Association, the Tipton Telephone Company and the Young Furniture Company, in the affairs of which he takes an active and intelligent interest.

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### JESSE O. BOWLIN.

Specific mention is made of many of the worthy citizens of Tipton county within the pages of this book, citizens who have figured in the growth and development of this favored locality and whose interests are identified with its every phase of progress, each contributing in his sphere of action to the well-being of the community in which he resides and to the advancement of its normal and legitimate growth. Among this number is he whose

name appears above, peculiar interest attaching to his career from the fact that his entire useful and busy life has been spent within the borders of this county.

Jesse O. Bowlin was born in Jefferson township, Tipton county, Indiana, about two miles west and a half mile north of Goldsmith, on July 5, 1887. He is descended from honored ancestors, his father, John R. Bowlin, having for many years been prominent in educational affairs in this county. John R. Bowlin is a native of Tipton, born May 23, 1858, and was reared partly on the farm and partly in the city of Tipton. He followed various occupations, and for twenty-one years was numbered among the successful and popular teachers of Tipton county, his ability and efficiency being recognized by his election to the responsible office of county superintendent of schools, to which he was re-elected, serving two terms. He is now deputy county surveyor, and is numbered among the well-known and highly esteemed citizens of the county. The subject's paternal grandparents were Clifton R. and Erthelda (McElhaney) Bowlin, the former a native of Johnson county, Indiana, the latter of Ohio. They were early settlers of Tipton county, where they spent their remaining years. They were the parents of seven children, John R., David H., Mary, Willard, Effie, Nellie and Frank. To the subject's parents were born two children, Jesse O., the immediate subject of this sketch, and Gladys, who is a student in Chicago University. In the maternal line the subject is descended from William and Marinda (Eliason) Longfellow, who were natives of Wayne county and early settlers of Tipton county. They are both deceased, the grandfather at the age of seventy-two years and his wife at the age of eighty-three. They were the parents of twelve children, ten of whom lived to maturity, namely: Lucinda, Nancy J., Henry H., Sarah E., Louisa, James, Thomas, Newton, Rella, Agnes and two who died in infancy.

Jesse O. Bowlin was reared chiefly on his father's farm and secured his education in the district and the public schools of Tipton. At the age of seventeen years he began teaching school, but later become a student in the university at Valparaiso, where he graduated in the scientific, commercial and engineering departments in 1909. He was then employed at railroad civil engineering a year, and then for a year taught in the high school in Meckling, South Dakota. Returning to Tipton county, he assisted his father on the home farm, and in the fall of 1912 was elected county surveyor, assuming the duties of his office on January 1, 1913. He is the present incumbent of that office and is discharging his duties in an able and satisfactory

manner. Politically, Mr. Bowlin is a Democrat, and has long been actively interested in the success of his party.

On August 29, 1911, Mr. Bowlin was married to Marcia I. Dye, who was born in Boonville, Porter county, Indiana, on September 4, 1888, the daughter of Edgar R. and Hattie (Edminster) Dye, and to this union was born one child, Agnes Grace. Mrs. Bowlin died in April, 1913, at the early age of twenty-five years. She was a faithful and earnest member of the Christian church and was a woman of many excellent qualities of head and heart, which won and retained for her the friendship and esteem of her entire circle of acquaintances. Mr. Bowlin now lives with his parents at No. 226 North Conda street. He has, by virtue of his strong individual qualities, won his way to a high standing in the estimation of his fellow citizens, having by sheer force of character won his way from an humble beginning to a place of prominence in the community, and because of his attainments he is entitled to special mention in a volume of this character.

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#### ELIJAH B. MARTINDALE.

Conspicuously identified with the business and material interests of Tipton county, Indiana, is the subject of this review, and he has won for himself an honorable position in the community and is a distinctive type of the successful self-made man. Not a pretentious or exalted life has been his, but one that has been true to itself and to which the biographer may revert with feelings of respect and satisfaction. Identified in a prominent way with various interests, and having attained prestige by successive steps from a modest beginning, it is eminently fitting that a sketch of his life, together with an enumeration of his leading characteristics, be given in this connection, as he is recognized as a man of strong and alert mentality, deeply interested in everything pertaining to the advancement of the community along material lines, and today is recognized as one of the progressive men of the county of Tipton.

Elijah B. Martindale was born in Henry county, Indiana, October 27, 1850, the son of Samuel P. and Armilda (Oldaker) Martindale, both natives of the Hoosier state. To these parents were born six children, namely: Josephine L., deceased, was the wife of Elder Jacob B. Blount; James M., deceased; Elijah B.; Samuel P., of Indianapolis, Indiana; two who died in infancy. The father was reared in Henry county, Indiana, and was a school

teacher in his younger days, afterward living in Indianapolis and in Putnam county, coming to Tipton in 1870, when he engaged in mercantile and marble monument business, having previously engaged in farming and trading in stock in Putnam county. The last seven or eight years of his life he resided in Ripley county, Indiana, dying there in his eighty-third year, his wife having preceded him to her reward five years, in her seventy-fifth year. She was a member of the Christian church.

The paternal grandparents of the subject were Elijah and Elizabeth (Boyd) Martindale, natives of North Carolina. He was a minister of the Christian church and took the confession of Benjamin Franklin, one of the shining lights of the Reformation. Coming to Indiana when but a boy, Elijah Martindale settled in Henry county, where he grew to manhood and passed his days, his death occurring in his eighty-second year, his wife living to be ninety-one years old. They had fifteen children, thirteen of whom lived to be heads of families: Newton, Benjamin, Samuel P., Simeon, William, Robert, Elijah B., James, Mary, Eliza, Elizabeth, Belle and James M.; the other two died young.

The subject's maternal grandfather was Jacob Oldaker, of German descent and an early settler in Wayne county, Indiana, where he died on his farm about 1856. He was the father of William, Jacob, Mary and Armilda.

Elijah B. Martindale was born in Henry county, Indiana, and later lived in Delaware, Marion and Putnam counties, this state, coming to Tipton in 1870, when he was about twenty years old, and has since resided here. He attended the public schools at Indianapolis and the preparatory department of the Northwestern Christian University. After coming to Tipton he engaged in the mercantile business and ran a general store with his brother, James M., and his father, the firm name being Martindale & Sons. This connection continued for five years, when the subject took up insurance and real estate as a business and has since continued in that line from March, 1885, to the present time. Mr. Martindale was one of the organizers of the Tipton Building and Loan Association in 1887, and was its first secretary and has continuously served in this capacity since, having the active management of this institution.

On October 3, 1871, Mr. Martindale was united in marriage to Jennie Parker, daughter of Dr. Isaac and Jane (Rittenhouse) Parker. To this union have been born two children, Effie E., who married David S. Fish, of Tipton, and one who died in infancy. Mrs. Martindale was born in Tipton, Tipton county, Indiana, in January, 1854, her parents being natives of the

Buckeye state and her father one of the early settlers and influential men of Tipton, he having a dry goods store, a saw- and grist-mill and a livery stable, and, in addition, practiced medicine. He and his wife died here, he at the age of fifty and she in her fortieth year. They had six children live to maturity, Josephine, David H., Noah W., Jennie, James and Levica.

Mr. and Mrs. Martindale are members of the Christian church, in which they take an earnest and active interest, Mr. Martindale being an elder and having served as a Sunday school teacher for over forty years.

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### MARCELLUS RACOBS.

It is hard for the present generation to properly appreciate the brave deeds of the "boys in blue," who sacrificed so much on the altar of patriotism during the momentous national crisis of the early sixties, but as the years go by the immensity of their deeds will be realized to a fuller extent and each veteran will be accorded full measure of credit and praise. A member of this great army of patriots is Marcellus Racobs, now a retired farmer and justice of the peace, living in Tipton, Tipton county, Indiana, a man who has spent a great part of his life in this vicinity, finding here ample opportunity for the exercise of his talents, and he has done much for the general welfare of the same, being public spirited and a good neighbor.

Marcellus Racobs was born in Fayette county, Ohio, August 13, 1845, the son of Joseph and Ruth (Van Treese) Racobs, natives of Ohio, and the parents of ten children, as follows: Marcellus; James, deceased; William; Joseph, deceased; Corrella Jane, the wife of Edward Coffman, of Cloverdale, Putnam county, Indiana; Elizabeth, deceased, was the wife of John Snyder, of Ross county, Ohio; Ella, the wife of P. R. Reed, of Greenfield, Indiana; Alma, who died single; Anna, deceased, was the wife of Ed Koon, of Shell Lake, Wisconsin; Frank, of Valley Mills, near Indianapolis, Indiana.

Joseph Racobs, the subject's father, was reared in Fayette county, Ohio, and was a farmer there for a number of years, later conducting a store at Washington Court House, Ohio. In the fall of 1867 he removed to the Hoosier state and located in Cicero township, near Tipton, Tipton county, but soon afterward went to Kansas, settling near Independence, in Montgomery county, that state. Remaining in Kansas for a few years, he returned to Indiana and located in Putnam county, and while there became an

invalid, soon removing to Tipton to live with his son, the subject, and here he died in 1894 at the age of about eighty-two years. His wife survived him and died in Putnam county in 1908 in her seventy-eighth year. They were members of the Christian church.

The subject's paternal grandparents were Frederick and Elizabeth (Rowe) Racobs, the grandfather dying while he was a young man and his wife surviving to the extreme age of ninety-four years. They had four children, William, Joseph, James and Eliza. Elizabeth Racobs married again, her second husband being John De Haven, and there were several children born to that union.

The subject's maternal grandfather was Daniel Van Treese, who was married four times and raised twenty-two children.

Marcellus Racobs was reared in Fayette county, Ohio, near Washington Court House, where he attended school and in his younger days clerked in various mercantile establishments until the outbreak of the Civil war, when, at the age of sixteen, he enlisted in Company C, Sixtieth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, as a private. Together with his entire regiment, he was taken prisoner at Harper's Ferry, Virginia, but was paroled on condition that they were not to again enter the service until properly exchanged. At the expiration of his term of enlistment, the subject was discharged, and upon receiving notification of his exchange, in July, 1863, he enlisted in Company A, Second Ohio Heavy Artillery, and served until the end of the war, being engaged in fourteen battles and many skirmishes.

After the war Mr. Racobs returned to his home and engaged in farm work until March, 1867, when he came to Tipton county, Indiana, where he worked out as a farm hand for about a year. In 1868, on his marriage, the subject rented a farm and for several years followed agriculture on his own account. He at one time removed to Kansas, where his farming operations were unfortunate, the grasshoppers eating his crops and ruining him financially. However, his nature was not to accept defeat, so he returned to Tipton county and again got a start, prospering in his vocation and developing a splendid farm. In 1880 the subject sold his land and moved to Tipton, where he has since resided in his comfortable home at No. 28 South Third street, being also the owner of several other pieces of valuable city property.

On August 23, 1868, Mr. Racobs was united in marriage to Jennie A. Racobs, daughter of James and Lydia (Burnett) Racobs, who was born in Tipton, February 26, 1850, her parents being natives of Ohio and early settlers in Tipton, where they passed their lives. The parents of Mrs. Racobs

had seven children: Jennie; Mary E.; Verilla Catharine; Robert E.; John Harrison, deceased; Fred M.; Samuel J. The paternal grandparents of Mrs. Racobs were Frederick and Elizabeth (Rome) Racobs, and her maternal grandfather was named Burnett. The union of the subject and wife has been blessed by the birth of the following children: Verella C. died at the age of nineteen; Carrie J. married Walter Smitson and one child resulted from this marriage, Lenore. Carrie J. married a second time, to William Wolf, of Elwood, Indiana; David Henry, who lives in Kokomo, married a Miss Welch; Vida May married S. K. Stansbury, of Tipton, and they have three children; Florence E. married Oral Debault, of Tipton, and they have two children, Elizabeth Jane and Merita; Walter is in the United States army.

Mr. Racobs and wife are members of the Christian church, while his fraternal relations are with the Improved Order of Red Men. An honored member of the Grand Army of the Republic, the subject belongs to James Brice Post. In political affairs he takes a deep interest in the success of the Democratic party and served for over seventeen years as chief of police of Tipton. In 1910 he was elected justice of the peace and still holds that office.

The name Racobs was originally spelled Raecobs, but some of the family afterward spelled it Recobs, as they still do, the subject, however, preferring Racobs.

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#### SAMUEL A. CULVER.

It is a well authenticated fact that success comes not as the caprice of chance, but is the legitimate result of well applied energy, unflagging determination and perseverance in a course of action once decided upon by the individual. Only those who seek the goddess Fortuna find her—she never was known to smile upon the idler or dreamer. The gentleman whose name introduces this paragraph clearly understood this fact early in life when he was casting about for a legitimate and promising line to follow, and in tracing his life history it is plainly seen that the prosperity he enjoys has been won by commendable qualities, and it is also his personal and genuine regard for the welfare of others which has gained for him the good standing which he enjoys among his fellow citizens—at the bar and in public and social life.

Samuel A. Culver was born in Ripley county, Indiana, December 8, 1861, a son of Moses A. and Amanda (Smith) Culver, both natives of Indiana, and

the parents of three children: John M., of Evansville, Indiana; Samuel A., and Cassie P., the wife of Frank B. Thompson, of Kokomo, Indiana. The subject's father was reared in Ripley county, Indiana, and was a farmer. He came to Tipton county in 1885 and located in Cicero township, four miles northwest of Tipton, where he improved a farm of thirty acres, and on this land spent the rest of his life, dying there in 1903, aged eighty-four years; his wife died in 1868, at the age of thirty-five. Both were members of the Christian church. The father was a lieutenant in the Civil war, in Company F, Sixty-eighth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served four years, being wounded at the battle of Chickamauga.

The paternal grandparents of the subject were Aaron and Cassandra (House) Culver, natives of Pennsylvania and of German descent, they being early settlers in Ripley county, Indiana, where they lived all their days and died at an advanced age. They were the parents of Moses A., Morton, William, Charles, Jane Foster, Emarine Higdon, Julia Marlin, Ellen Maxwell and Lurene Voshell.

The maternal grandparents of the subject were John and Parthena Smith, native Indiana farmers, who settled early in Ripley county. The grandfather was killed in an accident when a young man and his wife lived to a ripe old age, she marrying again, her second husband being Allen Hudson. By her first marriage there were born the following children: Edmund, James, Thomas, Amanda (subject's mother), Catherine, Russell and Emma Brown. To the second marriage no children were born.

Samuel A. Culver, the subject of this review, was reared in Ripley and Rush counties, Indiana, and came to Tipton county in 1885. In his early youth he was employed at farming, and gained a rudimentary education in the district schools, this, however, being supplemented by attendance at the Fairview Academy in Rush county and the Central Normal College at Danville, Hendricks county. On completing his studies, Mr. Culver taught school for eight terms and then begun the study of law under Senator Gifford, being admitted to the bar in 1886 and opening an office in Tipton. He afterwards practiced his profession in Kokomo and Anderson, but returned to Tipton in 1907 and has since continued here, being also in the abstract business.

On December 26, 1886, Mr. Culver was united in marriage to Sarah E. McGahey, daughter of James and ——— (Smith) McGahey, and to this union two children have been born, Lena and Hattie. Lena lives at home and is a bookkeeper at the Boston store. Hattie married Verl Hershman and they live on a farm in Cicero township. Mrs. Sarah Culver died on October



1, 1890. She was a member of the Christian church. Her father was a native of Ireland and her mother of Kentucky, the mother having passed away and the father yet living in Wabash county, Indiana, where he is engaged in farming. To the parents of Mrs. Sarah Culver were born the following children: Laura, Sarah E., Maud, William, Clyde and Clay.

Mr. Culver married again, in March, 1901, his second wife being Mary C. Burkhardt, daughter of Thomas and Emily (Egler) Burkhardt. Mrs. Culver was born in Tipton county, as were also her parents, the mother dying in 1893, her father yet surviving. They were the parents of five children: Edwin E., James C., Frank H., Ada Beckett and Mary C. The paternal grandparents of Mrs. Culver were John and ——— (Bridge) Burkhardt, and her maternal grandparents were named Egler.

Mr. Culver and wife are members of the Christian church, he being a member of the building committee. Fraternally, he belongs to Tipton Lodge No. 220, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In his political affiliations Mr. Culver is a Progressive Republican and is a member of the city council, representing the city at large, having also served as mayor of Tipton for a short interval by appointment.

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### JOHN P. KEMP.

No member of the Tipton county bar stands higher in general esteem than the gentleman whose name heads this paragraph. Personal integrity of the most inflexible kind, native ability that has given him eminent prestige as a practitioner of the legal profession, and social qualities that have enabled him easily to make friends—these elements have contributed in a large measure to the definite success which has come to him, and because of his genuine worth and distinction in the community he is eminently entitled to representation in a work of the nature of the one at hand.

John P. Kemp was born in Jefferson township, Tipton county, Indiana, December 14, 1854, a son of David and Mary A. (Price) Kemp, the father a native of Maryland and the mother of Virginia. To the subject's parents were born six children, namely: Joseph G., of Kempton, Indiana; Rebecca A., the wife of Isaac N. Goodnight, of Kempton; David H., living near Rosenberg, Texas; John P.; Dr. Jesse A., deceased, and Jefferson P., of Bloomington, Indiana. David Kemp came to Indiana in his early manhood in company with his parents and resided with them near Perkinsville for a

short time, then came to Tipton county and located on a government claim, the land forming the site of Kempton, which was named for him. He owned about one thousand acres and was an extensive farmer and stock raiser, continuing on his original land entry the remainder of his days, his death occurring on January 26, 1890, in his seventy-third year, his wife having passed away in 1862. They were of the Methodist faith, and the subject's father was a prominent and highly respected man in his day, serving as county commissioner almost continuously from 1862 until his death. He was twice married, his second wife being Lorinda E. Jackson, widow of Newton J. Jackson. No children were born to this union; the widow still survives, being now in her ninety-second year.

The paternal grandparents of the subject were Gilbert and Rebecca (Kefner) Kemp, natives of Maryland and early settlers in Tipton county, where they spent their lives. To them were born seven children, Henry, David (subject's father), Daniel, Fred, Abraham, Maria and Jacob. The maternal grandfather was Joseph Price, a native of Virginia and also an early settler in Tipton county, where he and his wife spent the remainder of their days. They had three children, John, Joseph and Mary A. (the subject's mother).

John P. Kemp was reared on his father's farm at Kempton and attended the district schools and later DePauw University, subsequently graduating from the normal college at Valparaiso, Indiana, in the spring of 1878. After teaching school for five terms, Mr. Kemp came to Tipton and began the study of law under Judge Dan Waugh in the building where the subject's office is now located. In 1880 Mr. Kemp was admitted to the bar and continued to practice in Tipton until the present time.

On April 11, 1882, Mr. Kemp was united in marriage to Belle Cox, daughter of Aaron and Mary (Skaggs) Cox, natives of Kentucky and early settlers in Hamilton county, both being now deceased. Mrs. Kemp was born April 17, 1858, and to her parents were born the following children: Judge Jabez T., of Peru, Indiana; Judge Millard F. Cox, of Indianapolis; Judge Charles E. Cox, of Indianapolis, one of the supreme court judges of Indiana; James, deceased; Leslie, of Montana; Mae, widow of William Trissell, of Indianapolis; Gussie J., wife of Harry Whitney, of Phoenix, Arizona, and Belle. To Mr. and Mrs. Kemp have been born three children, Charles, Walter J. and Ralph. Charles is a lawyer in partnership with his father; Walter J. is now on a rice farm in Arkansas; Ralph is attending Wisconsin University, at Madison, studying agriculture.

Fraternally, Mr. Kemp is affiliated with Austin Lodge No. 128, Free and Accepted Masons; Kempton Lodge No. 482, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks at Tipton, while in political matters he gives his support to the Democratic party.

Since its organization, Mr. Kemp has been one of the directors of the Citizens National Bank of Tipton. Among the subject's realty holdings are the house on North Main street in which he resides, a small farm in Cicero township, and the building in which his office is located.

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### EMERY ELSWORTH MENDENHALL.

In looking over the list of progressive business men of Tipton, Tipton county, Indiana, we find no name worthier of special mention in a work of the province of that at hand than the one which initiates this paragraph, Emery Elsworth Mendenhall, a leading photographer of that city. He has been a resident of this county a great part of his life and has ever had its interests at heart, for, while advancing his own welfare, he has also done much toward promulgating the civic, industrial and moral tone of the community. His career has been one of hard work and integrity, consequently he is deserving of the respect in which he is held by everyone.

Emery Elsworth Mendenhall was born in Tipton county, Indiana, May 23, 1873, the son of Richard E. and Mary E. (Harrell) Mendenhall, he a native of Tipton county, Indiana, she also having been born in the Hoosier state. The subject of this sketch was their only child. The father of the subject was reared in Tipton county and followed farming all his days, dying in 1876, while yet a young man; his widow, now Mrs. H. H. Bunch, still survives him, she being now in her fifty-seventh year. He was a Quaker and she a Methodist.

The paternal grandparents of the subject were Alexander and Axie Mendenhall, who lived to extreme old ages, he passing away in his ninetieth year. They were the parents of the following children: Dillon, Richard E. (the subject's father), Thomas, Mrs. W. M. Coffman and Hugh. Alexander Mendenhall was twice married and there were five daughters by his former marriage.

The maternal grandparents of the subject were Silas and Elizabeth (Chappel) Harrell, natives of North Carolina and early settlers in Tipton

county, Indiana. They died in Hamilton county, Indiana. They were the parents of four children: Mary E., Susan, Della and Martha. Silas Harrell had been previously married and to that union was born one child, Augustus.

E. E. Mendenhall lived among relatives after his father's death and lived in the country until he was five years old, when he went to Atlanta, in Hamilton county, and on reaching the age of seven went to Shelby county, where he remained until he reached his maturity, attending the public schools of Morristown in his boyhood. On reaching man's estate he went to Indianapolis, where he did clerking. Previously, at Morristown, he had learned the printer's trade and clerking in W. T. Smith's general store, but never followed the former in later life. Coming to Tipton in 1894, Mr. Mendenhall commenced clerking in the general store of Hazzard, Holmes & Shortle, after which he learned the harness trade under J. H. Van Volkenburg, continuing with him for three years, after which he took employment with the Arcadia Harness Company at Arcadia, Indiana. He then returned to Tipton and engaged in the grocery business for three years, the firm name being Roberts & Mendenhall. He eventually sold out his interest to Nathan Easter and worked for him nine months. Afterward he occupied the position of local superintendent for the Indiana Union Traction Company in Tipton for two years, later being in the harness business at Elwood. Returning to Tipton, the subject entered into partnership with K. N. Banker and engaged in the photographic profession, in one year from that time purchasing his partner's interest and continuing the business since. He has a fine studio and a splendid business, the painstaking care which he bestows on his work gaining him a constantly increasing business.

In December, 1901, Mr. Mendenhall married Sophia J. Woodruff, daughter of John and Mary E. (Haskett) Woodruff, and to this union have been born three children, Mary Elmira, John Emery and Paul Harden. Mrs. Mendenhall was born in Tipton county, Indiana, graduated from the Tipton high school and was deputy county clerk for four years. Her parents live four miles northeast of the city and are farmers. They have six children, Clara, Albert, Charles, Bernard, Raymond and Mrs. Mendenhall.

The subject and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, while, politically, Mr. Mendenhall is a supporter of the Republican party, having served one term as a councilman in Tipton. Fraternally, Mr. Mendenhall is a member of Austin Lodge No. 128, Free and Accepted Masons, the Knights of Pythias and the Modern Woodmen of America.

## ARTHUR C. HERREN.

An enumeration of the representative citizens of Tipton county who have won recognition and success for themselves and at the same time conferred honor upon the community dignified by their citizenship, would be decidedly incomplete were there failure to make specific mention of the gentleman whose name initiates this review, who has long held worthy prestige in social and business circles and who has always been distinctively a man of affairs. He wields a wide influence among those with whom he has been associated, ever having the affairs of his county and state at heart and doing what he can to aid in the general development of his native locality, thereby deserving the confidence which is today accorded him by all classes.

Arthur C. Herren was born at Wabash, Indiana, August 6, 1873, the son of Isaac L. and Anna (Leedy) Herren, natives, respectively, of Ohio and Indiana, who were the parents of three children: Arthur C., Chloe, the wife of William Tracy, of Thomas, Oklahoma, and Hattie Pearl, who died in infancy. Isaac L. Herren came to the Hoosier state with his parents when he was but eight years old, they settling first in Wabash county and later in Tippecanoe county, at Battle Ground, where Isaac L. Herren grew to manhood. His life has been spent principally in farming and stock raising in Kansas and Oklahoma, he and his wife now residing in Thomas, Oklahoma, where they are the owners of several valuable city blocks. They are Dunkards in their religious faith.

The paternal grandfather of the subject of this review was Jonas Herren, and he and his wife were early settlers in Wabash county, Indiana, from where they eventually removed to Kansas and located near Abilene, in Dickinson county, the grandfather dying there at an old age. His wife died in Ohio when she was comparatively a young woman. They were the parents of seven children: William, George, Martin, Isaac L., Hannah, Jane and Rebecca.

Mr. Herren's maternal grandparents were Jonas and Harriet (Craig) Leedy, natives of Virginia, they first locating in Ohio and later coming to Indiana at an early date and settling in Wabash county. They also spent a few years in Kansas, but returned to the Hoosier state to spend their retiring days near Wabash, where they lived to a good old age. They had eight children: Joseph, Elizabeth, Anna, Mollie, Minnie and Maud.

Arthur C. Herren grew up on the farm of his parents and graduated from the public school of Eldorado, Kansas, in 1893, after which he taught

two terms of school, then joining the regular army, in which service he continued for six years, from May 20, 1896, to May 19, 1902, and in the course of which he visited all but five states of the union, as well as Cuba, the Philippines, China, India, Australia and Japan. After receiving his discharge from the army, Mr. Herren returned to Indiana and located in Tipton, and on June 3, 1902, he was united in marriage to Elizabeth Cole, who was born in Tipton county on July 23, 1872, the daughter of Hiram and Sarah (Hinkle) Cole, the father being a native of Ohio and the mother of Virginia. These parents now reside in Tipton. Mrs. Herren was one of a family of six children, the others being Virginia, George, William, Mollie and Delton. The subject and wife are the parents of two children, Virginia Cathryn and Nadine Elisabeth.

After his marriage, Mr. Herren engaged in various pursuits, for five years being connected with the Fame Canning Company in the capacity of bookkeeper and timekeeper. For the last four years he has been superintendent of the Tipton water and light plant.

Mr. and Mrs. Herren are members of the New Light Christian church at Petersburg, while the subject's fraternal affiliations are with Tipton Lodge No. 220, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and Somerset Tribe No. 98, Improved Order of Red Men. A Republican in politics, Mr. Herren served as deputy assessor of Tipton county for two years.

The date of June 3d has played an important and significant part in the life of Mr. Herren. One of the hardest battles in which he was engaged during his army service was at Cianta and Tay Tay, Philippine Islands, June 3d; he was married on June 3d and left his parental home to begin his own battle of life on June 3d.

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#### PETER AND CHARLES MICHEL.

It is the farmer who makes it possible for men in other occupations to live. Farming was the original occupation of man, and it is the only profession which could exist independently of any other. Indeed, every other occupation is dependent upon the farmer. The products of the soil have made our railroads what they are today, and the great bulk of manufacturing is made necessary because of the farmer's needs. The people of the city could not live a week without the farmer's products. He holds not only the purse strings of the nation, but even the very life of its people. For this

reason the farmer has, in reality, the most important profession of all. Tipton county has as fine farms and good farmers as can be found in the state and among them are the father and son whose lives are here set forth.

Peter Michel, one of the most prominent farmers of Tipton county, was born March 2, 1858, in Ripley county, Indiana, the son of Matthias and Mary (Albers) Michel. The father, Matthias, came from Switzerland when he was about twenty-one years of age, and settled in Ripley county, Indiana, where he followed the occupation of dairyman and cheese-maker. Matthias and his wife raised a family of seven children, five of whom are living, Peter, John, David, Henry and Mary.

Peter Michel went to the country schools and worked on the farm during the summer. At the age of sixteen he commenced working for himself, and at the age of twenty-one he rented a farm. About this time, February 24, 1879, he married Frederica Gommel, daughter of Andrew and Freduca (Unkcamp) Gommel. Mr. Gommel came from Wurtemberg, Germany, and settled in Decatur county, Indiana. Mr. and Mrs. Gommel had six children, Christopher, Andrew, Jr., Caroline, Frederica, Martin (deceased) and Kathryn, deceased.

Peter Michel and his wife have four children: Charles H.; Clara, who married Julian Meyncke and has one son, Lloyd; Anna M. and Elma O., who are still at home.

Peter Michel has been a life-long Republican, but has never asked for public office, being content to spend all of his energies on the farm. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church and are interested in all the activities of that denomination.

Charles H. Michel, the eldest and only son of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Michel, was born in Decatur county, near Greensburg, in 1878. He came with his parents to Tipton county when his father was but twenty-seven years of age, and located on the farm where he now lives. His father has been a very successful farmer and now owns three hundred and twenty acres of land in the county. Charles secured his education in Maldentown, where he graduated from the common schools. He worked on a farm during the summer and at the age of twenty-one he commenced renting land from his father. He proved to be a very successful farmer, and in a short time was enabled to buy eighty acres of land, southeast of Hobbs. After managing this farm for two years, he bought his present farm of one hundred acres, which he has brought to a high state of cultivation.

Mr. Michel was married on November 14, 1903, to Bonnie J. Nash, the

daughter of William G. and Rebecca (Gallaway) Nash. They have three children, Lula Miriam, Elizabeth Rachael and William Homer.

Charles H. Michel is a valiant member of the Modern Woodmen of America and has always taken a prominent part in the deliberations of that order. He and his family are members of the Presbyterian church and have always taken an active interest in all the activities of the church. Mr. Michel keeps abreast of the best methods in the agricultural line and is considered one of the most progressive farmers of his community. He and his wife maintain a hospitable home and have endeared themselves to a large circle of acquaintances by aligning themselves with all the movements for good in their community.

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#### THOMAS L. CONLEY.

Among the representative farmers of Tipton county is the subject of this sketch. He is the owner of a fine farm of sixty acres, and is carrying on the enterprises of the ordinary farmer with that discretion and energy which are sure to find their natural sequence in definite success. He has always been a hard worker, a good manager and a man of economical habits, and, being excellently situated in a fine farming community, it is no wonder that he stands today in the front rank of the agriculturists of this favored locality.

Thomas L. Conley was born June 28, 1867, in Jennings county, Indiana, and is the son of Daniel and Mary (Lovett) Conley. His father, Daniel, was born in Prince George county, Maryland, and came to Jennings county with his parents when he was five years of age. His parents, Michael and Ellen (Killelah) Conley, were pioneers and owned a considerable amount of land in Jennings county. Michael was a farmer and a huckster. Daniel and his wife lived in Jennings county until 1880 and then moved to Tipton county, where they bought a farm of one hundred and sixty acres, and raised a family there. They had six children born to them in Jennings county: John, who died when he was thirty-eight years of age; Thomas L.; Isabelle, who married Bernard B. Brady and has four daughters and two sons, Maud, Irene, Charles, Angella, Edna and Harold; Ambrose, deceased; May, who is the wife of C. N. Parker, and Charles, who died at the age of thirty-two.

Thomas L. Conley attended the country school and completed his education in the Tipton school. As a young man he worked on the farm and at



the age of twenty-five he rented a one-hundred-and-twenty-acre farm, and was very successful in managing the same. He has speculated considerably in land, and has been uniformly successful in all his business transactions.

Mr. Conley was married on November 23, 1897, to Elizabeth Enneking (see sketch elsewhere in this volume of the Enneking family), and they have two children, Daniel and Esther.

In politics, Mr. Conley has always been a Republican and has earnestly advocated the principles of that party. He saw no reason why he should change from that for any other despite the split which occurred in that party in 1912. He, as well as all the members of his family, are loyal Catholics and have contributed liberally of their substance to the support of that church. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus. During his long life in this county he has made his influence felt for good in this community, being a man of sterling worth, and his life has been more or less closely interwoven with the history of the community in which he resides. He has always stood for the material advancement of his neighborhood, socially and morally, and the well regulated life he has led has gained him the respect of all his fellow citizens.

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#### LUTHER V. SHOOK.

The farmer is the bulwark of the nation and investigation has shown that a majority of our best business men, of our best lawyers, of our best men of every vocation of life, have been raised on the farm. George Washington was a farmer and was proud of the fact; Abraham Lincoln was reared on a farm in the southern part of our own state. Probably the most popular Democratic governor this state ever had was "Blue Jeans" Williams, who prided himself on being nothing but a farmer. The Republican party never had a better governor than that plain, unostentatious farmer, James A. Mount. Verily, the farmer is the bulwark of the nation, the salt of the earth. To be a farmer today is to be a king among men.

Luther V. Shook, the proprietor of the Fair View farm of one hundred and fifty-three acres, was born in Ripley county, Indiana, on September 27, 1850, and is the son of Lorenzo D. and Mariah (Ludwick) Shook. Lorenzo D. Shook came from Westmoreland county, Maryland, where he was born in 1808, to Indiana with his parents in 1811, and settled in Dearborn county, but shortly afterwards his parents moved to Ripley county, where they lived most of the remainder of their lives. He died in that county in 1886, his

wife surviving him thirteen years. Most of his family were born and reared in that county. Both were buried at Tipton. They were the parents of the following children: Ellen, deceased; Calvin, who lives at Sharpsville; Margaret; David W., a resident of Windfall; Abraham, who died in 1875, and who married Elizabeth O'Neil, also dead (they had one son, Walter); America, the deceased wife of Mr. Grishaw. To them were born six children, three living, Byrom, Charles and Harry, and three deceased, Grant, Ora B. and one who died in infancy; Arie; James K., of Tipton; Harriett; Luther V.; Joseph B., who is married and has one child, Mayme.

Luther V. Shook went to the country schools in Ripley county, and one term in the graded schools at Versailles, Indiana. He worked on the farm during his boyhood, and by his frugality was able to buy out the other heirs after his father's death. Several years ago he moved to Tipton county, where several of his brothers had settled. He was in the city of Tipton for a short time, and was later engaged in the management of a general store in Sharpsville for two years with his brother. His interest in public affairs and the esteem in which he has been held by his fellow citizens is shown in the fact that he was elected trustee of Johnson township for two terms. He conducted the affairs of that office to the entire satisfaction of the township.

Mr. Shook is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and has contributed freely to the support of that denomination. Throughout his long career in Tipton county he has so conducted himself and his affairs that he has been regarded as one of those citizens who has the welfare of the community at heart. Every enterprise which has had for its purpose the furthering of the moral or the social life of his community has found in him a ready and sympathetic helper.

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#### FLOYD W. WILSON.

The name of Floyd W. Wilson is one that is well known among the leading young farmers of Tipton county as a gentleman who, through close attention to his business and unswerving industry, has met with a large degree of material success. It bodes well for the good of our nation that an increasing number of our best young men are devoting themselves to agricultural pursuits. This young farmer has in him many of the elements that always win in the battle of life, no matter where fought out, whether in the home or in the field, and because of his upright life and commendable habits

he enjoys the sincere respect and esteem of the entire community. His scrupulous honesty in all his relations with his fellow men and his efforts to benefit the general condition of the neighborhood in which he lives, stamps him as one of the coming prominent citizens of the county.

Floyd W. Wilson was born April 10, 1887, at Arcadia, Indiana, and is the son of W. F. and Mary (Fisher) Wilson. His father was born in Hamilton county, Indiana, and was a farmer, starting out in life with practically nothing, yet with steady perseverance and close application to business he was the owner of two hundred acres at the time of his death. He was also a stock buyer in this county for many years, and successfully combined this business with his regular farm work. The parents of Floyd Wilson had three other children, Newman, Lowell and Edna.

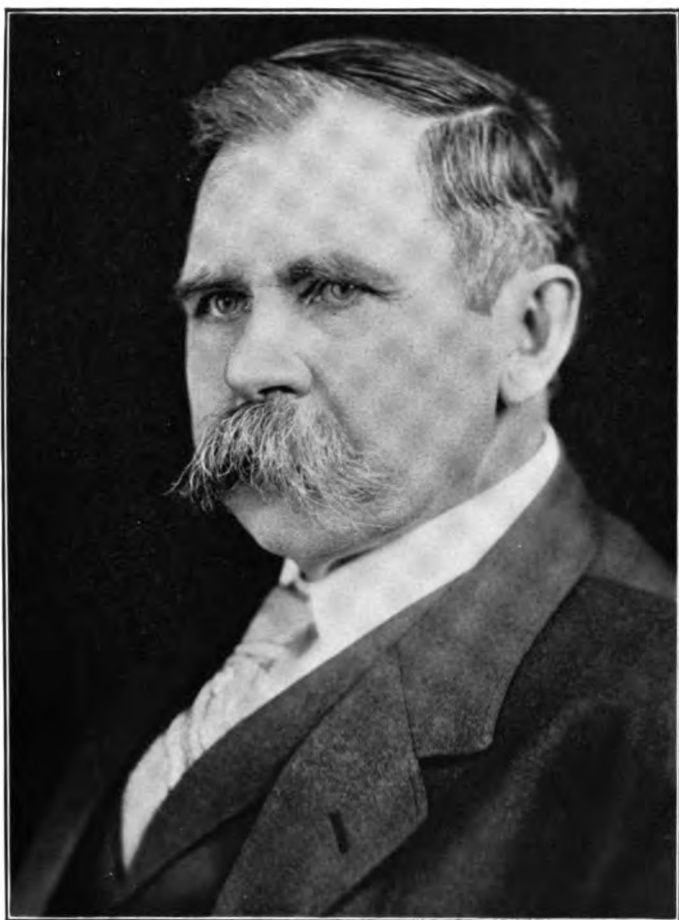
Floyd W. Wilson went to the Arcadia schools and worked on the farm in the summer. He started farming on his own account when he was twenty-three years of age. He was married on January 28, 1908, to Rose, the daughter of Anderson and Eva (Haskett) Perry, and to them has been born one child, Mary Evalyn.

Politically, Mr. Wilson has always been a Republican, although he has never sought any office in his party. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and have always taken an active part in church and Sunday school work. They have rightly earned the esteem and regard in which they are held throughout the community. Mr. Wilson is a quiet, unassuming and unostentatious young man who is still on the threshold of life. He has so ordered his life that he is fast receiving that recognition which comes as the result of honest endeavor. His unpretending bearing and strict integrity have elevated him in the confidence of his fellow citizens and his influence is steadily increasing in his community.

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#### HON. GEORGE C. WOOD, M. D.

George C. Wood was born January 3, 1852, near the town of Adams, in Decatur county, Indiana, the son of Caleb and Letitia McDole (Carr) Wood. Both parents came from near Carlisle, Kentucky, where they received their schooling and were engaged in farming, coming to the Hoosier state with the first settlers. He was the father of eight children, who were: John T., William W., Mrs. Sophia A. Rodgers, Martha J., Mrs. Sarah F. Bess and



HON. GEORGE C. WOOD, M. D.



May Florence, who are deceased, and Mrs. Lucinda E. Needham and the subject of this sketch, who are the only two surviving members of the family.

Doctor Wood came to Prairie township, Tipton county, in the fall of 1856 and attended school in an old log building, part of which was used as a residence. Unfavorable conditions of those early times in educational matters made it difficult for a young man who had an ambition for the development of the mind; however, it did not dull the subject's keen desire for knowledge, and he mastered the elementary branches in the common schools, limited as they were. He entered Howard College, at Kokomo, Indiana, in the fall of 1871, attending that institution for a term of ten weeks and then taught his first term of school in the winter of 1871-72. Following his first term of school, he returned to Howard College for another term, after which he attended the National Normal University at Lebanon, Ohio, in the spring of 1873, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Science from that institution, August 18, 1876.

Doctor Wood's active connection with the school system of his county covers a period of, practically, fifteen years, commencing in the fall of 1871 and ending in June, 1886. During this period he taught four district schools, was principal of the Sharpsville graded schools for two years and was county superintendent of schools four years, from June, 1879, to June, 1883, during which time he taught several normal and select schools and served on the school board at Windfall for three years.

In the spring of 1878 the subject decided to take up the medical profession, began the study of medicine with Dr. A. B. Pitzer, of Sharpsville, subsequently entering the Medical College of Indiana, at Indianapolis, and completed the required course there in March, 1881. He moved to Windfall, April 16, 1883, and engaged in the practice of medicine until November, 1890, when he was elected auditor of Tipton county, in which office he served one term. On the first day of April, 1895, he returned to Windfall and engaged in the grain business, having purchased the grain elevator of that place of the late John H. Zehner. This business gradually grew and expanded until the Windfall Grain Company was organized, with a capital of sixty thousand dollars, owning the elevators at Curtisville, Windfall, Nevada and Hemlock, the latter being in Howard county. For eighteen years the Doctor was actively connected with the grain business, in more recent years in conjunction with Jesse C. and Gordon C. Hadley, owning and operating the Windfall Grain Company. However, Mr. Wood recently severed his con-

- nection with the grain business and his principal occupation now is that of farming, he giving special attention to the feeding of stock for the market.

Doctor Wood was united in marriage November 25, 1879, to Elnora Lindsay, of Sharpsville, and they have become the parents of four children, namely: James Gordon, deceased; Madge Olive, the wife of Dr. H. C. Tate, who resides at Kokomo; Jason Byron, deceased; and Nora May, now a student at Earlham College.

Having ever taken an active interest in political affairs, Doctor Wood has been honored by his fellow citizens to an unusual degree, having served in several minor offices within the gift of the people, not enumerated above. He was his party's candidate for joint representative for Tipton and Clinton counties in the campaign of 1904, but went down to defeat in the Roosevelt landslide of that year. In the election of 1912 he was elected state senator from the district composed of Tipton and Hamilton counties. His record in the session of the Legislature of 1913 is a creditable one, where he proved to be a valuable and an unbiased servant of the people. He served on several important committees and his judgment always received favorable consideration. His views on the construction and upkeep of public roads attracted public attention and his counsel and advice was sought for by advocates of good government and practical measures that concerned the people.

Doctor Wood is a man of broad humanitarian principles, of earnest purpose and upright life, and does all in his power for the uplifting of his fellow men and the promotion of the moral welfare of his community, a feature of his life that is one of the noblest instincts of man. More than one man can date his success in business by the help that he received from Doctor Wood. His counsel, his advice and his encouragement to struggling young men can never be forgotten, some of whom have attained fame, others engaged in useful lives and whose names have been chiseled in the progress of time and whose usefulness is recognized in the different avenues of life. The character of the people of Tipton county, particularly from an educational and moral standpoint, is made better because George Wood lived in it.

Fraternally, the Doctor is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons at Windfall; the Scottish Rite, thirty-second degree, at Indianapolis, and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, at Windfall. He owns three hundred and eighteen acres of land in the county, including the home farm in Prairie township. His farms are well improved and in a high state of cultivation. He has introduced modern methods in the tilling of the soil and his facilities for stock feeding are complete.

Personally, the Doctor enjoys the esteem of warm friends, who recognize the cordial, affable manner which marks his intercourse with his fellow men, under any and all conditions, thus showing that his incessant and close application to the conduct of his large business has in no wise encroached upon those grand qualities which mark the true gentleman and man that he is.

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#### WORTHINGTON R. TODD.

The twentieth-century farmer knows very little of the disadvantages which surround the pioneer farmers of this state. No longer is he compelled to rise early in the morning and continue his labors far into the evening. The farmer of today can do twice as much work in half a day as his father could in a whole day fifty years ago. The rural mail service leaves the daily paper on his door step each morning. The telephone puts him into instant connection with his neighbors, while the interurban cars and automobile enable him to participate in all the features of city life. Surrounded by such conditions, the farmer of today can have all the advantages of the man in the city, with few of his disadvantages. No state in the Union possesses better transportation advantages than Indiana, and with the interurban threading the country in every direction from our capital city the farmers are put into close touch with the life of the city.

Worthington R. Todd, farmer and stock raiser of Tipton county, was born on June 1, 1875, and is the son of Robert and Louise (Friend) Todd. His father came from Franklin county, Indiana, where he was born, and settled in Tipton county when he was about twenty-five years of age.

W. R. Todd is the only child living of the four born to his parents. He attended the district schools and finished his education by the time he was seventeen years of age. He worked on the farm during all his school days, and at the remarkably tender age of thirteen he embarked in business for himself, by renting a part of his father's farm.

On September 5, 1897, Mr. Todd was married to Charity McLucas, the daughter of William and Susan (Tolin) McLucas. Mr. McLucas is a native of this county. Mrs. Todd has five brothers and sisters: Clarence, still at home; Charles, who married Mabel Brown, deceased; Fred, who married Goldie Hamlin, and they have one child, Don; Blanch, who is Mrs. Bernard Woodruff; Cressie, who is at present the chief operator of the Tipton Telephone Company.



Mr. and Mrs. Todd have five children: Reva L., deceased; Gerald, William R., Arline and Paul E. They are giving their children all the educational advantages which it is possible for them to secure, with the view of better fitting them for their future lives.

Mr. Todd has always aligned himself with the Democratic party, being a strong believer of the principles advocated by that party. He has never asked for any public office, being content to put all his energies and efforts into his work on the farm. Mr. and Mrs. Todd take an active interest in all the social activities of the community in which they live. Their whole-souled hospitality has endeared them to all their neighbors and commended them to all with whom they come in contact.

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#### HARRY KATON.

Probably the youngest farmer in Tipton county is the one whose interesting career is here briefly set forth. Young as he is, however, he has by his industry and sound judgment brought himself to a place where he occupies an enviable position among the coming agriculturists of the county. The son of a successful farmer, he has been thoroughly schooled in all the multitude of agricultural details which are the necessary concomitant of the best farmers. Careful and conservative in his business affairs, he is nevertheless sufficiently progressive to permit him to keep apace with twentieth century ideas and methods. For these reasons it is eminently fitting that Harry Katon should find a worthy place in this volume.

Harry Katon was born in 1889 in Tipton county, the son of Melville and Charity (Parker) Katon. The father of the subject of this sketch, a native of Ohio, came to this county when he was ten years of age, and followed the occupation of a farmer throughout his whole life. To Mr. and Mrs. Melville Katon were born six children, Harry, Laura, Anna, Ben, Floyd and Mildred.

Harry Katon attended the Independence schools and graduated from the common school at the latter place, making a splendid record during his high school career. He later attended the Indiana Business College at Indianapolis, and secured a practical business training which has been of great value to him. He then took up farming and is now operating his father's farm, and has been very successful in its management.

Politically, Mr. Katon belongs to the Progressive party, aligning himself with the new party last year. He threw himself into it with all the zeal of his young manhood and showed remarkable political enthusiasm for one of his age. Religiously, he belongs to the Presbyterian church and is a loyal member of that denomination. He has shown so far an aptitude for all the various phases of agricultural life and, with the excellent training which he received from his worthy father, he bids fair to become one of the most prominent farmers of the county. Personally, Mr. Katon is genial and unassuming and his large circle of loyal friends and acquaintances testify to the good esteem in which he is universally held.

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#### WILLIAM FINDLING.

One of the leading farmers and stock raisers in Tipton county is William Findling. His valuable property has been acquired through his own efforts, persistency of purpose and determination. At the same time he has maintained careful and respectable habits, and won the undivided respect of all with whom he has come in contact.

William Findling was born December 27, 1861, in Indianapolis, Indiana, a son of Valentine and Louise (Geyer) Findling. His father was born in Germany and came to this country with his parents when he was seven years of age. They settled near Pomeroy, Ohio, on the Ohio river. William had seven brothers and sisters: Emma, who married a Mr. Schall and had one child; John B., Charles E., Herbert G., Francis E., Arthur E., and Lela, who married Sherman Vandenberg. The first three children are by the first marriage. Valentine Findling was married the second time to Margaret Kaiser, and to them were born the five children last named.

William Findling started to school at Independence, Indiana, and graduated from the course at that place. He worked on the farm during the summer and went to school during the winter. At the age of twenty he started to working in a tile factory, and upon reaching his majority he rented a farm of eighty acres of land, and later bought the eighty acres of land on which he now lives. He proved to be a very successful farmer and gradually added to his landed possessions until at the present time he owns two hundred and ninety-seven acres in Tipton county and a farm of one hundred acres in Hamilton county.

Mr. Findling was married on March 18, 1885, to Elizabeth D. Glass, the daughter of George and Hannah (Clark) Glass. They have eight children: Fairy, deceased; Clyde, who is married and has two children; Rome E., who married Minnie Pernell, and has one son; Ray, who is at home; Arthur and Allen, who are still at home and attending the high school; Rex and Ralph.

Mr. Findling is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and contributes liberally to its support. Mrs. Findling is a member of the Christian church. Politically, Mr. Findling has always been a Republican and advocates the principles of that party. He has taken a somewhat prominent part in public affairs and has served as county commissioner of his county. He is a very congenial gentleman, and always willing to assist in any worthy cause for the betterment of the community, and he has a host of friends throughout the community, who esteem him because of his genuine worth.

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#### JAMES L. ROMACK.

Among the most prosperous and respected citizens of Tipton county, who have been important factors in the growth of the county, there is no one who occupies a higher place in the estimation of the general public than the subject of this sketch. Descended from an old pioneer family of the state, he has the happy heritage which is the fortune of well established families. The grandparents of James L. Romack came from Pennsylvania to Hancock county, Indiana, in 1824, and lived there until 1836, when the grandfather died.

James L. Romack, township trustee and business man of Liberty township, Tipton county, was born November 13, 1859, in Hancock county, Indiana. His parents were Robert L. and Amanda Romack. Robert Romack was also a native of Hancock county, where he was a very successful farmer. When the Mexican war broke out he at once enlisted in an Indiana regiment and served throughout that struggle, his regiment being one that helped capture the city of Mexico. To Robert L. Romack and wife were born a large family of nine children: Robert A., James L., Train C., Mrs. Emma Berry, Mrs. Selena Ressler, George, Elbert A., Jesse G., Mrs. Lucinda Shuck.

James Romack was reared on the old homestead, receiving ample training in the labors which fall to the lot of every boy on the farm, and taking advantage of such meager schooling as was afforded by the district schools

of the time. However, this lad was different from most of the boys of his period in that he wanted to continue his education beyond the common schools, so we find him attending the Central Normal College at Danville, Indiana. After taking a special course in that institution he engaged in teaching and for six years taught in Howard and Tipton counties, meeting with uniform success every place he went. In 1886 he left the teaching profession upon his election as county surveyor, and never returned to the school room. The six years in the school room gave him some very valuable experience, which has been of inestimable worth to him in his later career. Starting in as county surveyor in 1886, he was in that office continuously for ten years, and gave entire satisfaction during his long incumbency of that office. After retiring from the surveyor's office he moved to his farm of two hundred and fifty acres which lies four and a half miles southwest of Sharpsville. For the next eight years he was engaged in farming and contracting, having constructed a good many miles of road in Tipton and adjoining counties. He also proved as successful in his agricultural operations as he had in his teaching and civil engineering. In 1904 he moved to Sharpsville in order to look after his increasing business interests in that town. He is now president of the local telephone company and has been since its organization. He is also a director in the Sharpsville Canning Company, which does a big business. Mr. Romack still looks after his farm and takes an active part in the management of the various enterprises with which he is connected. For many years he has been a stockholder in the Sharpsville Bank and is now vice-president of that financial institution. In 1913 he was appointed trustee of Liberty township and is now filling that important office to the entire satisfaction of the township.

Mr. Romack was married on November 4, 1891, to Rebecca Davenport, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Austin Davenport. They have never had any children. Mr. Romack is a Royal Arch Mason and is one of the most valued members of the order in Sharpsville. Esteemed by all who know him, he has been a leader in the affairs of his community and an influential factor in public matters. He has lived a life which has been marked by useful ends and his achievements in so many lines of endeavor have won him recognition as one of the representative men of his day and generation in Tipton county. Mrs. Romack has a strong and pleasing personality and her hospitality makes their home one of the most pleasant in the community. Mr. Romack is an upright, manly man, courageous in the performance of duty, earnest in the support of what his conscience and judgment tell him is right. He has

always been true to his convictions and his life illustrates what may be accomplished by a strong and well-disciplined mind when directed and controlled by correct and moral principles.

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### GEORGE DOVERSBERGER.

The gentleman whose name heads this paragraph is widely known in Tipton county and is one of the honored citizens of Cicero township, where he is living after a strenuous life of activity in connection with agricultural pursuits. His well-directed efforts in the practical affairs of life, his capable management of his business interests and his sound judgment have brought to him prosperity, and his life demonstrates what may be accomplished by any man of energy and ambition who is not afraid to work and has the perseverance to continue his labors in the face of any disaster or discouragement that may arise. In all the relations of life Mr. Doversberger has commanded the respect and confidence of those with whom he has been brought into contact, and a biographical history of this locality would not be complete without a record of his career.

George Doversberger, proprietor of a fine one-hundred-and-seventy-acre farm in Cicero township, Tipton county, Indiana, was born December 21, 1851, in Dearborn county, Indiana, the son of John and Susan (Hoover) Doversberger. His father was a native son of Germany and came to America when he was seventeen years of age. His parents were Wolfgang and Susan (Hoofnaugle) Doversberger, and they were the parents of six children in Germany, John, Mathias, Andrew, J. M., Margaret and Maggie. Wolfgang Doversberger came directly from Germany to Dearborn county, Indiana, and settled on a farm there, where he spent the remainder of his life. To him and his wife were born six children: George, the immediate subject of this sketch; Mrs. Mary Leninger, Mrs. Anna Leninger, Mrs. Carrie Slater, John and Mrs. Peter Weismiller.

George Doversberger attended the schools in his native county in his boyhood and worked on his father's farm between school seasons, thus early learning the habits of industry and thrift. He continued to reside under the paternal roof until the age of twenty-five years, when he settled on a tract of sixty acres belonging to his father, and by his thrift and energy he succeeded in saving sufficient money to purchase forty acres. His father then very

generously gave him a deed for one hundred acres, which he added to his purchase of forty acres.

On February 11, 1877, Mr. Doversberger was married to Caroline Meinser, of Dearborn county. He and his family lived in Dearborn county until 1890, when he sold that farm and came to Tipton county, where they have since continued to reside. They are the parents of a large family of children, namely: Mrs. Cora Teuscher, of Liberty, who has four children, Cletus, Erma, Mildred and Lewis; Wilmer, who married Hannah Beck, of Liberty township, and they are the parents of two children; Arthur, who is still at home; Elva, the wife of William Piel, and they have one child; Edward, Clarence, Ernest, Samuel, Louisa and Luella, the last six named being still at home.

Politically, Mr. Doversberger has been a life-long Democrat, and although he has been interested in political affairs, he has never sought for any public preferment. His advice on political questions has been frequently asked and he has made his influence in political circles felt in his community. He and the members of his family belong to the Lutheran church, to which they have contributed liberally. Mr. and Mrs. Doversberger, by their genial hospitality, have endeared themselves to a wide circle of friends and acquaintances throughout the community where they reside, and they are regarded in the highest respect and esteem by all who know them.

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#### C. D. HAWKINS.

The young man of today who enters the business world has wonderful opportunities for material success, since this is essentially a commercial age. The young business man who is ambitious to succeed, however, must exercise those qualities of strict integrity and upright dealing which are the necessary concomitants of success, if he wishes to win and retain the respect and esteem of his fellow citizens. It is to the credit of the subject of this sketch that he is rapidly building up his business in the town of Sharpsville by the exercise of these very necessary qualities, and the result is that he is laying the foundation for a long and successful career in the business world.

Charles D. Hawkins, of the firm of J. E. Hawkins & Son, was born in Tipton county, Indiana, June 21, 1844. His parents were J. E. and Louisa (Turner) Hawkins. J. E. Hawkins was born in Ohio in 1860, and came to

Indiana when a small boy with his parents, who first settled in Huntington. They later moved to Liberty township, Tipton county, and settled on a farm two and a half miles east of Sharpsville. Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Hawkins were married in 1880 and their union was blessed with nine children: Nellie, the wife of U. G. Henderson, of Tipton county, who has one daughter, Pauline; Charles, the subject of this sketch, who is still unmarried; Velma, who married the daughter of W. E. Pratt, of Cass county, Indiana, and has three children, Thelma, Martha and William; Harry, who married the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Eli Spaulding, and has two children, Charles and Harold; the remaining five children are Mount, Coral, Bernice, May and Marjorie.

Charles Hawkins attended the schools of his township and received a good practical education, which he is constantly improving by wide reading along lines pertaining to his particular line of business. He continued to work on his father's farm until 1911, when he went to Sharpsville and engaged in the automobile business. He followed this for about a year, when he sold out to W. H. Gage and, with his father, bought the hardware business of Kirkley & Morgan in Sharpsville. He and his father assumed control of the business on June 15, 1913, and have been meeting with very gratifying success in the short time they have been engaged in it.

Mr. Hawkins has ever been a Republican, but has never sought political preferment, as his attention has been fully occupied by his business interests. He is gradually working his way upward and his life record has been very creditable and honorable and such as to win for him the esteem and approval of his friends and neighbors. His life might well serve as a source of inspiration to others, showing what can be accomplished when one has the will to do and dare, and when one is persistent, honorable and persevering in a chosen field of labor.

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#### HERBERT G. FINDLING.

Among the prominent men who have brought credit not only to the agricultural interests of Tipton county, but to the intellectual and moral advancement of the county as well, there is no one who claims a better place in the pages of this volume than the worthy gentleman whose name heads this sketch. A man of sound and practical judgment, he is keenly alert to everything relating to the welfare of his community. He is a student of modern agricultural methods and a close observer of all that pertains to his life

work. He is fortunate in being descended from parents whose industrial habits and sterling moral worth were characteristics of their lives. He grew up with the predominating idea of relying upon himself and in his own life work he has persevered steadily along a definite line of action, so that today he is considered one of the solid, substantial and enterprising farmers of his community.

Herbert G. Findling was born September 3, 1871, on the old Findling farm in Tipton county. He is a son of Valentine and Margaret (Keiser) Findling, who are represented elsewhere in this volume. Herbert G. Findling received his common school education in the Independence schools of this county. He worked on the farm during the summer and went to school during the winter, and in 1895 he started out for himself. He and his brother Charles farmed the home farm and rented additional ground near by, and by careful management were well remunerated for their efforts. Later the two brothers rented a two-hundred-acre farm, which they operated for several years.

Herbert Findling was married on March 20, 1895, to Carrie S. Trautman, the daughter of Jacob and Barbara (Alplanalp) Trautman. They have had three children: Glenn E., deceased; Howard A. and Cecilia May, who are in school.

Politically, Mr. Findling is a Republican, but has never sought any office in his party. He and his wife are prominent members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and take an active part in the church and Sunday school work of that congregation. The members of the family move in the best social circles of the community and are well liked by all who know them. They have always stood for the best things in the community and are numbered among the progressive and enterprising families of the county.

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#### L. D. STEWART.

Poets often tell the truth and the old song, which contains the refrain, "The farmer feeds them all," states a very fundamental and economic truth. Without the farmer the rest of the country would starve within a week, despite the large amount of food in cold storage. Every occupation might be done away with but farming and people could live, but a total cessation of farming for a very short time would actually depopulate the whole world.



A man can live without banks all his life, but deprive him of his bread and his career is soon ended. Farming is becoming an honored profession; our district schools are teaching it as a science and our colleges are granting degrees in agricultural courses. The farmers of any community sustain the people dependent on every other profession. Without the farmer the banker would close his doors, the manufacturer would shut down his factory and the railroads would suspend operations. Among the honored men of Tipton county who help to keep the banker, the manufacturer and the railroads is the subject of this sketch.

L. D. Stewart, a prominent farmer and stock raiser of Tipton county, was born January 4, 1883, on his father's farm of one hundred and thirty-six acres. He is the son of W. P. and Margaret (Lattus) Stewart. His father came from Bartholomew county when he was an infant and settled in Tipton county with his parents, Stephen and Amy Stewart. He went to the common schools in this county, and has supplemented his common school education by continuous reading. Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Stewart have six children living: Mrs. Ora Gunkle; Mrs. Jessie Leavitt; Mrs. Grace Alplanalp; L. D., the subject of this sketch; Mrs. Sarah Crull and Lydia, the wife of Henry Murphy.

L. D. Stewart received his education in the common schools of his county. As a lad he went through all the experiences of the ordinary country boy, working on the farm in the summer and going to school in the winter. At a very early age he commenced to raise hogs, even when a small boy, and has always made a particular study of the raising of swine. When he reached his maturity he commenced renting land from his father, and has been successful in all of his financial dealings.

Mr. Stewart was married in November, 1903, to Fannie Tarkington, daughter of Horace and Delilah (Hamilton) Tarkington. They have two children, Esther and Crystal. The mother of these children died on January 6, 1910, and on December 10, 1913, Mr. Stewart married Ardella Keck, the daughter of Kimsey and Agnes Keck.

Fraternally, Mr. Stewart is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and has always taken an active part in the deliberations of that order. He is also a member of the Free and Accepted Masons. He and his wife have been members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and have always been intersted in all the activities of that denomination. For their good work and their kind hearted hospitality, they have commended themselves to a large circle of loyal friends.

## JOHN THEODORE FUNKE.

No people that go to make up our cosmopolitan civilization have better habits of life than those who came originally from the great German empire. The descendants of those people are distinguished for their thrift and honesty, and these two qualities in the habitants of any country will in the end alone make that country great. When with these two qualities is coupled the other quality of sound sense, which all the German descendants possess, there are afforded such qualities as will enrich any land and place it at the top of the countries of the world in the scale of elevated humanity. Of this excellent people came the subject of this brief sketch, and in his life have been exemplified those qualities referred to above.

John Theodore Funke was born November 22, 1837, in the province of Hanover, Germany. He was the son of Henry and Elizabeth (Ratche) Funke, both of whom were born in Germany, but who came to America before the war and landed at Baltimore. From Baltimore they went to Pittsburgh, and thence down the Ohio river to Cincinnati, where they remained a short time. Later they went to Dearborn county, Indiana, and bought forty acres of land, remaining there for two years. The family then sold the forty acres and moved to Franklin county, Indiana, where they purchased eighty acres of land, and here reared the family. They finally sold this and went to Decatur county, Indiana, where the parents of John died. They had four children: Frank, deceased, who married Josephine Speckbaugh, also deceased, and they had five children, Mary, Joseph, Philleminey, Toney and Harry. After the death of Frank's first wife he married Louisa Hahing, by whom he had two children, Josephine and Anna; Maggie, deceased, who married Theodore Meyer, deceased, and they had one son, Casper, who now lives in Kokomo; Rebecca, who married Henry Hardebeck and they had eight children, John, Josephine, Louie, Henry, Tillie, Mary, Theodore and Francis.

John T. Funke secured some education in Germany and after his parents moved to this county he went to school for a short period. He was married in Franklin county in the spring of 1861 to Josephine Weldamm, the daughter of Frederick and Margaret (Shoemaker) Weldamm, and shortly afterwards he moved to Decatur where he bought different farms, and by true German thrift and frugality he succeeded in accumulating two hundred and eighty-three acres of the best land of the county. He has bought and sold several farms in his time and usually made some money on each transaction.

He purchased the home farm from his father when the latter was on the point of making a visit to Germany. By 1887 he had accumulated three hundred and forty-two acres of land, but soon after this time he sold out and moved to Tipton where he has remained ever since.

To John T. Funke and his wife have been born the following children: May, Rebecca; Elizabeth, deceased; Josephine, deceased; Henry, John, Louisa, Anna, Theodore and Rosa.

Politically, Mr. Funke belongs to the Democratic party and takes an intelligent interest in public affairs, though he has never sought any honor in the way of public offices. He and the members of his family are attendants of the St. John's church, to which they give freely of their means.

Mr. Funke began life practically at the bottom of the ladder, and he has climbed to the top with no help but a brave heart, industrious hands, and a loyal and devoted wife, and because of the record he has made and his high strength of character, he enjoys a high standing in the community in which he lives.

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#### F. M. PRICE.

This utilitarian age has been prolific in men of action, of high resolves and noble purposes, who give character and stability to the communities honored by their citizenship. As a farmer and as a county official the subject of this review has always been true to himself and his fellow men, his college course being no small contributing factor in his successful career.

F. M. Price, former auditor of Tipton county, was born December 8, 1852, near Normandy in Jefferson township, this county, the son of John and Margaret (Alexander) Price. His father came from Ohio in the early forties, settling in this county, being one of the pioneers of his section. Mr. Price was the only child of his parents and received the best educational advantages which could be obtained in that early day, attending school in a log cabin in Jefferson township, and after completing his studies in the district schools of his county, he became a student of the Kokomo high school, where he graduated, and later graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts from Knox College, Galesburg, Illinois. During his college course he took a prominent part in college activities and graduated with distinction from that institution of learning.

On October 18, 1874, Mr. Price was united in marriage to Margaret C.

Merritt, of Clinton county, this state, and to this union have been born three children, John W., who married Goldie Merrick, and they have one child, Golanda Ethel; Elfie, deceased, and Claude M., deceased.

Politically, Mr. Price has been a life-long Democrat, in which organization he has always taken an active and earnest interest, and the esteem in which he is held by the citizens of the county is shown in the fact that he was elected auditor of his county, an office which he filled to the entire satisfaction of his constituents. He and his family are loyal members of the Christian church and have actively participated in all the interests of that denomination. Mr. Price has been uniformly successful, both as a farmer, operating one of the best farms in the county, and as a public official. His farm of one hundred and sixty acres is well improved, having a handsome and attractive residence, large and commodious barns and outbuildings, and has been brought to a high state of cultivation. He has made a specialty of stock raising and is regarded as one of the most successful stock raisers of the county. In all of his dealings with his fellow citizens he has so conducted himself that he has won their approbation and can look back upon a life which has been well spent in the interests of his community.

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#### ROBERT OGLE.

Through all past ages the farmer has outnumbered the men in any other occupation and it is still true of our own state. Our forefathers in Indiana had no difficulty in raising good crops. Any one could raise corn and hogs before the war, when the soil still retained its pristine fertility and hog cholera was unknown. But today the soil must be scientifically fertilized, while the hog cholera rages everywhere. Our forefathers did not need to know that potash was necessary for certain crops; they never heard of inoculating the soil; they were not troubled with wheat rust, potato blight or the San Jose scale. But the farmer of today must know of these things, and the better he understands them the more successful he is. The success which has attended the efforts of Robert Ogle, of this county, indicates that he keeps well informed on all matters pertaining to the latest developments in agriculture.

Robert Ogle was born February 28, 1855, in Hamilton county, Indiana, the son of John A. and Sarah Ogle. His father was a native of Hamilton

county, and was one of five children, Mrs. Sarah Smithson, Robert, Thomas, Benjamin T. and Mr. Elizabeth Kemberlin. Robert Ogle attended the country schools of Clark county, where his parents lived during the war of the Rebellion. After the family moved to Hamilton county, he attended the schools at Atlanta and finished his education in the Tipton county schools. As a boy he worked on the farm during the period he was attending school, and followed the life of the ordinary boy on the farm. He lived under the parental roof for some years after leaving school and when he came of age he started to work out by the month. For the next six years he farmed and also worked at the carpenter trade. Being of a frugal and thrifty turn of mind he saved his money and at the end of the six years he was enabled to purchase forty acres of land, which he operated for five years. He then bought his present farm of one hundred and twenty acres three miles from Tipton. He has improved this farm in every way and now has one of the best farms in the county. In the acquisition of this estate, Mrs. Ogle proved a helpmate to her husband in the fullest sense of the term, working hand in hand with him, and to her is due a full share of the credit for what they have accomplished.

On December 31, 1883, Mr. Ogle was married to Sarah A. C. Kendall, the daughter of Martin and Louisa (Walker) Kendall, and to this union has been born one child, Martin M., who is married to Ola Farley, and they have two children, Robert K. and Hugh.

Mr. Ogle and his family are members of the Christian church, and his activity in church work is shown by the fact that he has been chosen as an elder in this denomination. He has long been interested in church affairs and takes a very active part in all the various departments of church work. Politically, he is an earnest supporter of the principles of the Prohibition party and has always been a prominent advocate of temperance, believing that the liquor traffic is one of the greatest issues before the American people today. He and his wife have lived a simple, unostentatious life, and have earned the respect and confidence of all who know them, as their whole life has been such that, as the poet says: "They can wrap the drapery of their couch about them and lie down to pleasant dreams."

Mr. Ogle is engaged in general farming and also gives some attention to stock raising, in which he has been very successful, and his farm, located in Cicero township, this county, is a splendid tract of land, Maple Grove Farm being well known throughout this locality as one of the finest and best improved estates in the county.

## WILLIAM G. RYAN.

The honored subject of this sketch, a successful agriculturist and dairyman of Cicero township, Tipton county, Indiana, and the owner of one hundred and sixty acres of fine farming land, has obtained an enviable reputation throughout his community as a man of shrewdness and sagacity and also a man who has obtained his present comfortable position in life, not by any questionable methods, but by the persistent application of indomitable perseverance and unquestioned integrity. A firm believer in the great truth of the brotherhood of man, he has ever been guided by the principle laid down in the Golden Rule, and his life has been so ordered that no shadow of wrong or suspicion of evil has ever rested upon him.

William G. Ryan, who resides about three and one-half miles east of the city of Tipton, was born on June 15, 1891, where he now resides. He is the son of James T. and Mary (Gleason) Ryan. James T. Ryan, who was born December 18, 1858, in St. Mary's, Mercer county, Ohio, and died April 2, 1903, was the son of Patrick and Catherine (Doyle) Ryan. Patrick first saw the light of day in county Kildare, Ireland. He emigrated from the old sod to this country as a young man, landing at New Orleans, Louisiana, and coming up the river to Cincinnati, Ohio. From that city he subsequently removed to Mercer county, in the Buckeye state, and took up agriculture, remaining in that county the rest of his life and rearing a family of six children, namely: Sarah, Mary, James T., Margaret, William and Catharine. Of these children, James T., the subject's father, attended the common schools in his boyhood, after completing which he took a normal course in preparation for the work of teaching, in which he subsequently engaged for twenty-one years, during all of this long period being also engaged in agriculture. In 1888 James T. Ryan purchased the farm where the immediate subject of this review now resides and began the cultivation of the same. He was married August 16, 1882, in Greensburg, Indiana, to Mary Gleason, the daughter of William and Bridget (Ryan) Gleason, who came from near Dublin in the Emerald Isle to this country, settling in Decatur county, Indiana, where they were farmers and where William became a man of prominence in the community. They were the parents of four children, who were Mary, Winnie, Josephine (deceased) and Bridget. To the union of James T. and Mary (Gleason) Ryan were born the following children: Mrs. Mary Cox; Agnes and Anna are living at home; Lauretta;

William G., the immediate subject of this sketch; Daniel E. is also living under the parental roof-tree. James T. Ryan is a member of the Catholic church and belongs to the Knights of Columbus lodge in Tipton.

The early education of William G. Ryan was acquired in the Union and Plum Grove schools and this has been supplemented by two years in Purdue University, where he is devoting his attention to studies in agriculture. He is very successfully engaging in the business of dairying and hog feeding, conducting his operations along these lines according to the most improved and scientific methods and laying the foundation for a splendid future in his chosen vocation. He is a deep student of the best thought in all that pertains to his business and is a wide reader of literature pertaining to the subject, being a firm believer in the results of balanced and scientific feeding, also breeding along only the best blood lines. Such men as Mr. Ryan are revolutionizing the great basic industry of agriculture and stock raising and their courage in breaking away from old ideas when newer and better methods have presented themselves is deserving of the commendation of their fellow men.

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#### JOSEPH B. ENNEKING.

One of the most evident things to the thoughtful farmer is that life at no state is a bed of roses. There are thorns, and many of them, along the path of farming life, and the lucky ones are they who are pierced by the fewest of the thorns. It will not be disputed that all persons should keep in view the necessity of pulling out the thorns from those who are less fortunate. Realizing the fact that there are great opportunities for the diligent worker, the subject of this sketch bent every energy to advance himself in farming. The result is that he has made a name for himself among the leading agriculturists and stock raisers of his community. He has worked his way to success and prosperity, and has so ordered his course in all the relations of life as to command the confidence and esteem of his fellow citizens.

Joseph B. Enneking was born February 1, 1880, in Franklin county, Indiana, near Brookville. He was a son of John D. and Mary (Wahman) Enneking. John D. was born in Franklin county and came to Tipton county with his family about twenty-six years ago. Their three children were reared in this county: Elizabeth, who married Thomas Conley; Joseph B., the subject of this sketch, and Edward J., now in Arizona.

Joseph B. Enneking received his education in the schools of Tipton county, and worked on his father's farm in the summer when he was not in school. He was married on October 14, 1908, to Agnes Walsh, who was born in Elyria, Ohio. Her parents were Martin and Margaret (Kelch) Walsh. Her father was born in Ireland and came to this country when he was a young man with his father. There were nine children in the Walsh family: Mary, deceased wife of George Gall; Thomas E., deceased; John, who is living in Ohio; Walter, who is now in Colorado; William R., who married Ella Gall, and lives in this township; Joseph P., deceased; Bernard, who is in Ohio; Cecelia, deceased, and Agnes, the wife of the subject of this sketch. Mr. and Mrs. Enneking have three children, Cecelia Margaret, Robert Joseph and Mary Agnes.

Mr. Enneking has been a staunch supporter of the Democratic party all his life, although he has never sought any political preferment of any kind, though on March 3, 1914, he was appointed road supervisor. Religiously, he has long been a member of St. John's congregation in the city of Tipton, and has always contributed liberally to its support. Mr. and Mrs. Enneking are very sociable and the spirit of hospitality pervades their home. They have a large circle of warm friends who esteem them for their genuine worth.

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#### J. W. STODDARD.

The enterprising and progressive agriculturalist whose career is here briefly set forth comes from the historic commonwealth of Ohio. Many of the best citizens of our state have come from our sister state on the east and they are always welcome additions to our population.

J. W. Stoddard, the proprietor of Pine Grove farm, was born in Guernsey county, Ohio, on February 11, 1861. His parents were James and Jane M. Stoddard, his father being a native of Butler county, Pennsylvania, and a farmer all his life. In 1849 when the California gold fever was at its height the father of the subject of this sketch made the trip to California by the way of the Isthmus of Panama and was much more fortunate than many other thousands of those who made the trip. Although his health was badly impaired, he was lucky in making what the miners call a "strike" and he brought back with him sixteen hundred dollars in gold, which he had minted at the government mint in Philadelphia. After his return east he moved to Guernsey county, Ohio, where he died in 1871, his interment



taking place at Mt. Lebanon, Ohio, his widow surviving him many years, not passing away until October 20, 1912. Mr. and Mrs. James Stoddard were the parents of three children: Margaret, deceased; Mrs. Martha Carson, and J. W., the subject of this sketch.

J. W. Stoddard received his early education in the common schools of Ohio and Indiana and spent his early boyhood days in the manner of lads of his time, attending school in the winter and working on the farm during the summer months. He accompanied his parents to Indiana in the early part of the seventies and was of valuable assistance to his mother in getting the farm now owned by Mr. Stoddard improved and in a high state of cultivation. At the early age of twenty he began farming on his own responsibility by renting his mother's farm and such was his diligence and industry that he was enabled to buy out the other heirs within a few years.

Mr. Stoddard was united in marriage on October 5, 1904, to Christine King and this union has been blessed with four children, Louella, Martha, Florence G., Velma M. Mr. Stoddard is a man who takes an unusual amount of interest in his home life and prefers above all things to be with his family as much as possible. In his political affiliations he has given his preference to the Prohibition party and is a sincere and able advocate of the tenets of that organization. In his life, character and achievements are exemplified the best type of symmetrically developed American manhood and citizenship, his influence having always been on the right side of every moral question. He is generous in his donations to all worthy objects whereby his fellow men may be benefited.

In closing this sketch, it will doubtless be of interest to the reader to review briefly the ancestral history of the Stoddard family. James Stoddard, great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, came from Ireland, from Scotch-Irish parentage, and his wife came from the same place. He apparently settled on a farm located on Washington pike, Washington county, Pennsylvania, not a great distance from what is now Pittsburgh. It was here that Robert Stoddard, the subject's grandfather, was born, in the year 1788. Later James Stoddard moved to a farm in Moon township, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, located near Shousetown, a small town on the Ohio river, and it was on this farm that Robert Stoddard was married to a girl by the name of Margaret Ann McClelland, who was a native daughter of Ireland, whence she had come at the age of seven, or thereabouts. After Robert Stoddard's marriage his father, James Stoddard, gave him one hundred acres of land off the end of his farm, and this is where they lived and

raised their family, of which James, the subject's father, was the oldest of twelve children.

Robert Stoddard died September 24, 1864, on this same farm. Margaret Ann, his wife, died February 9, 1876, at the age of eighty-one years, on the farm of William Hood, husband of Margaret Ann Stoddard, her daughter, located in Hopewell township, Beaver county, Pennsylvania, just a short distance from the Robert Stoddard farm. Out of the family of twelve children, there are but three living, Mrs. William Hood, Mrs. Elizabeth Clever, both of Coraopolis, Pennsylvania, and Mrs. Andrew Clever, of near McKee's Rocks, near Pittsburgh. Two of the family, Matilda and Robert, died quite young, possibly in the neighborhood of two or three years of age. Then there was another born, called Robert, who was a veteran of the Civil war and was a Ohio river steamboat captain and pilot by trade. He was drowned at about the age of forty and left a wife and one child by the name of James, who now lives in East Palestine, Ohio. George, another son, lived on a farm near Beaver, Beaver county, Pennsylvania, where he died at the age of forty-nine, leaving a family of seven children, of whom there are only four living at the present time, Robert Lackey and George Wesley, of Kansas, and Ella Jewett and Lydia Stoddard, of Los Angeles, California. Mary, a daughter, married a man named Robert Stewart and lived near Pittsburgh. She died at the age of about fifty, leaving a family of four children, Maggie, Ida, Harry and Robert, all dead except Robert, who lives where he was born. John, another son, married, moved west and died in Kansas, at the age of about seventy, leaving a family of four children, Grace and Eva, of Kansas, and Alice and Guy, of Los Angeles, California.

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THOMAS J. PAUL.

It is the distinctive province of this publication to make reference to those honored citizens who have contributed to the industrial and civic progress of Tipton county. There is an element of particular consistency when we are permitted to review the career of those who have passed their entire lives within the borders of the county and who stand as scions of the sturdy and noble pioneer stock through whose interposition the era of development was ushered in. The subject of this sketch is a native son of the county and is numbered among the alert and progressive farmers of his

county. He has reached his present degree of success only by the application of good, honest, hard work and for this reason deserves the credit of being a valuable member of the community in which he lives.

Thomas J. Paul, the son of John J. and Caroline E. (Dentz) Paul, was born about three miles south of Tipton on August 26, 1871. His father was born in Wayne county, Indiana, and came to Tipton county when he was fourteen years of age with his parents, Isaac and Elizabeth Paul, the grandparents of the subject of this sketch. To Mr. and Mrs. John J. Paul were born four children: Isaac, who lives at Atlanta, Indiana; Thomas J., the subject of this sketch; Mrs. E. E. Kuhn, who has one daughter, Linnie Pauline; Frederick S.

Thomas J. Paul grew up on his father's farm, assisting in the farm work and learning those secrets of success which are demanded in that arduous and exacting occupation. He received a good practical education in the public schools, finishing his schooling at what was known as the Dixon school. Shortly after reaching his majority he went to Tipton and worked in a meat market for a short time, but upon his marriage he rented a farm and has been engaged in agricultural pursuits ever since.

Mr. Paul was united in matrimony on September 8, 1897, to Estella Whelchel, the daughter of T. C. and Isabella J. (Alexander) Whelchel. This union has been blessed with six children: Edna E., Glenn, Chlorice, Frieda, Madlin and Edwin. The children are being given the best of educational advantages and are a delight and joy to their fond parents.

Mr. Paul mingles much with men and is one of the leading Democrats of his township and an influential factor in public affairs. He is now serving as precinct committeeman, but has never been dazzled by the allurements of public distinction. His farming interests demand his time and for this reason he can not devote much of his energy to active campaigning. He is not only a progressive and thoroughly up-to-date farmer and stock raiser, but is also a natural financier, which quality has enabled him to look ahead, take advantage of opportunities and make judicious investments which in the end have tended greatly to his material interests. While successful in all branches of agriculture, he also raises fine grades of live stock, his cattle, horses and hogs being of the best breeds, and he derives no small amount of his income from the sale of his live stock. In the prosecution of his labors he has recourse to the latest and most improved methods, and as a modern farmer he has few peers in the county. While enterprising in all his undertakings and abreast of the times in all things pertaining to advanced

agriculture, he has also been liberal in the matter of improving his home and adding to its attractiveness and beauty.

Mr. Paul is a man of broad, liberal views, essentially progressive in his ideas, and his influence has tended greatly to advance the standard of farming in his community, besides making for the general growth and development of the country. He is a quiet and unassuming man who attends strictly to his own affairs and whose life forcibly illustrates the value of a sterling integrity, honorable dealing and upright conduct.

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#### ARTHUR LEININGER.

Within the pages of this book will be found individual mention of many worthy citizens of Tipton county who have proved how great are the possibilities for attaining success and independence through the proper carrying forward of the great fundamental industry of agriculture, and among the number it is pleasing to note that not a few have recently come to this county because of its reputation as a fine agricultural section. Although the subject of this sketch has been in the county for a period of only five years, he has already gained an enviable reputation as a progressive and up-to-date farmer in every respect.

Arthur Leininger, the proprietor of a fine eighty-acre farm in Cicero township, Tipton county, was born on November 10, 1878, in Dearborn county, Indiana. His parents were George and Anna (Doverberger) Leininger, his father being a native of that county and who spent the greater part of his life there. Mr. and Mrs. George Leininger reared a large family of seven children, all of whom are living: Elmer, Arthur, Mrs. Emma Meister, Clara, Bertha, Estella and Edgar.

Before coming to Tipton county, Mr. Leininger was married to Elizabeth Schulenburg, the daughter of George and Dora (Sandmann) Schulenburg, and their marriage has been blessed with two children, Lucile and Doris. Mr. Leininger is a man of very decided domestic tastes and is devoted to his wife and family.

Mr. Leininger is connected with the Democratic party and is interested in the principles advocated by his party. Religiously, he is affiliated with the Lutheran church and contributes of his means to the support of that denomination. He is a quiet and unostentatious man, who is animated by correct principles and deep human sympathies and has retained the friendship

of all who have come within his sphere of influence. He has won for himself in the comparatively short time that he has been in the county the unqualified esteem of his neighbors, and he bids fair to become one of the widest and best known men of his adopted county. He possesses mature judgment and sound discretion and embodies many of the qualifications of the ideal man and citizen. Courteous in his relations with others, upright in all of his dealings and in everything governed by a high sense of honor, he makes friends everywhere he goes. His devotion to truth and his loyalty to principle have made his influence felt with all with whom he has come in contact.

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#### WILLIAM M. STURGEON.

Among the younger farmers of Tipton county there is no one who occupies a more prominent place than the gentleman whose name heads this sketch. He easily ranks with the most enterprising and up-to-date in the county, being thoroughly modern in all his undertakings and decidedly progressive in his ideas and tendencies. In his intercourse with his fellow men his real worth is best known and most highly appreciated and to his industry, sterling dignity and indomitable energy he owes much of his success in life.

William M. Sturgeon was born February 16, 1876. His parents were Ewing and Fannie (Hancock) Sturgeon, his father being born in Jackson county, Indiana, in 1837. The grandfather of the subject of this sketch was David Sturgeon and he came from Kentucky to Indiana early in the history of the state and settled in Jackson county. In that county Ewing started farming and was regarded as one of the best farmers in the county when he decided to move to Tipton county, where he now resides on his farm of eighty acres. Mr. and Mrs. Ewing Sturgeon were the parents of two children, Mrs. Catherine Stewart and William, the subject of this sketch.

William Sturgeon attended the district schools of his county and received a good practical education, which has been improved by wide reading and travel. As a youth he learned all the details of farming, so that when he had a farm of his own he was well equipped to manage it to the best advantage and with the largest returns. Mr. Sturgeon is the owner of a farm in Hamilton county, this state, but resides on his father's farm in Cicero township, Tipton county.

Mr. Sturgeon was married in January, 1902, to Helena Holmes and

they are the parents of four fine children, Clifford, Geneva, Minnie M. and Paul.

Like all enterprising citizens, Mr. Sturgeon believes in good government and a strict enforcement of the law, and to these ends takes an interest in putting forward men who are well qualified for holding local offices. He is an excellent and praiseworthy citizen and discharges his duty as becomes a true American. As a neighbor he is kindly disposed and accommodating, and his influence at all times has made for good among those with whom he has been brought in contact. His personal honor and high character have won him a conspicuous place in the confidence and esteem of his fellow citizens.

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#### GUY ISRAEL HOOVER, A.M., D.B.

Although yet comparatively a young man, the subject of this review has accomplished much toward ameliorating the condition of his fellow men, often laboring with disregard for his own welfare if thereby he might attain the object sought—to make some one better and happier. Such a life as his is rare and is eminently worthy of emulation, being singularly free from all that is deteriorating or paltry, for his influence is at all times uplifting and thousands of people have been made better for having known him.

Guy Israel Hoover, A. M., D. B., was born at Croton, Licking county, Ohio, November 12, 1872, the son of Giles W. and Lucretia (Green) Hoover, both natives of the Buckeye state and the parents of ten children, namely: Amy died in infancy; Clara is the wife of Henry Sanford, of near Johnstown, Ohio; Carl S., merchant, of Peoria, Ohio; Stanton E., bank cashier, of Croton, Ohio; Linus G., expert mechanic, of Columbus, Ohio; Flora, principal of the high school at Granville, Ohio; Minnie is the wife of T. J. Bulford, of Hilliard, Florida; Demas, a merchant and mayor of Croton, Ohio; Guy Israel; Lillian is the widow of L. E. Leamon, of Croton, Ohio, and is the postmistress at that place.

Rev. Hoover's father was reared in Licking county, Ohio, and was a student in Granville Academy, afterward teaching for several years, at the end of which period he engaged in the operation of a carriage and wagon factory and repair shop at Croton, Ohio, where he spent the rest of his days and died on February 28, 1886, in his fifty-fifth year. His wife survives him and makes her home in Croton, she being a member of the Christian church, as was her husband, he having been an elder for many years.

The paternal grandfather of the subject was Mahlon Hoover, and he and his wife, whose maiden name was Ruhamah Williams, were pioneers in Licking county, Ohio, where they spent their lives as farmers. Giles W. was the only child born to this union. After the death of his first wife, Mahlon Hoover again married, his second wife being Polly Ashbrook, and to this union were born the following children: Elam, J. Newton, Truman, Byron, Cordelia, Mary, Sylvia, and Gilman, who died in infancy.

Rev. Hoover's maternal grandparents, Jonathan Hazel and Susanna (Mullen) Green, were natives of Ohio and followed farming. They were the parents of a large family, the grandmother living to the extreme age of ninety-one years, dying at Thompson, Illinois, to which place she had moved after her husband's death.

Guy Israel Hoover was reared in Licking county, Ohio, in the village of Croton and attended the public schools there. On completing his elementary education, the subject attended Granville Academy, Hiram Preparatory School, Denison University, Hiram College and the University of Chicago, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts on his graduation from the regular classical course in Hiram College, the degree of Bachelor of Divinity being acquired in the graduate divinity school of the University of Chicago, and that same institution granted the subject the degree of Master of Arts because of a year's additional study, he later doing another year's work toward the degree of Doctor of Philosophy.

On July 12, 1900, Rev. Hoover was united in the holy bonds of matrimony to Virginia Dillinger, daughter of Archibald A. and Fannie Louise (Kempfer) Dillinger, her parents being of good old German stock. Mrs. Hoover was born at Findlay, Ohio, March 9, 1875. She is a graduate of the Findlay (Ohio) high school and of Hiram College. Her father and mother, who were born in Ohio, are now residents of Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, and are the parents of the following children: Myrtle is the wife of William M. Demland, of Shawnee, Oklahoma; Ina, of Oklahoma City, Oklahoma; Mrs. Hoover; Pearl Fern is the wife of Lamont Johnson, of Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. Mrs. Hoover's paternal grandparents were natives of the Keystone state and were the parents of nine children, as follows: Mary, Cyrus, Samuel died young, Franklin, Eliza, Archibald, Melvin and Rosecrans. Her maternal grandparents were named Kempfer, the grandmother's maiden name having been Lohr. They also were natives of Pennsylvania and of German descent. Devout members of the Christian church, it is said they never missed a service in that church, although being compelled to drive six miles to worship over roads that were very bad. To them were born

the following children: Ann, Jacob, Eli, Rado, John, Mary, Rachel and Mrs. Hoover's mother.

Rev. Hoover began preaching at Derby, Ohio, and at the Bell church, near Utica, Ohio, while he was yet a student at Denison University, preaching alternately at these places. Before attending college the subject was a teacher in the district schools, having begun his pedagogical duties at the early age of sixteen years near Johnstown, Ohio. He also acted as a tutor while in the high school and at Hiram College. His first regular pastorate was in Zanesville, Ohio, where he served for two years and in the last year of his pastorate he was president of the Ministerial Association of that city, being at the time its youngest member. Next he was called to Minerva, Ohio, and from that charge to the First Christian church at Chicago, Illinois, serving two years at that church and then for four years filling the pulpit of the West Pullman church, while at the last named place doing graduate work in the University of Chicago. Coming to Tipton, Tipton county, Indiana, in 1909, he served here for five years, resigning to accept the position of state evangelist and district superintendent of the eastern district of Indiana Christian churches. During the period of Rev. Hoover's ministry in Tipton there were added to the West Street Christian church six hundred and seventy-one persons, the membership of the congregation increasing during the five years from four hundred and fifty to over nine hundred. The net indebtedness of the church was decreased over nine thousand dollars. The annual service for railway men and their families and the annual men's banquet, the latter of which has come to occupy a foremost place in the life of the city, were instituted during his pastorate. On accepting the present position, Rev. Hoover removed to Indianapolis, and now resides at No. 355 South Audubon road in that city.

Rev. Hoover was for three years president of the fourth district of Indiana Christian churches and for three years a member of the board of directors of the Indiana Christian Missionary Association; for three years the subject was a member of the executive committee and for two years chairman of the committee on evangelism, also being a member of the committee on education. At the time of his call to the state work, he was vice-president of the state board. Appointed by Judge Purvis as a member of the county board of charities, the subject served as vice-president of the board. William Jennings Bryan selected Rev. Hoover as a member of the advisory board of the great Winona Assembly June 19, 1912. For one year he was president of the associate Winona conference of the Disciples of Christ, being the chairman for the year 1913. The president of the inter-



national convention of the Disciples of Christ appointed him a member of the committee to prepare the prayer meeting topics for the Brotherhood of the Disciples of Christ for the year 1914. Rev. Hoover is a member of the Lambda Deuteron Chapter of the Phi Gamma Delta fraternity, at Denison University, Granville, Ohio; a member of the West Pullman (Chicago) Lodge No. 817, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and a member of the Tipton lodge of Masons.

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### JOHN B. REEDER.

Among the representative and progressive farmers of Tipton county who have been of material assistance in the upbuilding and development of the county none are better known than the gentleman whose name introduces this sketch. But John B. Reeder has shown exceptional ability along other lines, and as postmaster and county recorder he has proved that he is a man of marked mentality and good judgment.

John B. Reeder, the son of Joseph H. and Susannah (Lindley) Reeder, was born in Howard county, Indiana, January 5, 1853. Joseph was born in Wayne county, Indiana, May 30, 1830, but his parents removed to Howard county when he was still a small boy and his limited education was received in the latter county. Upon reaching manhood he began to deal in real estate and live stock and by well directed efforts and tireless energy he was very successful. He branched out in the mercantile business as well and made a success of that venture; in addition to these various enterprises he had a farm, where he was living at the time of his death, on January 29, 1875. Before he reached his majority he was married, June 5, 1850, to Susannah Lindley, the daughter of John and Mary Lindley, and their union was blessed with eleven children: (1) John B., the subject of this sketch; (2) James, who died at the age of ten; (3) Mary C., who married William Wise, and has three children, Estill, Lee and Cora; (4) Cynthia E., who married Nelson Hollingsworth, and has six children, Naomi, Sherman, Fred, Dollie, Hobert and George; (5) Joseph H., Jr., married Pauline Hawkins, the daughter of Daniel and Mary Hawkins, and had three children before his death, in 1886, John, Beulah, and Ella, deceased; (6) Martha M., who married Wilson Cottingham, and has five children, William, Maude, Lorraine, Merle and Carrie; (7) George B., who married Mattie Andrews, and had one child who died in infancy; (8) Walter S., who married Etta Shaw, the daughter of William and Sarah Shaw, and has eight children, Willard, Ward, Pearl,

Albert, Ralph, Dorothy, Alta and Kenneth; (9) Minnie, who married Charles Snyder, and has three children, Lawrence, Marbel and Susan; (10) Cora, who married Thomas Warnock, and has five children, Ray, Fred, Roy, Armon and Guy; (11) Susannah, who married J. C. Langley, and had one child dying in infancy. Mrs. Langley died in 1898.

John B. Reeder was reared on the farm, early learning the lessons of toil and self-reliance, and, growing up under the wholesome influence of outdoor life, he developed that strength of mind and body which have served him to such a good purpose in his subsequent career. He had good educational advantages and in 1868 graduated from the high school at Kokomo, at that time considered one of the best schools in the state. After graduation he worked with his father, assisting him in his various enterprises for three years. His father, recognizing his ability, then took him in as a full partner and he continued in the partnership for about four years, when, his health becoming impaired, he retired from active participation in the business and removed to his farm. He has continued to reside on the farm since that time with the exception of the period spent in public offices. In 1875 he was appointed postmaster of Nevada, Tipton county, and in 1892 was elected auditor of Tipton county on the Democratic ticket. He filled this exacting office with credit to himself and entire satisfaction to the citizens of the county, proving to be a very capable, efficient and painstaking official. No man in Tipton county ever went out of a county office with a cleaner and better record than Mr. Reeder.

Mr. Reeder was married to Martha Ricketts, the daughter of Garrett and Alice (Manford) Ricketts, and this union has been blessed with nine children: (1) John B., Jr., deceased; (2) Flora, who married Amos Hoffman, and has three children, Paul, Guy and Vera, deceased; (3) Effie May, who married Jonathan Ulrich, and has four children, Clyde, Fred, Bernard and Ruth; (4) Thomas M., who married Clara Coy, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Leverett D. Coy; (5) Charles G., who married Bertha Kirk, and has two children, Lelah and Herman; (6) Ernest C., who married Hazel Kelley, the daughter of Schuyler and Nancy Kelly, and has one child, Vivian Helen; (7) Manly T., who died unmarried on January 10, 1904; (8) Alta R., who married Samuel W., Heath. Mr. and Mrs. Wallace are making their home with Mr. Reeder, his wife having died July 19, 1986.

Mr. Reeder has always been a stanch and uncompromising Democrat and has for many years been one of his party's main leaders. He was rewarded by his party by being elected to the office of county recorder and handled the affairs of that office in a most business-like fashion. He was

prompt in the discharge of every official duty and his record was such as to win the unqualified indorsement of the general public. He is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, belonging to Windfall Lodge No. 334. He is also a member of the Modern Woodmen of America. His church affiliation has always been with the Methodist Episcopal denomination. Mr. Reeder has lived at peace with his fellowmen and followed principles which have won for him the esteem and respect of all with whom he has come in contact.

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DAVID C. WIGGINS, JR.

The subject of this sketch is a fine example of the young progressive farmer of today. He has already accomplished for himself and others more than many others can do in a lifetime. At an age when many young men are in college, without any responsibilities whatever, he was deeply immersed in his work, with important responsibilities on his mind and laying the foundation for a successful agricultural career. It is a sign of the times, and a good sign too, to see so many of our best young men turning to the farm for a livelihood. The occupation of the farmer was never more remunerative than it is today, while it has always been the most independent of all occupations.

David C. Wiggins, Jr., the son of David L. and Mary (Nagle) Wiggins, was born on the farm where he now lives on July 8, 1882. His father was a native of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, coming to this state in 1862, and settling in Arcadia, Hamilton county, where he followed the trade of a mechanic for ten years. He then went to Millersburg, in the same county, and bought a small farm of thirty acres and reared a part of his family. He operated this farm for a number of years and then sold it and bought the farm now owned by the subject of this sketch. Mr. and Mrs. David L. Wiggins are the parents of ten children: John, deceased; Emma, deceased; Mollie, deceased; George, Will, Mrs. Ella Springer, Mrs. Ida Stewart, Mrs. Anna Bunch, Mrs. Bertha Bouse, and David C., the subject of this sketch.

David Wiggins was accorded such educational advantages as were afforded in the common schools of his county. At the age of twenty-one he started in business for himself by renting land from his father and through well-directed efforts he was successful from the first. He has always taken an active and intelligent interest in public affairs and is known as a man

of marked mentality and judgment. The application of unceasing energy and industry enabled him to purchase the home farm of eighty acres within a few years and since that time he has been enhancing its value by making extensive improvements of all kinds.

Mr. Wiggins was united in marriage on May 19, 1906, to Clara Kinder, the daughter of Henry and Ada (Little) Kinder, and this marriage has been blessed with one child. Mr. Wiggins is a man whose interests center largely in his home and he does every thing within his power to make it as comfortable and pleasant as possible. He is essentially domestic in his tastes and his home is veritably his castle, the center of his hopes and affections, and the place where his true and loving soul radiates its most genial and beneficial rays.

Though he is a Progressive Republican in his political connections, Mr. Wiggins has neither cared for nor sought for office, his preference being for the quiet and simple life of his farm. His only public office was as secretary of the Progressive county organization.

Mr. Wiggins is truly a self-made man, who began life with no capital but his head and hands and a willingness to work, yet we find him today, at middle life, in possession of a good farm, a comfortable home and everything conducive to a happy and contented life.

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#### NEWMAN R. WILSON.

The name borne by the subject of this sketch has long been known in this county and the Wilson family has been one of the most honored and substantial families in the county for many decades. The different members of the family have occupied positions of trust and honor in the central portion of Indiana and are known by every one as a family which stands for the best welfare of the various communities in which they have lived.

Newman R. Wilson, the son of W. F. and Mary (Fisher) Wilson, was born July 8, 1879, in Hamilton county, Indiana. His father was a native of Hamilton county and followed the occupation of a farmer in the county all of his life. He started out with no capital except strong hands, a willing heart and a determination to succeed, and at the time of his death he owned two hundred acres of as fine land as could be found in the county. In addition to his farming interests he bought and sold stock and added materially to his income in this way. He was for thirty-five years engaged in shipping

stock, being the largest shipper in Hamilton county. Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Wilson were the parents of four children: Newman, the subject of this sketch; Lowell; Floyd W., whose career is given elsewhere in this volume, and one daughter, Edna.

Newman Wilson attended the public schools of his county and finished his education by taking the full four-years course in the Arcadia high school. Shortly after graduation he was married to Lena Ellen Eilan, the daughter of J. S. and Amada (Newby) Eilan. Mr. and Mrs. Elian are the parents of the following children, Arthur, deceased; Lena Ellen, the wife of Mr. Wilson; Edna, Ruth, Sylbert and Ralph.

To Mr. and Mrs. Wilson have been born five children: Donovan, Troy, Eugene, Alice and Virginia. The three oldest are now attending the public schools, the parents intending to give all of their children the best education possible in order to equip them as well as the modern day and age requires.

Mr. Wilson is a staunch advocate of the Republican party and the principles as set forth by that party. He takes an active interest in the questions and issues of the hour, but he has never been an aspirant for political preferment of any order, preferring to devote his entire attention to his agricultural interests. He and the members of his family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church and contribute liberally of their means to the support of that denomination. Mr. Wilson is a progressive and wide-awake farmer, who manages his affairs according to true business principles and in so doing has won the respect and esteem of a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

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### JAMES SHIELDS.

There is no one in Tipton county who has a clearer right to the title of a self-made man than James Shields, the subject of this brief sketch. He has known what it is to work early and late in order to make a living, and throughout his whole career he has been a most industrious and energetic man. Compelled at an early age to assume the responsibilities of supporting a family, he is a fine example of the best type of American citizenship, for he has certainly won the proud title of a self-made man and his career is such as to gain for him the respect of those with whom he comes in contact. He has never claimed that the world owes him a living, but has cheerfully earned all that he possesses and is today the owner of a good farm of two hundred and fifty-six acres in Liberty township.



**MR. AND MRS. JAMES SHIELDS**



James Shields, the son of William and Nancy (Roach) Shields, was born January 11, 1853, in Ripley county, Indiana. His father, William Shields, was born in Ireland in 1821 and came to this country when he was fifteen years of age, settling in Columbus, Indiana. His wife, Nancy, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Roach, was born in Jefferson county, Indiana, in 1822. To Mr. and Mrs. William Shields were born five children: Mary and William, both of whom died of the cholera in 1853; Anna, deceased wife of John Wyatt, of Tipton county; James, the subject of this sketch.

William Shields died during the cholera epidemic which raged throughout Indiana in 1853, two of his children dying of the plague the same year. James was less than one year old at the time of his father's death, while his one remaining sister was but little older. His mother was married a second time when James was four years of age to Willis Banks and the family moved the same year to Tipton county. James Shields had attended school in Ripley county and finished his education in Tipton county, being compelled to leave school upon the death of his stepfather in 1868. He at once assumed the support of the family by working for the farmers in the immediate locality. He was the head and support of the family until his marriage, on February 19, 1878, to Eliza Grishaw, the daughter of J. W. and Millie Jane Grishaw, of Liberty township, Tipton county. To this union were born six children: William, who married Anna Henderson, the daughter of William and Susan Henderson, of Liberty township, and has four children, Ruth, Mary, Cora and James; Bertha, the wife of R. C. Thomas, of Liberty township, has three children, Dallas, Harold and Robert; Louis, who is a graduate of Marion Normal College and the Moody Bible Institute of Chicago, and is now attending the Princeton University Theological School. He was the Congregational minister at South Chicago for some time; Jesse, the fourth child, married Mary Graff, the daughter of Joseph and Sarah Graff, and this union has been blessed with one daughter, Gretchen; Delcie M. is doing missionary work in the mountains of eastern Kentucky; and Leona, the youngest child, is attending the high school at Kokomo, Indiana.

The father of Mrs. Shields was a native of Ripley county, Indiana, being born in 1820, and lived there until his marriage to Millie Jane Hawthorne, the daughter of George and Sarah (Holman) Hawthorne. They were the parents of eight children: Sarah, the wife of Orville McKay; Melissa, the wife of Marcus Van Bibber, and the mother of five children, Arthur, Earl, Louis, Cleo and one who died in infancy; Eliza, the wife of



Mr. Shields; Martha, the wife of William Richards, and the mother of eight children, Flossie, Orin, Irvin, Elsie, Pearl, Curtis and two who died in infancy; Scott, who married Lella Fish, the daughter of David and Ollie Jane Fish, and has two children, Lena and Robert, deceased; and Charles, the youngest of the Grishaw children, who married May Thompson.

Mr. Shields has been a life-long Republican, but has never cared for political preferment. He keeps well informed on the issues of the day and can discuss them intelligently at all times; however, he has been an onlooker rather than a participant in active politics. He has a firm and abiding belief in religion and has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church for many years, having been a trustee of the Sharpsville church for the past twenty-five years. His wife is also identified with the same religious body and, like him, she is deeply interested in good works and active in promoting all kinds of charitable and benevolent enterprises.

As has been said, Mr. Shields is emphatically a self-made man and his success has been commensurate with the energy, resourcefulness and tact which he has always displayed in all his business dealings. He is a man of strong will and force of character and these elements have made it possible for him to attain the success which is so justly his today. Mr. and Mrs. Shields have been ideal parents, as is so well shown by their splendid children, all of whom have become leaders in their respective spheres. Their children were educated with the object in view of preparing them for useful and honorable lives, and the result must certainly be very gratifying to their parents. The life of such a man as James Shields is a blessing to the community in which he lives and an inspiration to all with whom he comes in contact.

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#### JESSE W. BENNETT.

The farmer of Indiana who was born three score and ten years ago can look back over a span of time which has brought about greater improvement in farming than any other period in the whole history of the world. In fact, there have been more improvements within the last fifty years than there were in all the years which have elapsed since the discovery of America. It is indeed difficult for the younger generation to realize what the conditions were which existed in Indiana seventy years ago. So different were they from what they are at present that the review of the lives of men who have lived during all this period is interesting as well as instructive to the younger

generation. These forefathers of ours who were farming before the war can well remember the log cabin home, the mud roads, the rail fences, the grain cut with a sickle and threshed with a flail. Farming implements were very crude compared to the improved machinery of the present and much hard labor was demanded of the farmers as they undertook the task of transforming their land into a rich and productive field. Gradually time and the white race have brought great changes where the red men formerly roamed.

Jesse W. Bennett, one of the wealthy land owners of Tipton county, Indiana, was born in Tippecanoe county, this state, in 1842. His parents were James and Ruth (Whitehead) Bennett, both of whom were natives of New Jersey. They left their native state and came to Indiana shortly after their marriage and settled in Tippecanoe county, near Lafayette, where the subject of this sketch was born. They lived in that county the remainder of their lives and reared there a large family of nine children, only four of whom are living at the present time, Sarah, Samuel, Jesse W. and Elma. Those who are deceased are Edmond, Elma, Benjamin and James. Samuel and Elma are living in Kansas. James Bennett was a carpenter by trade, although he always lived on the farm. He was one of the pioneer settlers of Tippecanoe county, and underwent all of the hardships peculiar to the early settlers in new counties in the state. His career was characterized by industry and at his death he was recognized as one of the leading citizens of that county.

Jesse W. Bennett was reared in the usual manner of farmer lads and attended the subscription schools which were held for a few weeks in the winter, while in the summer months he worked in the fields. The land which his father bought in Tippecanoe was covered with a dense growth of timber and the only music besides the noise of the wild animals of the forest which greeted our young lad was the sound of his ax as the trees one by one fell before his steady, youthful strokes. His father tried to give him the best education obtainable at that time, and after getting all he could from the short winter term he went to the Quaker school near Lafayette for a short time. After reaching manhood's estate, he moved to Benton county, where he became a successful farmer and for twenty-eight years lived on a farm in that county. He then moved to Tipton county on the farm which he now owns and here he has remained until the present time. He has always been engaged in agricultural pursuits and his well cultivated farm of two hundred acres shows what he has accomplished by hard work and attention to every detail of his farm work and he has met with a marked degree of success

in his chosen vocation. He has never engaged in any speculation, but has earned his competency by persistent effort and untiring industry and perseverance.

In accordance with the Biblical injunction that it was not good for man to live alone, Mr. Bennett was married at the age of thirty-two to Mary Cresser, the daughter of Townsend and Margaret Cresser, and this marriage has been blessed with four children: Nellie, who is deceased; Morton, who married Emma Howell; Alice, the wife of Jesse Williams, and Wilson, who married Hattie Bull. His first wife died in 1910, leaving one son. He subsequently married Elizabeth Drake and to this union has been born one son, Ralph.

In his political views Mr. Bennett has always been a staunch Republican, but has never sought or desired public office, being content to perform his duties as a private citizen. He has been a life-long member of the Methodist Episcopal church and for many years was a trustee in that denomination. His life has always been in harmony with the principles of his church, and he has so lived that his fellow citizens pass favorable judgment upon his every-day conduct

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#### THOMAS WHEELER CAGE.

Among the prominent and highly respected farmers of Tipton county, the late Thomas W. Cage occupied a very prominent and conspicuous place. For a generation he took an active part in the various community affairs of Liberty township and in every thing he did it was evident that he was a man of high and lofty ideals. His life was molded by his Christian faith and he was widely known as an honorable man, as well as a successful farmer, so that at his death, in 1912, the community felt that it had lost a valued citizen.

Thomas Wheeler Cage, the son of Andrew and Elizabeth (Batterton) Cage, was born in Shelby county, Indiana, on December 22, 1844. Andrew Cage and Elizabeth Batterton were married shortly after the Civil war and to this union were born six children: Thomas, the subject of this sketch; Benjamin, who married Anna Pattie, and has eight children, John, Joel, Roma, Hazel, William, Jessie, Ulysses and Ruth; Eli, who married a Miss Worland; Mary, who married David Maple, and has eight children: Clara, Minnie, Sadie, Lena, Otto, Everett, Delbert and Harvey; Moses and Martha, the other two children of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Cage, died in infancy.

Thomas W. Cage was reared in Shelby county. His educational privileges were somewhat limited, but when his services were not too much needed on the home farm he attended the public schools and in later years broadened his knowledge by reading, practical experience and close observation. On reaching manhood he started out in life on his own account, his first employment being work by the month on the different farms in the immediate neighborhood.

When Mr. Cage was twenty years of age he chose a helpmate for life, taking in marriage Mary Monroe, the daughter of John and Amelia Monroe, of Shelby county. Their nuptials were solemnized on March 19, 1868, and this happy union was blessed with a large family of thirteen children: Albert, who married Dora Cunningham, and has two children, Earl and Hilard; Alford, who died in infancy; Nora, who married Edmond Smith and has seven children, Cecil, Edmond, Arlie, Farley, Othal, and two who died in infancy; Charles, who married Alice Beman, the daughter of John and Josephine Beman, and has six children, Edith, Vern, Eva, Virgil, Levon and Vallie; Orpheus, who married Ora Eads, the daughter of Louis and Mary Eads, and has four children, Mary, Everett, Louis and Beulah; Stella, who married Louis Fenn and has eight children, Esther, Roy, Marshall, Ernest, Dolores, Opal, Irene and Mabel; Herman, who married Laura Wells and has one daughter, Dorothy; Bessie, who married Henry Graf and has one son, Eldon; Mabel, who married Julian Sullivan, and has four children, Elnora, Leo, Thomas and Anna. By a previous marriage he had two children, Paul and Ralph. Emma, who married Norman Foulke, of Howard county, and has one child, Deva; Lena, who married Otto Dellman and has two children, Ralph and Vonda; Walter, who married Grace Foulke, the daughter of Ira and Minerva Foulke, and has two children, Edwin and Olive; Orville, who married Flossie Collins, the daughter of Frank and Laura Collins, and has one child, Genevieve.

The father of Mary Monroe, the wife of Mr. Cage, was born in Ohio and lived there until after his marriage, when he moved to Shelby county, Indiana, where he lived until his death, in December, 1885. His wife, Amelia, was the daughter of Samuel and Nancy Slye, and to this union were born thirteen children: James, Elizabeth, Cicero, Samuel, John, William, Jacob, Wesley, Henry, Nancy, Andrew, Mary, the wife of Mr. Cage, and Eliza.

The political views of Mr. Cage were in accord with the Republican party, but he never took a very active part in the work of his party aside from casting his ballot for its candidates. In his religion he was a devoted and consistent member of the Baptist church and lived the teachings of his

church. He passed away on May 29, 1912, as a result of injuries received in a wreck on the Wabash railroad, while on his way to attend his sister's funeral at Danville, Illinois. He is remembered by all those who knew him as a man of kindly impulses and high ideals; as a man who was ever ready to assist his neighbor in time of trouble or distress. The whole tenor of his life was such that the community in which he lived was the better because of his residence in it.

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### THOMAS F. OWEN.

It was remarked by a celebrated moralist and biographer that there "has scarcely passed a life of which a judicious and faithful narrative would not have been useful." Believing in the truth of this opinion, expressed by one of the greatest and best of men, it is with pleasure that a few facts are presented in reference to the career of a gentleman who, by industry, perseverance and integrity, has worked himself up from an humble station to a successful place in life and won an honorable position among the well-known and highly esteemed men of the locality in which he resides.

Thomas F. Owen, successful farmer of two hundred acres of fine land on the Windfall pike, about one and one-quarter miles north of the city of Windfall, was born February 1, 1874, in Wild Cat township, the son of William L. and Sarah (White) Owen. William was a native of the Blue Grass state and came with his parents from there to this state when he was fifteen years old, the family settling in Wild Cat township, Tipton county. Before their removal from Kentucky William Owen attended school in that state, finishing his education here, and living on the home place until he reached the age of twenty-five. Beside Thomas F., there were four other children in the family, namely: Ice Lee died July 31, 1872; Jennie; Frances; Levina O. died May 21, 1871; Jennie became the wife of Arthur Doggett and they have three children, Owen, Gladys and Glenn. Frances married B. F. Mitchell and became the mother of six children, namely: Inez married Oscar Couch; Fern married James Gray; Paul; Wayne; Ora and Fay are deceased.

Striking out for himself in life, William F. Owen first cultivated rented land until he accumulated sufficient money to purchase ground of his own, his first tract containing forty acres. This was uncleared land and the strenuous task of clearing and putting it under cultivation fell to him; a task at which he proved eminently successful, having cleared a great deal of land in this county. He has made practically all of the improvements on his present

fine place, and has reduced it to a high state of cultivation, also engaging in stock raising to a considerable extent, being an expert in all that pertains to breeding, feeding and marketing of the best in this line.

In 1893 Thomas F. Owen was united in marriage to Kate Merck, the daughter of Frank Merck, and the two children resulting from this union, Lloyd and Frank, are attending school. In his fraternal relations, the subject is very prominent in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, having passed all the chairs in that fraternity and taking a deep interest in the workings of the same, displaying an endeavor in his daily life to put into practice the beautiful precepts and truths taught by that order. While he has ever taken an intelligent interest in public affairs, he has never been a seeker after office. He casts his ballot in support of the principles of the Democratic party. Mr. Owen and his wife hold membership in the Christian church, being regular attendants at the services of this worthy institution and displaying a deep and active interest in the Sunday school work connected with the same.

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#### PHILANDER SCUDDER.

The men most influential in promoting the advancement of society and in giving character to the times in which they live are of two classes, to-wit, the men of study and the men of action. Whether we are indebted for the improvement of the age to the one class or the other is a question of honest difference of opinion; neither class can be spared and both should be encouraged to occupy their several spheres of labor and influence, zealously and without mutual distrust. In the following paragraphs are briefly outlined the leading facts and characteristics in the career of a gentleman who combines in his make-up the elements of the scholar and the energy of the public-spirited man of affairs. Long devoted to the noble and humane work of teaching, he has made his influence felt in the school life of the Hoosier state, standing high in the esteem of the educators and general public in that field of endeavor, and in his present positions as cashier of the People's State Bank and trustee of Wildcat township showing a conception of business principles of the highest order. He has proved himself to be a man of character and strong individuality, and has achieved eminent success in the vocations to which he has addressed himself, having won a position of honor among the leading men of his community.

Philander Scudder was born April 6, 1861, in Hancock county, Indiana,

the son of Stephen and Emmeline (Whitehead) Scudder. The subject's father was born in Hamilton county, Ohio, where he was educated and engaged in farming until he reached the age of twenty-one years, when he came to Hancock county, Indiana, being one of the early settlers in that section of the Hoosier commonwealth. To the subject's parents were born seven children, who were: Mrs. Zora Chowning; Mrs. Elizabeth Scott; Philander; Tilghman is residing in Hancock county; Stephen; Emmeline is deceased; Benjamin is living at Glendale, Arizona.

Philander Scudder attended the country schools and on completing the course in those institutions went to the Indiana State Normal School at Terre Haute, where he prepared himself for teaching, which he first engaged in in Hancock county, and later in this county, being engaged in pedagogical pursuits for twenty-eight years, following agriculture in connection with his duties as a teacher nearly all of this long period. As an educator he was essentially progressive and efficient, being classed with the very best in that line. Since his retirement from the profession the subject has kept in touch with the educational work of the community and is ever ready to lend his aid and counsel in advancing the interests of the splendid school system of his community.

Mr. Scudder moved to Windfall early in 1907 and was elected township trustee in 1908, and accepted the position of cashier of the People's State Bank in 1913, and his connection with that concern has done much to advance the interests of that well-known and solid financial institution, his prominence and popularity in the community gaining for it a large following among the substantial citizens of the locality. As trustee of Wildcat township, his long service as a teacher has rendered him peculiarly fit to discharge intelligently the duties of that responsible position, dealing so closely as it does with the educational phase of the locality.

On December 27, 1887, Mr. Scudder was united in the holy bonds of matrimony to Emma Plassmann, of Macomb, Illinois, the daughter of August and Mary Plassmann, and to this union have been born three children, Margaret, Emmeline and Carl. Of these children, Margaret is deceased; Emmeline taught school for a time and became the wife of Roy Middleton, a farmer and teacher, while Carl graduated from the high school, then took a course of training in the Indiana State Normal School, was principal of the Kempton high school, and is now in the bank.

Mr. Scudder is a faithful and active member of the Methodist Episcopal church and gives liberally of his means to the support of that worthy institution.

## CHARLES C. BOWLBY.

In these latter days it is an honor to be a farmer and there is no occupation today which offers the opportunity for an independent career like that of agriculture. The farmer is more and more becoming the bulwark of the nation, and it is not too much to say that his occupation transcends every other in importance. Here in Indiana we like to pride ourselves on the fact that we have not only the center of population, but the center of the agricultural eminence as well. Tipton county prides herself on the fact that she is the equal of any county in the state when it comes to a comparison of excellence in farming products. Among the farmers of Tipton county who are holding the standard of the county to its present high position, there is no one more worthy than the subject of this sketch.

Charles C. Bowlby, the son of Mahlon and Rebecca (Sweet) Bowlby, was born in Colwell county, Missouri, on September 22, 1871. Mahlon Bowlby was born in New York in 1844 and came to Indiana with his parents when a small boy, settling in Shelby county. Although he was only seventeen years of age at the opening of the Civil war, he enlisted in the Thirty-seventh Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry and served throughout the whole struggle. He was mustered in on September 18, 1861, and saw continuous service until he was mustered out on October 27, 1864. Upon being honorably discharged from the army he at once went to Colwell county, Missouri, where he rented a farm and lived for several years. He then returned to Rush county, Indiana, and after a few years' residence in that county he moved to Tipton county and bought eighty acres which he farmed successfully for a number of years. Finding a farm in Howard county which was more to his liking, he sold his Tipton county farm, and bought eighty acres southwest of Kokomo, where he lived until his death, February 25, 1901. He had married Rebecca Sweet when a young man and to this union there were born four children: Minnie May, deceased 1905, who married Charles Kelley; Charles, the subject of this sketch; Ida, who died in infancy, and Dora, who married Edward Smith, and lives in Elwood, Indiana. Mrs. Bowlby died November 17, 1913.

Charles Bowlby received the best education which the district schools afforded and has since supplemented it with reading literature pertaining to agricultural problems. He worked on his father's farm until his marriage, and then started out for himself by renting a farm. Being a practical man of sound judgment and an efficient manager, he was enabled to buy a farm within five years, and now has a fine farm in Liberty township. He has



attained a measure of prosperity through his own efforts and those of his wife, and for this reason his name is one which merits a place of honor upon the scroll of the able and worthy farmers of Tipton county.

Mr. Bowlby was married to Ida May Kelley, the daughter of Henry and Martha Ellen (Perry) Kelley, on October 22, 1895, and to this union there have been born four children: Marie, deceased; Paul, Maxwell and Kermit. Henry Kelley and his wife were both natives of Indiana and were the parents of seven children: Laura, the wife of Ellis Barlow; Viola, the wife of James Bowlby; Charles, who married Minnie Bowlby; William, who married Rosa Kessler; Schuyler, who married Nannie Young; Lettie, the wife of J. R. Sparling, and Ida May, the wife of the subject of this sketch.

C. C. Bowlby has ever been a stalwart advocate of the principles and policies of the Republican party, but has never been more than a local worker in politics. He takes a part in the fraternal life of the community by being a member of Lodge No. 163, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and Reserve Lodge No. 363, Free and Accepted Masons. He and the other members of his family are affiliated with the Presbyterian church and are very much interested in the various activities of that denomination. Mr. Bowlby is a public-spirited citizen who is ever ready to lend his aid and co-operation in the furtherance of all enterprises and measures tending to conserve the general welfare of this county.

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#### HIRAM LAMM.

The subject of this review is a representative farmer of Wildcat township, where he is the owner of sixty acres of fine land, and he is known as one of the alert, progressive and successful agriculturists of this favored section of the Hoosier state. In his labors he has not permitted himself to follow in a rut in a blind, apathetic way, but has studied and experimented and thus secured the maximum returns from his enterprising efforts, while he has so ordered his course at all times as to command the confidence and regard of the people of the community in which he lives, being a man of honorable business methods and advocating whatever tends to promote the public welfare in any way.

Hiram Lamm was born on the 3d day of January, 1841, in Clinton county, Ohio, and is the son of Galey and Mary (Hodson) Lamm. Galey Lamm was a native of North Carolina and an early settler in Ohio, where

he was a farmer. He reared a family of eight children: Lydia, Charles, Hiram, William, Rachael, Joseph, Caleb and John. The subject of this review began acquiring his early education in the Brown county (Ohio) schools, and finished his studies in Delaware county, Indiana, being employed at the labor of the farm in his youth, assisting in the work on his father's place. Early deciding on agriculture for his life work, at the age of twenty years Mr. Lamm started out on his own account without a penny in his pocket and wholly dependent upon his own resources, which, however, consisted of a wholesome ambition to accomplish things, a strong arm and a will that brooked no discouragement. So successful was he in his determination to become independent that he was enabled soon to own land in his own right, and his present splendid agricultural plant bears mute evidence that his efforts have not been in vain. On his place Mr. Lamm conducts general farming operations, raising all the standard crops, and in addition makes a specialty of Poland-China hogs, finding the breeding of this type of swine a most profitable source of income.

In March, 1860, the subject of this review was united in marriage to Nancy J. Tyre, and to this union were born four children: William married Alice Dean and they have had three children, Charles, Grover, deceased, and Harry, deceased; Lewis married Eva Lee and they are the parents of five children, Viola, Ray, Mary, Sherman and Bruce; Lavina M. is the wife of W. P. Hall and they have the following children: Viola, Minnie, Gerty, Basil, Grace, Wayne, Luella and Inas; the other children to the subject's first marriage were Louisa and Harriett, both of whom died in infancy. In 1881 Mr. Lamm was married to Matilda Tyler, and by this marriage had one child, Hiram W.

The subject's third wife is Rebecca J. Willis, whom he married in 1897. She is the daughter of Jesse and Sarah (Carry) Willis, and had been previously married, having two children by her former union, Rufus Phillips, who is married and has a family, and Anna May, deceased.

Mr. Lamm's early life struggles were under the most unpromising conditions, but, resolutely facing the future, he gradually surmounted the difficulties in his way and in due course of time rose to a prominent position in the agricultural circles of his community, besides winning the confidence and esteem of those with whom he came in contact, either in a social or business way, and for years he has stood as one of the representative citizens of the locality honored by his citizenship. Strongly in contrast with the humble surroundings of his youth was the place he soon filled in agricul-

tural circles. The strongest characters in our national history have come from the ranks of self-made men to whom adversity acts as an impetus for unfaltering effort, and from this class came the worthy gentleman whose life career we have attempted to briefly outline.

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WILLIAM H. ACHENBACH.

The history of the Hoosier state is not an ancient one. It is the record of the steady growth of a community planted in the wilderness in the last century and reaching its magnitude of today without other aids than those of continued industry. Each county has its share in the story, and every county can lay claim to some incident or transaction which goes to make up the history of the commonwealth. After all, the history of a state is but a record of the doings of its people, among whom the pioneers and their sturdy descendants occupy places of no secondary importance. The story of the plain, common people who constitute the moral bone and sinew of the state should ever attract the attention and prove of interest to all true lovers of their kind. In the life story of the subject of this sketch there are no striking chapters or startling incidents, but it is merely the record of a life true to its highest ideals and fraught with much that should stimulate the youth just starting in the world as an independent factor.

William H. Achenbach, the owner of one hundred and twenty acres of good farming land in Cicero township, Tipton county, Indiana, was born November 17, 1850, in Hamilton county, this state, near Arcadia, the son of Peter and Matilda (Knapp) Achenbach. Peter came from Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, with his parents, Peter and Elizabeth Achenbach, who were Germans. Elizabeth Achenbach's family came to Indiana about eighty years ago and located on wild land where the Mount Pleasant church now stands. Peter, the father of the subject of this sketch, attended the old log schools and was a farmer. He had seven children: Simon (deceased), William H., Daniel W., John M., Benjamin F., Mrs. Barbara Balser and James L.

William H. Achenbach went to the Kinderhook school, the terms in that institution lasting but six weeks. He afterward attended district school No. 16, where the instructor was Doctor Newcomer, who is now residing in the city of Tipton. The demands for labor on his father's place, how-

ever, soon called him from his studies and he was occupied at the strenuous tasks of clearing and improving the home place during all of his boyhood and early youth. The meager schooling which Mr. Achenbach secured in his boyhood days only whetted his appetite for knowledge, and he has ever been a close reader and observer of men and methods, his native common sense and sound judgment guiding him into the position he now occupies in the community as a well informed and intelligent man. At the age of twenty-three years the subject of this review started in his own account in life, first renting land which he cultivated and later buying a tract of forty acres. Wise management and a thorough knowledge of the various branches of the noble art of tilling the soil have been the main causes for the present prosperity of Mr. Achenbach, his fine farm of one hundred and twenty acres being rated as a model in the community, its broad and fertile bosom bearing bounteous crops and affording abundant pasturage for the excellent live stock which the subject raises. His buildings and other improvements are good and substantial and the whole general appearance of the place reflects great credit upon its owner.

October 5, 1873, Mr. Achenbach was united in matrimony to Amelia Kleyla, the daughter of Martin and Barbara (Dexheymer) Kleyla. Mrs. Achenbach, who was a member of the Christian church, died September 4, 1907, and was interred at Tipton. She was the mother of six children, as follows: Victoria married O. E. Jackson; Ora married Nellie Hartley; Walter married Winona Thompson and they have three children, Edna, Gladys and Mary; Frances married Orpha Hoover and they have one child, Blanch; Ethel is the wife of Sylvester Essick; Hallie R. married Jessie Hoover. The subject is a faithful member of the Christian church, while his political relations are with the Democratic party.

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#### MONROE TRIMBLE.

The office of the biographer is not to give voice to a man's modest estimate of himself and his accomplishments, but rather to leave upon the record the verdict establishing his character by the consensus of opinion on the part of his neighbors and fellow citizens. In touching upon the life history of the subject of this sketch the writer aims to avoid fulsome encomium and extravagant praise; yet he desires to hold up for considera-

tion those facts which have shown the distinction of a true, useful and honorable life—a life characterized by perseverance, energy, broad charity and well defined purpose. To do this will but be to reiterate the dictum pronounced upon the man by the people who have known him long and well.

Monroe Trimble, who resides on his fine farm of eighty acres on the Leisure road, about three and one-half miles southeast of Windfall, in Wildcat township, Tipton county, Indiana, was born September 1, 1855, in Decatur county, this state, the son of C. C. and Lydia (McCormick) Trimble. C. C. Trimble, the father of the subject of this sketch, was the youngest of thirteen children and came to Indiana from Grayson county, Virginia, in 1843, when he was but fifteen years of age, locating in Decatur county. He was the son of John and Susan (Knuckles) Trimble, Susan being a daughter of Charles Knuckles, of Grayson county, Virginia. The subject's father was married in 1849 and became the parent of ten children: John (deceased), William, Monroe, Courtland P. (deceased), Lincoln, Elmer, Charles, Aldie, Almie and Frank. His first wife died in 1878 and he was married a second time, his second wife being Julia Jackson, and to this union were born four children, namely: An infant deceased, Mattie, Kenneth and Charles. He took up government land and was highly successful in its development, now being the owner of a tract of two hundred and forty acres of some of the best land in the county. During the Civil war he helped run Morgan out of the Hoosier state. He cast his first vote for Zachary Taylor and has always displayed an intelligent interest in public affairs, giving his best thought to all movements for the public good and in all that he does evincing his sincere wish for the welfare of his fellow citizens and the community at large. His father was a loyal soldier of his country in the war of 1812. The father, C. C. Trimble, died on December 23, 1913.

Monroe Trimble first attended the common schools of Decatur county and afterward finished his education in the Jennings county pedagogical institutions and in the Scipio high school, during his boyhood being occupied aside from his studies in farm labor, which he continued to follow until the present time. When he reached the age of thirty-three he secured a tract of swamp land, which he was successful in clearing, draining and otherwise improving, and which he eventually sold at a good profit, thereupon coming to this community, where he was married on December 4, 1887, to Rose Harley, daughter of James and Susan (Carey) Harley. James Harley came from Ohio to Hamilton county, Indiana, and was a farmer and land

owner, having served throughout the Civil war in an Indiana regiment. He was the father of two children, Rose and Elizabeth. Elizabeth married a Mr. McCrackin and became the mother of the following children: Blanch, Elsie, Ruth, Mattie (deceased), Pearl (deceased), Ovied and Hughey. To the subject and wife have been born seven children, namely: Courtland C. married Ethel Stack and they have two children, Lowell and Hershel; James H. married Melvie Moorman and has four children, Ralph, Claude, Floyd and Owen; Earl married Vadie Lawson and they have two children, Althea, and Kenneth Monroe, now deceased; the others are Irene, Stanley, Carey and Eva.

Although Mr. Trimble has never taken enough interest in political matters to seek public office, he has fully discharged his duties in that respect by a conscientious casting of his ballot for the men and principles which he deemed best, his party affiliations being with the Republicans. The subject is a well balanced, intelligent and progressive, public-spirited man, and aside from a deep interest in the welfare of his fellow men, his greatest interests are centered in his home life, where an ideal condition of domesticity and culture exists.

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#### WILLIAM A. RAY.

Practical industry, wisely and vigorously applied, never fails of success. It carries a man onward and upward, brings out his individual character and acts as a powerful stimulus to the efforts of others. The greatest results in life are often attained by simple means and the exercise of the ordinary qualities of common sense and perseverance. The every-day life, with its cares, necessities and duties, affords ample opportunities for acquiring experience of the best kind and its most beaten paths provide a true worker with abundant scope for effort and self-improvement. One of the most enterprising and successful farmers of Tipton county, Indiana, who has succeeded in his chosen vocation solely through his own courage, persistency and good management, is W. A. Ray, of Wildcat township, to a brief review of whose career this sketch is dedicated. He believes in lending what aid he can to his neighbors and the general public while advancing his individual interests, consequently he is regarded as one of our best citizens in every respect.

W. A. Ray, the owner of one hundred and twenty acres of good farm land about four miles from Windfall, in Tipton county, was born November 18, 1851, in Marion county, Indiana, the son of David and Sarah (Alexander) Ray, the father having moved from near Hamilton, Ohio, to Broad Ripple, Marion county, where he was engaged in farming. David was a son of Joseph Ray and was the father of the following children: The subject of this review; James married Ella Low and they have two children, Harrison and Clarence; Emma became the wife of Gustav Shaepe and is the mother of Harry, Minnie, Sadie, William and Margaret; Joseph; Belle married William Johnson and has two children, Harley and Merritt; Varney keeps house for the subject; Anna is deceased, and one other died in infancy.

W. A. Ray attended the common schools in Hamilton county and later on the removal of his parents to Marion county he attended school there, securing an education on a par with that obtained by the average boy of those days. However, in his later years he has been a great reader and an observer of men and methods and has secured a vast fund of knowledge that could not be obtained in school rooms and which is of much more importance to one in the battle of life.

Starting in life on his own account with nothing except a strong heart, willing hands and ambition to succeed, the subject for a time worked for others and carefully conserved his savings until he was in a position to rent land. His knowledge of all branches of agriculture stood him in good stead and by carefully husbanding his resources the subject eventually was able to purchase land, to which he added from time to time until he is now the owner of one hundred and twenty acres of as good land as can be found in the township. An expert on the planting and raising of grain, Mr. Ray has been very successful in this staple branch of agriculture, his crops being bountiful and his soil rich through a careful rotation of the plantings. Always on the lookout for newer and more scientific methods of tilling the soil, the subject has kept abreast of the times and is a close student of the best thought along the lines of his chosen vocation.

Throughout his busy and useful life Mr. Ray has found no time to seek public office, although he has used his best judgment in the casting of his ballot, being a supporter of the principles of the Republican party. He stands ready at all times to lend his assistance and influence in both a material and moral way to any movement for the public good, and can ever be counted on to do his full share in advancing all worthy causes.

## DANIEL C. ZEHNER.

The life history of the gentleman whose name forms the caption for this brief biographical review has long been closely identified with the history of the city of Windfall, Tipton county, Indiana. His life has been one of untiring activity and has been crowned with a degree of success attained by those only who devote themselves indefatigably to the work before them. He is a high type of business man and none more than he deserves a fitting recognition among the many worthy names in this volume. The qualities which have made Mr. Zehner one of the prominent and successful men of his community have also brought him the esteem of his fellow townsmen, for his career here has been one of well-directed energy, strong determination and honorable methods.

Daniel C. Zehner, one of the leading merchants and the postmaster of Windfall, Tipton county, Indiana, was born May 1, 1875, in that city, the son of Aaron and Sarah (Alley) Zehner. Aaron Zehner was born in Mansfield, Ohio, November 10, 1850, and lived there until he reached the age of twelve years, when he went to Ohio City and took employment as a clerk in a general store, later working in Van Wert. When he reached the age of twenty years he came to Windfall and for a short while after his removal to this city was a brakeman on the railroad. After this he engaged in the merchandise business, which he followed until his death. Under the administration of President Grover Cleveland he was postmaster and Daniel C., the immediate subject of this review, acted as his assistant. Beside the subject, but one other child was born to Aaron and Sarah Zehner, Lillian, who is living at home.

Securing a good common and high school education, Daniel C. Zehner, with the ambition in mind of engaging in the mercantile business, took a course in a commercial college at Indianapolis, and on his return to Windfall took charge of his father's store, which he has successfully conducted since that time, winning not only many friends in the business world, but reaping a substantial return in a pecuniary way, his genial personality and unassuming manners having established him as a highly respected and admired member of the community.

Mr. Zehner was married, first, on March 4, 1902, to Ida M. Malston, a daughter of Cicero Malston, and they had one child, Henry. On April 6, 1910, Mr. Zehner was united in the holy bonds of matrimony to Pearl Mc-



Knight, the daughter of Charles and Martha (Bales) McKnight, both of whom are deceased, they having been buried at Dalghren, Illinois.

In political affairs the ballot of the subject of this review is cast with the Democratic party and, although his has been too busy a life to permit his seeking public office for himself, he has ever displayed a public spirited and commendable interest in the selection of the best men for office, believing that the best interests of the community can only be advanced by each voter giving careful scrutiny to the principles and candidates seeking his suffrage. In the commercial world, Mr. Zehner stands high as a man whose word is as good as his bond, while, socially, he is a delightful man to meet, being well informed and of rare judgment and innate common sense.

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#### E. F. LEGG.

It is by no means an easy task to set forth in detail the life history of a man who is still living, and yet if he has lived a useful and active life there are many things which can be said which will indicate the things leading to his success. It is the function of biography to trace and record the principal facts of importance, and it is fitting that this be done, since the public properly claims a certain interest in the career of every individual. Therefore, in writing a history of Tipton county, there are certain men who have accomplished definite results who should be included, and among these there is no one more worthy of a place than E. F. Legg, a prosperous retired farmer of Wildcat township.

E. F. Legg, the son of Benjamin F. and Sarah (Sprong) Legg, was born in Wildcat township, Tipton county, on December 27, 1860. Benjamin Legg was a successful farmer of this county, but is now living a retired life. He spends his summers at Lake Maxinkuckee in Marshall county, Indiana, while he lives in Mississippi during the winter. His wife has been dead several years.

Mr. Legg received the best education which the country schools of his time afforded and then completed his schooling by attending the National Normal College at Lebanon, Ohio. He and his brother, W. C., both spent a few years in this institution. After graduation Mr. Legg commenced renting land from his father and lived at home until his marriage.

E. F. Legg was married on September 21, 1887, to Josephine Shock-

ney, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Shockney, and to their union have been born six children, Ray, Eva, Drexel, Abram, Muriel and Harold.

Mr. Legg has always followed agricultural pursuits and has had a large measure of success, owning at this time a fine farm of one hundred and sixty acres, all being under a high state of cultivation. He has made many substantial improvements in the way of buildings and fences, his farm being one of the most attractive in the county. In addition to a general system of farming he makes a specialty of raising high grade live stock, and no small part of his income is derived from this source.

Politically, Mr. Legg is a stanch and unwavering supporter of the Prohibition party and gives to it much thought and study, since he believes that the suppression of the liquor traffic is one of the biggest problems before the American people today. He manifests an abiding interest in the material prosperity of the community, as well as in its social, moral and religious advancement.

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#### GEORGE L. WILBURN.

Among the most prominent and progressive farmers of Wildcat township, Tipton county, is George L. Wilburn, who, although young in years, yet is rapidly making a name for himself as one of the foremost agriculturalists of his locality. He comes from one of the oldest and most highly respected families in the county, and thus has a heritage of family tradition which means not a little to him.

George L. Wilburn, the son of J. M. and Jane (Edmondson) Wilburn, was born in Hamilton county, Indiana, on November 6, 1883. These parents had five children, namely: Maud, wife of David Daniels; George L.; Ethel; Ruth, wife of Clarence Russell, and Opal. J. M. Wilburn was born in Hamilton county, Indiana.

Mr. Wilburn was given the best education which the district school of his home township afforded and graduated from the common schools. While he was in school during the winter, he spent his summers on his father's farm, thus getting a sound, practical knowledge of the principles of agriculture. At the early age of nineteen years he started out for himself by renting a farm, but within a year he came to the conclusion that life would be much better and infinitely happier if he had some one to share it with him. Accordingly, on September 25, 1903, Mr. Wilburn was married to Lilly

Weaver, the daughter of George and Anna (Fisse) Weaver, and this happy union has been blessed with four children, Harold, Ralph, Thelma and Esther. Mrs. Wilburn's father was a native of Germany, coming to this country with his parents when he was a small boy, and settling with them in Hamilton county, Indiana. Mr. Weaver became a very successful farmer and at the time of his death owned one hundred and forty-five acres of land in Tipton county. To Mr. and Mrs. Weaver were born four children. Clara, Albert, Earl, and Lilly, the wife of Mr. Wilburn.

George L. Wilburn is now operating his own farm of forty acres and is proving to be a very able and aggressive farmer. He does a general grain and stock raising line of farming, making a specialty of Duroc hogs. He has good buildings and modern machinery, together with all the other accessories and equipments found upon modern farms, and keeps everything about the farm in first-class condition all the time.

Mr. Wilburn has always been an active and earnest supporter of the Democratic party, and, although he keeps well informed on the current questions of the day, he has never been a candidate for political office. He prefers to give all his time and attention to his agricultural interests. Mr. Wilburn is a very genial and companionable man and one who makes friends everywhere he goes. His pleasing personality, strict integrity and high sense of honor have won for him the esteem and confidence of a wide number of his fellow citizens.

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#### ANDREW J. LACY.

It is proper to judge of the success of a man's life by the estimation in which he is held by his fellow citizens. They see him at his work, in his family circle, hear his views on public questions, observe the operation of his code of morals, witness how he conducts himself in all the relations of society and civilization and are, therefore, competent to judge of his merits and his demerits. After a long course of years of such daily observation, it would be out of the question for neighbors not to know his worth, for, as has been said, "actions speak louder than words." In this connection it is not too much to say that the subject of this sketch has passed a life of activity and has the confidence of those who know him.

Andrew J. Lacy is a native of the Hoosier state, born in Hamilton

county on April 10, 1871, the son of John and Susan (Pryor) Lacy, both of whom were natives of Ohio. They grew to maturity in their native state and came to Indiana in their early married life, where the father entered four hundred and twenty acres of land in Hamilton county, on which he passed the remainder of his life. He spent many years in putting his ground into proper shape for cultivation and was considered one of the foremost men of his community in his day. His death occurred in 1895. There were eight children in his family, and in addition to Andrew, the immediate subject of this sketch, there were William, Albert, Charles, Jane, Susan and two children who died in early infancy. William took as his wife Phoebe Day; Albert married Nancy Klingsmith; Jane married Joseph Eller and Charles and Susan remain unmarried.

Andrew J. Lacy received his education in the district schools of Hamilton county and early became an assistant to his father in the operation of their home place. He started in business for himself when quite a young man and rented a tract of land for a while. As soon as he saw his way clear, he purchased a farm consisting of fifty-six acres. He later sold that and purchased eighty acres which form part of his present farm, consisting of one hundred and two acres in Prairie township.

On December 16, 1872, Mr. Lacy was united in marriage with Isabella Stroup, daughter of Jackson and Sarah Stroup and one of a family of four children, the others being Anna, Rufus, who married Nancy Harvey, and Julia Ann, who died unmarried. To this union was born one child, Marietta, the mother dying early in her married life and while the subject of this sketch still resided in Hamilton county. Mr. Lacy took as his second wife Anna, sister of the first Mrs. Lacy, and to their union have been born five children, Charles, Susan, Emma, Goldie and Emazetta. Of these children three died in childhood; Susan married Walter Hughes and has four children, Lottie, Ruby, Mary Anna and Edna M.; and Charles took as his wife Amie Graham. Marietta, the daughter by Mr. Lacy's first wife, is the wife of Thomas Brown and they are the parents of five children, Arnie, Lucy, Nancy, Luther and Roma. Of this family, two are married: Arnie took as his wife Blanche Fulton and they are the parents of one child, Lamar, and Lucy is Mrs. Owen McIntire and has a little daughter, Lucy. Mr. Lacy's second wife died in 1895.

Andrew J. Lacy has always given his stanch support to the Democratic party, taking a keen though quiet interest in its affairs. While not a church member himself, he has been a frequent attendant, owing to the fact that

both his wives were faithful members of the Christian church. In every avenue of life's activities he has performed his full part as a man, standing "four square to every wind that blows" and because of his genuine worth and high character he has enjoyed to a large degree the respect and confidence of his fellow citizens.

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AUBREY W. LEGG.

To achieve success in any particular line requires strong native ability and, in the case of many professions, much acquired ability as well. The professional man must have a training peculiar to the one which he intends to make his life work, whether he is a physician, a lawyer, a teacher or a banker, and then, if he has the necessary native ability, his success is assured. There is a theory held by some that heredity counts for more than environment, but in either case the gentleman whose history is here briefly set forth is fortunate. He comes from an old and well established family which has been a leader in the affairs of the county for many years, while he himself has had the advantages which accrue from a well disciplined mind.

Aubrey W. Legg, the son of Benjamin F. Legg, was born on November 7, 1874, in Tipton county, Indiana. His father was born in Wayne county, Indiana, and his mother was born in the same county. They came to Tipton county about 1860, where he was a farmer. The mother died about 1897. They had ten children, of whom five are living, Charles E., Elbert F., Wilber C., Aubrey W., and Dora, now the wife of Albert Shook.

Aubrey W. Legg was educated in the schools of this county and then completed his education by graduating from Spencerian Business College at Indianapolis. As soon as he left school he accepted a position in the People's Bank at Windfall and, although he was only twenty-two years of age at that time, he managed the affairs of the bank in such a way as to give it a new lease of life and a very materially increased prosperity. His work in the bank showed him to be a financier of more than ordinary ability, while his administration of its affairs has given him the confidence of the ever-increasing patronage of the institution. In addition to his banking interests, he has made a specialty of the breeding of race horses and has also made a success of this business. In all his transactions he is always actuated by the highest motives of honesty and integrity.

Mr. Legg was married on December 30, 1897, to Ora W. Perry, the daughter of Elijah Perry, and to this union there have been born four children, Hester, Ida, Ruth and Lucile. All the family are members of the Christian church at Windfall and take a very prominent part in the various activities of the church. Mr. Legg is an ardent Democrat, but has never been active in the campaign, preferring to devote his time and energy to his private affairs. He is a man of pleasing address and has a large number of friends and acquaintances who esteem him for his genuine worth.

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#### DANIEL WEBSTER HILLIGOSS.

Fortunate indeed is the family which can trace its ancestry back for two hundred years and there are very few who can do this and trace the various branches of the family. The Hilligoss family has been fortunate in preserving its family records and transmitting them down to posterity. Their definite records begin in 1729, when three Hilligoss brothers, Frederick, Ezekiel and George, came from Germany and settled in Pennsylvania. Ezekiel died without issue. Frederick had a son named Frederick, who was the first treasurer of the United States. George had a son, George, who was the great-grandfather of Daniel W. Hilligoss, the subject of this sketch. This great-grandfather was a drummer boy in the war of the Revolution. His sons moved to Kentucky and John, the grandfather of Daniel W. Hilligoss, was married in that state to Nancy Shockley. They moved to Ohio and thence to Rush county, Indiana. To John and Nancy Hilligoss were born eight children, among whom was Elias T., the father of the subject of this brief review.

Daniel Webster Hilligoss, the son of Elias T. and Nancy (Thomas) Hilligoss, was born February 12, 1845, in Rush county, Indiana. Both his parents were natives of Kentucky, the father remaining in Kentucky until he was six years of age, when he was taken with his parents to Georgetown, Ohio. Elias T. Hilligoss and General Grant were classmates in the public schools of Ohio for some years. When Elias was eight years of age he went with his parents to Rush county, Indiana, where he received the remainder of his education. After leaving school he worked on his father's farm until his marriage, at the early age of nineteen. His father had entered

three hundred and sixty acres of government land and gave each one of his children eighty acres, Daniel receiving his eighty at the time of his marriage. Elias was an elder in the Christian church and both he and his wife were devoted and faithful members of that denomination. Elias died in 1892 in his seventy-second year, while his widow survived him several years, passing away in July, 1911, at the advanced age of ninety-four years: To Elias and Nancy Hilligoss were born seven children, Missouri J., who married Dr. Edward Crippen; Nancy, who married William Tomes; Mary A. became the wife of Daniel Gayhammer; Elias S. married Alice Miller; Hulda M. died at the age of ten; Thomas Henry Clay married Margaret Mackland.

Daniel W. Hilligoss was reared on the home farm and enjoyed the limited opportunities of that day. His education was confined to only a few months in the district school of his time. At the opening of the Civil war he was eager to enlist, but his age debarred him from service. As soon as he reached the age of eighteen, he enlisted, on October 16, 1863, in the Twenty-first Regiment, or First Indiana Heavy Artillery. His regiment participated in the following battles: Bayou Des Allemands, Camp Bisland, English Bend, Gun Boat Cotton, Bayou Tesche, Brashier City, Port Hudson and Red River in Louisiana, and in Alabama, Spanish Fort, Fort Gaines and Mobile Bay. He was mustered out January 10, 1866, and returned to his home in Rush county without any serious marks of the battlefield. His valor and fidelity while in the service were above question and he made for himself a creditable military record.

On September 13, 1866, Mr. Hilligoss was married to Sarah J. Solomon, daughter of John M. and Mary (Scott) Solomon, and this union was blessed with the following children: Ida May, who became the wife of Charles E. Kersey, is the mother of three children, Harry, Aesel and Matie; Mary Edith died at the age of four years; Iva died in infancy; William Elias, who died at the age of four years; Nancy, who became the wife of John A. Day, is the mother of three children, Nettie, Daniel and Ralph; Mertie, who married John Whitehead, has three children, Garrett, Neffie M. and Conda; Orleon G. married Florence Grayson and has four children. Flaybella, Paul, Mary and John; Chester A., who married Maude Gross, has four children, Rauldon, Thomas, Wilbur and Everett; Ethel became the wife of Carl Williams; Nellie E. became the wife of O. P. Nash; Anna married Everett Grayson.

Mr. Hilligoss and wife moved to Boone county, Indiana, March 4, 1872, where all their children, except one, were born. They lived in this county for sixteen years and then, on September 3, 1888, they left Boone county and came to Tipton county, where they located on a farm about two miles north of Normanda, where they now reside.

Mr. and Mrs. John M. Solomon, the parents of Mrs. Hilligoss, reared a family of five children: Esther, who became the wife of James Woodward; Smith S. married Nettie Miller; Alexander, who married Florence Hamilton; Daniel W., who married Mary Rader, and Mary, who became the wife of Mr. Hilligoss. Mr. Hilligoss also has an interesting history on his own mother's side of the family. Adam Thomas, the great-grandfather of Mr. Hilligoss, came from Germany to Maryland, where he was married to Jane Wilson, the daughter of a wealthy planter and slave owner. Her mother was Eva Heart, whose father, Doctor Heart, removed from Seville, Spain, to Germany, and became a wealthy German baron and lived in a castle on the Rhine. While Eva was yet young, she, with five of her friends, were at the seashore watching a ship land and were kidnapped by some pirates and brought to the new world and sold into slavery for three years to pay for their passage across the waters. Afterwards Eva married a Mr. Wilson and again she became rich. Her daughter, Jane, ran away from home and married a poor boy, Adam Thomas, the great-grandfather of D. W. Hilligoss. His grandfather, Daniel Thomas, fought in the Indian wars. His grandmother's ancestors came from Scotland.

Politically, Mr. Hilligoss has allied himself with the new Progressive party, because he feels that in the principles advocated by this party there is chance for the improvement of general conditions in this country. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Goldsmith and has passed through the various offices of that lodge, being a past grand of the lodge. He is also a member of the Grand Army of the Republic at Tipton and takes an interest in the annual meetings of the post. He and the members of his family have been life-long adherents of the Christian church at Normanda and he has been an elder in that denomination, and at the present time is a deacon in the church. Mr. Hilligoss has had one unfortunate experience, having lost his right hand in a sham battle at Danville, Indiana, on September 26, 1879. He is a highly respected gentleman and is always found right in the front in all church and social affairs and contributes liberally to everything which has for its object the advancement of his fellow men.



## ROBINSON A. ROMACK.

Specific mention is made of many of the worthy citizens of Tipton county within the pages of this book, citizens who have figured in the growth and development of this favored locality and whose interests are identified with its every phase of progress, each contributing in his sphere of action to the well being of the community in which he resides and to the advancement of its normal and legitimate growth. Among this number is the gentleman whose name forms the caption of this article, for many years one of the enterprising and leading farmers of Prairie township, Tipton county, Indiana.

Robinson A. Romack was born in Hancock county, Indiana, on September 6, 1858, the son of Robert L. and Amanda (Tyner) Romack, both natives of the Hoosier state. Robert L. Romack was born in Shelby county and on September 6, 1864, he arrived in Tipton county with the intention of making this his future home. He purchased a farm of eighty acres in Cicero township and remained there nine years, when he removed to Prairie township, where he passed the remainder of his life, dying there in 1881. He was a veteran of the Mexican war and was regarded as one of the leading citizens of his community. He married Amanda Tyner, daughter of James and Lucinda (Colwell) Tyner, and to their union were born nine children, among them being Robinson A., the immediate subject of this sketch; James L., who married Rebecca Davenport; Train C., whose wife was Erie Tyner; George T., whose wife was Artie Nash; Elbert L., who married Lillian Ruggle; Jesse, who married Mary Gushaw; Emma M., wife of Samuel Berry; Selenia A., wife of O. P. Ressler, and Lucinda, who is Mrs. Wyatt Shook.

Robinson A. Romack received his schooling in the rural schools of their community in Prairie township, and after leaving school he hired out his services to neighborhood farmers by the month. In this way he passed six years of his life, when he purchased a farm of twenty-nine acres, where he has for many years resided. This first purchase formed the nucleus of his present extensive farm of two hundred and forty-five acres. He carries on general farming after modern methods and is considered one of the representative agriculturists of his township.

Mr. Romack was united in marriage to Amy J. Lee, daughter of William P. and Naomi (Wilkerson) Lee. Mr. and Mrs. Lee had a family of seven children,, one of whom died in infancy, the others being Mary, wife

of W. S. Kelley; Belle, wife of Samuel Biddinger; Clora D., who became the wife of Wilson Tyner; Clifford, who married Jennie Grishaw; Amy, wife of the subject of this sketch; McClain remains unmarried. To Mr. and Mrs. Romack have been born four children, namely: Lulu, who became the wife of Bennett Rockey; Ethel E. is the wife of Clyde Harlow and they have one child, George Alveris; Otho G., who remains at home unmarried, and a babe, Leo Paul, which died on July 29, 1895, aged twenty days.

Politically, Mr. Romack is a staunch supporter of the Democratic party, to which he has given every vote since attaining his majority. He has never been a seeker after office for himself, but his influence is reckoned with in the campaigns. Fraternally, he is a member of the time-honored order of Freemasonry, being a member of Lodge No. 363 at Reserve. He is also a member of the Knights and Ladies of the Maccabees.

Mr. Romack is a man of large views and broad sympathies and no movement for the advancement of his community has ever solicited his assistance in vain, for he believes in progress all along the line of material effort and his interests are always in full harmony with the highest and best interests of his fellow citizens. Through his years of residence here he has won a large and loyal circle of friends throughout Tipton county, who esteem him highly because of his genuine worth and high personal character. Because of the success he has attained, he is eminently entitled to representation in the history of his county.

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#### WILLIAM A. PARKS.

Among the strong and influential citizens of Tipton county, Indiana, the record of whose lives have become an essential part of the history of this section, the gentleman whose name appears above occupies a prominent place and for years he has exerted a beneficial influence in the locality where he resides. His chief characteristics are keenness of perception, a tireless energy, honesty of purpose and motive, and every-day common sense, which have enabled him not only to advance his own interests, but also largely contribute to the moral and material advancement of the community.

William A. Parks, well known citizen, who resides on his excellent farm of two hundred and thirty-four acres in Prairie township, Tipton county, Indiana, is a native of that same township, having first seen the

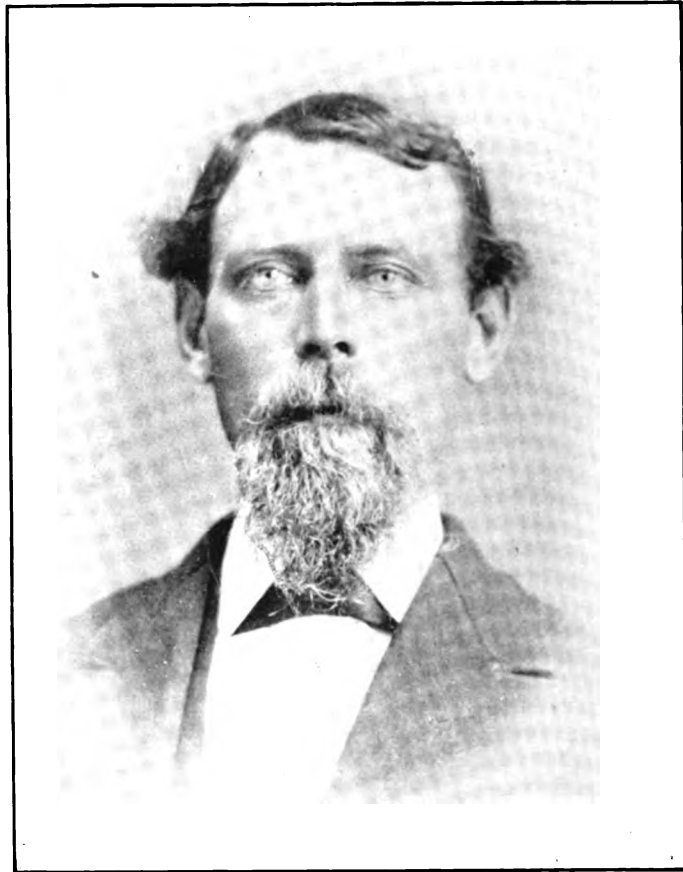
light of day on January 14, 1869, the son of Jonas A. and Catherine (Purvis) Parks, the former a native of Kentucky and the latter a Hoosier by birth. Jonas A. Parks was a little child of but two years when his parents came to Indiana, settling in Decatur county, and there he grew to manhood, receiving his education in the district schools of his vicinity. In 1856 he came to Tipton county, where he purchased a tract of some forty acres. Here he carried on general farming so wisely and successfully that he added other acres to his original tract until his aggregate holdings amounted to three hundred and twenty-six acres. He was considered one of the leading citizens of his day and did much to advance the material and moral welfare of his community. He served as township trustee of Prairie township for some time and won the esteem of all by his conscientious discharge of these duties. He passed the remainder of his life on his farm in Prairie township, where his death occurred April 26, 1900. His wife was Catherine Purvis, daughter of James and ——— (White) Purvis, and to their union were born seven children, namely: Mary, who is the wife of William Brockus; John, whose wife was Ida Nash; Mattie, who is Mrs. Benjamin West; three children deceased, being Sarah, who died in infancy, Levi, who passed away at the age of fourteen years, and Robert, who died at the age of eleven. The other remaining child is William A., the immediate subject of this sketch.

William A. Parks in his youth attended the district schools of Prairie township and after leaving school he assisted his father in the discharge of his labors on the home place, remaining with him until he came of age. After attaining his majority he rented a tract of land from his father, where he carried on farming for himself and his since made his home on the same place, adding more ground to his first possessions from time to time.

On November 20, 1893, Mr. Parks married Katie Terrell, daughter of James and Barbara (Schaefer) Terrell, and one of a family of five children, the others being Charles, who married Ella Sharpe; John, whose wife was Emma Dawson; Mary, the wife of Edwin M. Boles, and Margaret, who died unmarried at the age of eighteen years. To Mr. and Mrs. Parks have been born four children, namely: Blanche, the only one who is married, being the wife of Arthur Snow and they have one child, Bernard Leslie. The other children of Mr. Parks are Edrite, Ralph and Lucy, who remain under the parental roof, and Marjorie, deceased.

In politics, Mr. Parks is aligned with the old-time Republican party and evinces a keen interest in its affairs. His fraternal affiliation is with the





JOHN T. WOOD.

time-honored body of Free and Accepted Masons, being a member of Lodge No. 363, and he is also a member of the Improved Order of Red Men. Mr. Parks has made his influence felt for good in his community in Prairie township, being a man of sterling worth, whose life has been closely interwoven with the history of the community in which he resides and whose efforts have always been for the material advancement of same, as well as for the social and moral welfare of his fellow men. The well regulated life he has led, thereby gaining the respect of his fellow citizens, entitles him to representation in a biographical work of the scope intended in the present one.

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### JOHN T. WOOD.

More than two million men were engaged in the great Civil war who wore the blue and of these Indiana furnished more than two hundred thousand. Of the thousands who answered the call to arms from this state the living are now numbered by the hundreds; the boys in blue are fast answering the last roll call and within a very few years they will all be gone. Among Tipton county's brave boys who went to the front, fought the good fight, returned to their county and lived a life of eminent usefulness for many years, but who have answered the final muster, is the late lamented John T. Wood, the subject of this sketch.

John T. Wood, the oldest of eight children born to Caleb and Letitia McDole (Carr) Wood, was born April 25, 1841, in Nicholas county, Kentucky. Two years after his birth his parents moved to Rush county, Indiana, making the entire trip on horseback. They lived on rented farms in Rush and Decatur counties until the fall of 1856, when they permanently settled in Prairie township, Tipton county, Indiana. They at once purchased a farm of their own and started in to make it ready for cultivation. At that early period in the history of Tipton county there were only a few settlers in the county, and their diminutive log cabins, like niches in the dense forest, served as landmarks to those who came later to the county for the purpose of making settlement. Here, in a primitive wilderness, Caleb Wood and his family built a log cabin and a log barn, cleared the land and lived the backwoods life peculiar to that period. John T. attended the short-term schools which were then the best to be had, and spent all the rest of his time on his father's farm, undergoing all the arduous toil which fell to the

lot of the stanch pioneers of that period. He was brought to manhood with a complete understanding of all those vicissitudes and hardships which were common to the early settlers of Indiana and which have furnished the theme for many a story. The present generation can little realize how much was implied in laying the foundation and building the superstructure of civilization and progress which in the fulness of time has made this one of the most enterprising and progressive farming regions of the Hoosier state.

With the opening of the Civil war the whole nation was stirred from one end to the other and there was not a single township in this state which did not see her best young men go to the front. There was no more patriotic youth than John T. Wood and from the time of enlistment, July 21, 1863, until his final muster, March 3, 1864, he served his country faithfully and well. He was a member of Company H, One Hundred and Eighteenth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served under Capt. W. G. Scott during his whole time at the front.

Upon his return from the army he worked on his father's farm until his marriage. His first marriage was to Sarah J. Chapman on January 4, 1866, and this union there were born two children, Mrs. Ida E. Ramseyer, of Poneto, Indiana, and George Ray, who died in infancy. His second marriage was to Louisa Gosnell, of Decatur county, and occurred on October 28, 1875. There were five children by the second marriage, Claribel A., Omer F., Roscoe T., Walter C. and Ernest C. Since his death, November 7, 1891, Claribel and Omer have also passed away.

Mr. Wood was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and always took an active interest in the affairs of the lodge. He was initiated at Alto, Indiana, but later had his membership transferred to Sharpsville, Indiana, where he maintained it until his death. Mr. Wood was essentially a self-made man and the farm of one hundred and twenty acres which he owned at his death was gained by hard work and by dint of industry, good management and close attention to business. His widow is still living and now owns the farm.

Mr. Wood was a man of exceptional judgment and strong convictions and when he was convinced that a thing was right nothing could swerve him from the path of duty as he saw it. He was a quiet and unassuming man, who cared little for the plaudits of the populace and always preferred to serve his friends and neighbors in as unostentatious a manner as possible. He was a man of exalted integrity and high ideals and he left a name to his posterity without a single stain to mar its purity. His whole life was fraught

with good to his fellow men and his influence was always for the best interests of the community honored by his residence. As a citizen his life was an open book in which no pages were marred by any conduct unbecoming a Christian, and when his time came to pass away he could set his face toward the setting sun and look into that land from which no traveler returns without a fear to trouble him.

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### WALTER CLEVELAND WOOD.

Walter Cleveland Wood, who resides on the home farm in Prairie township, Tipton county, with his mother, for whom he has operated the farm since a quite young man, was born on January 6, 1885, on the farm where his entire life has been passed. He is the son of John T. and Louisa (Gosnell) Wood. When a boy he attended the schools of his native township and after leaving school he assisted his mother in the operation of their farm, she being a widow by that time. He took as his wife Ina Ethel Honeas, daughter of Daniel and Adaline (Wisner) Honeas, to whom he was united in marriage on December 24, 1908. She is one of a family of three children, the other two being Iva, the wife of Frank Spears, and Verne, who remains unmarried. Mrs. Honeas died in June, 1896. To Mr. and Mrs. Wood has been born one child, Frances Ollene.

Politically, Walter C. Wood is aligned with the Democratic party, to which he gives his earnest support. Fraternally, he is a member of the time-honored order of Freemasonry, holding his membership in Lodge No. 363 at Reserve. He is also a member of the tribe of Red Men and his religious sympathies are with the society of Friends, of which he is a consistent member, earnestly interested in the advancement of the interests of that society. Though still a young man, Walter C. Wood is of that character which early impresses its individuality upon the community honored by his residence. Honest and straightforward in all his dealings, he early made for himself an enviable reputation and bids fair to become a man of great influence for good in his community as the years pass. He is a worthy son of his father, John T. Wood, who during the many years of his residence here drew to himself a great number of friends by whom he was highly esteemed. He, too, was a member of the society of Friends, politically a Democrat, and his fraternal affiliation was with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. His death was considered a distinct loss to the community, for he had been a man of sterling



character, whose support was ever given to the best things and whose influence was always exerted for the highest ideals. Quiet and unassuming in disposition, his kindly nature endeared him to those who knew him best.

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### WILLIAM S. KELLEY.

Some men, because of their natural ability, are leaders in whatever enterprises they enter and become so by virtue of their abilities being recognized by their fellow citizens. William S. Kelley has been a leader in many of the various activities of his township. As a member of the township advisory board, as a county commissioner, as president of the Farmers Institute of Tipton county, as president of the Farmers Insurance Company of Tipton county, as president of the Tipton County Sunday School Institute, as Sunday school superintendent—as the head of these various organizations he has become prominent as one of the leaders of his community. In every organization with which he has been connected he has shown his capacity for leadership and without any effort on his own part it has come to him. He is the type of American citizen who proves himself equal to every emergency, and in all of his dealings, whether of a private nature or in a public capacity, he has shown that ability which always characterizes leaders.

William S. Kelley, who is proprietor of two hundred and forty acres of land in Prairie township, Tipton county, was born in Shelby county, Indiana, April 30, 1852, the son of Cyrus and Margaret (Shirley) Kelley, who were both natives of Kentucky. Cyrus Kelley was reared in Kentucky, as was his wife, and thence moved to Shelby county, Indiana, where he worked at day labor for different farmers in the community. As soon as he was married he moved to Tipton county and purchased forty acres of land in Liberty township, and resided here until his death, which occurred in 1880. Cyrus Kelley and wife were the parents of three children, Mary, the wife of Jesse Ault; Quintella, wife of Francis Mills, and William S., the immediate subject of this sketch.

William S. Kelley was accorded such educational privileges as were afforded by the schools of his township, and all of his time when not in the school room was spent in working on his father's farm. Early in life he decided to follow the occupation of a farmer and bent every energy in that direction. Upon his marriage to Mary C. Lee, daughter of William and



WILLIAM S. KELLY AND FAMILY.



Naomi (Wilkerson) Lee, in 1874, he immediately went onto a farm of his own, and has gradually added to his possessions until he is now the owner of a fine farm of two hundred and forty acres in Prairie township. Mr. and Mrs. Kelley are the parents of one son, Floyd, who married Maude Wood. Mrs. Kelley was one of a family of seven children, the others being Belle, Amy, Clora, McClain, Clifford and one who died in infancy. Bell is the wife of Samuel Biddinger; Annie married R. A. Romack; Clora is the wife of W. T. Tyner; Clifford married Jennie Grishaw, while McClain is still unmarried.

Mr. Kelley has been a life-long Democrat and his party has recognized his abilities in various ways. As a member of the advisory board of his township he performed efficient service for the community. He was then elected county commissioner and here again he demonstrated his peculiar fitness for official work. Not every man is gifted for work of this sort, but Mr. Kelley has shown an aptitude for administrative work, and his fellow citizens have not been slow to take advantage of this. As president of the Farmers Insurance Company of Tipton County and president of the Farmers Institute of his home county, he has rendered good service for both organizations. The fact that the farmers of the county so honored him shows that he is recognized by them as one of the most progressive and wide-awake farmers of the county. He keeps well read on all the latest developments in modern scientific farming and is qualified to speak as one with authority on all subjects pertaining to scientific agriculture. As president of the Farmers Insurance Company of Tipton County, he has made a special study of insurance problems and brings to this company the result of his experience and education along this particular line, thereby making him a valuable servant of the company. However, all of his interests have not been of a material sort, for he has been president of the Tipton County Sunday School Union for two years. His interest in church and Sunday school work dates back to his boyhood. As a lifelong member of the Society of Friends, he has always taken a very sympathetic interest in all the activities not only of his own church, but of every other church as well. He has served as trustee of his own church, as well as Sunday school superintendent, and, in fact, there is hardly an office within his church which he has not filled at some time. It is easy to see that his life has been well spent and his history is one which neither seeks nor requires disguise. In all of his transactions, whether of a public nature or of a private nature, whether

secular or sacred, he has been straightforward and loyal in his duties of citizenship, devoted to the interests of his home, of his church, of his state and of the nation. Such qualities command respect everywhere, and are particularly commended in this land of ours, where family connections count for little and the individual counts for everything. A study of the life of such a man should be an inspiration to the coming generation and as an example of a man who embodies the highest type of American citizenship.

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### WILLIAM MONROE BENNETT.

A review of the life of the subject of this sketch must of necessity be brief and general in its character. To enter fully into the interesting details in the life of William M. Bennett, touching the struggles of his early manhood and the successes of his later years, would far transcend the limits of this article. Peculiar honor attaches to that individual who, beginning the great struggle of life alone and unaided, gradually overcomes unfavorable environment, removes one by one the obstacles from the pathway of success and, by the master strokes of his own force and vitality, succeeds in winning for himself a competency and a position of esteem and influence among his fellow men.

William Monroe Bennett, well known farmer of Prairie township, Tipton county, Indiana, is a native of the state of North Carolina, having been born in Guilford county, that state, on May 12, 1842, the son of Major and Catherine Malinda (Hege) Bennett, both natives of that state. There they grew to maturity, receiving the best educations their locality afforded, and early in their married life they came westward into Indiana, locating in Morgan county. Here Major Bennett rented a farm and remained for about eight years, when he removed to Tipton county and located on a farm in Prairie township. On that farm he passed the remainder of his life, his death occurring in 1895. He was a member of the Home Guards and was considered one of the leading farmers of his community in his day. Catherine Malinda Hege, his wife, was a daughter of David Hege, a native of North Carolina, and she was the mother of eleven children, namely: Elizabeth; William, the immediate subject of this sketch; John N., Eliza Ann, Mary Ann, Washington C., Ellen, Frank, Emily, Agnes and Joseph. Of this large family, Joseph was the only one who died in infancy. Elizabeth

became the wife of Thomas Adams; John married Eliza Morn; Eliza Ann married Henry Low; Mary Ann's first husband was William Townsend, and upon his death she married Samuel Biddinger; Washington C. took as his wife Emma Banks; Ellen became the wife of Lindsey Swing; Frank married Anna Davis; Emily became Mrs. Harvey Coleman, and Agnes married Kemsie Keck.

William Monroe Bennett received but a limited schooling in his youth, partly due to the poor facilities offered at that time and partly due to the limited circumstances of his parents with their large family. He attended the common schools of Tipton county and when quite young assisted his father in carrying on the work of the home farm. He remained under the paternal roof until he was nineteen years of age, when he married. He then rented a farm and engaged in agricultural work on his own account. In 1869 he was able to purchase his first farm, but did not remain in that location long. He sold his farm and purchased the land where he at present resides. All of the efforts of his mature years have been directed along lines of agriculture, except the time he gave in service to his country during the dark days of the sixties. In October, 1864, he enlisted in Company F, Twenty-third Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and gave faithful service until receiving his honorable discharge, on July 29, 1865. After being mustered out, he returned to his home in Tipton county and again took up his work as a farmer.

On October 8, 1861, Mr. Bennett was united in marriage with Sina Ellen, daughter of Henry and Margaret (Youngeman) Arbuckle, one of a family of seven children; the others being James, who married Rebecca Washington; John, whose wife was Maggie Cole; Jacob, whose wife was a Miss Phumphrey; Martin, who took as his wife Susan Purvis; George, who married Etta Welcher, and Henrietta, who became the wife of Al Miller.

Mr. and Mrs. Bennett have an interesting family of thirteen children and a number of grandchildren. John, the eldest of the family, took as his wife Ida Turner and they are the parents of three children, Claude, Pansy and Thelma; Claude married Mary Eaton and they have one child, Bernice; Pansy is the wife of Roy Ora, and Thelma remains unmarried. Mr. Bennett's son Charles married Nora Gross and they have a family of four children, namely: Cleo, Roscoe, Lela, and Earl, who is married to Edith Coleman and has a small son, Kenneth. Ida Belle Bennett married Charles Randolph and to their union have been born six children, Pauline, Emma, Dora, Etta, Mabel, and Jesse, who married Emma Atkinson and has a son

William. Cora Bennett became the wife of Louis Lloyd, while Luetta married John Edwards and they have a family of five children, Ora, Walter, Carl, Lola and Garr. Mattie Bennett is the wife of Robert Ray; Delsena is Mrs. Frank Land and has three children, Roy, Chester S. and an infant deceased. Gertrude Bennett is the wife of Melvin Gross and the mother of two children, Gladys and Garr. The wife of George W. was Edna Gross and to their union have been born five children, Eva, Garnett, Letta, Hazel and Margaret. Of Mr. Bennett's family, four children died in infancy, being Margaret, William, Mary and Laura.

Politically, Mr. Bennett gives his support to the Republican party, always being keenly interested in its affairs, although never aspiring to hold office. His influence, however, is known and counted upon by those who do so aspire. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, through the local post at Sharpsville. While in the army, he served most of his time under General Sherman and saw active service. His fraternal affiliation is with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and in the work of this order he has taken an active interest and is one of the past grands of that society. Mr. Bennett's religious sympathies are with the Separate Baptist church, of which he is a member and to whose support he contributes. Mr. Bennett is regarded as one of the leading men of his community, being public spirited, honest and upright in all his dealings with the world and winning and retaining friends. Mrs. Bennett is also much liked by those who know her for her kindness and various womanly traits.

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#### THOMAS L. GROSS.

The life of the eminent and successful business man, though filled to repletion with incident and activity, presents fewer salient features to excite the interest of the general reader than the man whose place in the public eye has been won through political or military achievement. But to acquire distinction or prosperity in the business pursuits which give to the country its financial strength and credit, requires ability of as high if not higher order than that which leads to victory at the polls or on the field of battle. This will be readily appreciated by all who tread the busy thoroughfares of trade. Eminent business talent is composed of a combination of high mental and moral attributes. It is not simply energy and industry; there must be sound

judgment, breadth of capacity, rapidity of thought, justice and firmness, the foresight to perceive the course of the drifting tides of business and the will and ability to control them, and, withal, a collection of minor but important qualities to regulate the details of the pursuits which engage attention. The subject of this review affords an exemplification of this talent and, notwithstanding the limited theater of his operations, he has proved himself to be possessed of business ability of a high order.

Thomas L. Gross is a native of the good old Hoosier state, having been born in Madison county, Indiana, on May 23, 1845, the son of Martin and Sarah (Taylor) Gross, both of whom were natives of Virginia. When fifteen years of age, Martin Gross removed with his parents to Ohio, where he finished his education and where he made his home until he was about thirty years of age. He remained under the parental roof until he reached his majority, when he secured a position on the boats that ran the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, plying between Cincinnati and Louisville and New Orleans. He followed this occupation for about four years, when he returned to the farm which he owned and stayed there until he came to Indiana. This was when he was about thirty years old, and he located on Fall creek, near Pendleton, remaining there for about two years, when he entered land in Madison county near Fishersburg. This was a tract of eighty acres, which he put in an excellent state of cultivation and where he passed the remainder of his life, his death occurring in 1875. His wife was Sarah Taylor, daughter of Frederick Taylor, and to their union were born fourteen children, namely: Mary C., who died in 1910 and who was the wife of Jacob Hite; Julia, whose death occurred in 1907, was the wife of Joseph Flemming; Enos, who died in 1896, was first married to Agnes Gramlee, who died in 1868, and his second wife was Eliza Ellinwood; Sarah J. became the wife of James Pool and died in 1896; Maurice has been twice married, his first wife being Lettie Lindsey and his second wife Elizabeth Hunt; Jacob married Violet Martin; Martin, who died in 1910, married Lettie Ellinwood; Frances E. is the wife of Samuel White; Hester and Harvey remain unmarried and John P. and Isaac died when small; Thomas L., the immediate subject of this sketch.

Thomas L. Gross received his education in the schools of Madison county and was still attending school at the outbreak of the Civil war. While quite young, his heart was fired with patriotism for his country and on August 8, 1862, he enlisted in Company B, Eighty-ninth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and remained in service three years, receiving his honorable discharge on August 8, 1865. He was in several noted engage-



ments of the war, among them being the battle of Nashville, which lasted two days; the engagements at Mumfordsville, Kentucky; Pleasant Hill, and the siege of Mobile. He was also in the battle of Fort Blakely, the last engagement of the war. After the close of the war he returned home and again entered school, where he remained for about a year. After leaving school, for three or four years he tried several occupations, among them being that of a plasterer and lather. He saw an opportunity in the manufacture of high class shingles, and in this he was engaged for twenty-two years. He then disposed of that business and entered the fruit and vegetable canning industry, having his plant at Sharpsville, this county. To this line of business he gave about seventeen years of his life, when he retired to his farm of one hundred and forty-six acres which he owned in Prairie township, this county, and where he is now living in peace and comfort, appreciating fully the fact, which the public is coming more and more to understand, that the most wholesome and independent life of all is the life of the farmer. No longer is it considered in the light in which it was held only a few years back.

In 1872, Mr. Gross was united in marriage with Frances Hawkins, daughter of Elder John and Nancy (Hackeman) Hawkins, one of a family of nine children, the others being: Pleasant, who took as his wife Elizabeth Hawkins; Elizabeth, who married a Mr. Dawson; Nancy, whose first husband was William Garrison and after his death she married Levi Gustin; Eliza became the wife of Milton Zell; William married Neil Rogers; Sparks was twice married, his first wife being Irene Manos and his second wife Anna Seibert; Urias married a Miss Shaw; Charles' first wife was a Miss Seibert and after her death he took as his second wife Alice Lawson. Emelie also has been twice married. Her first husband was Charles Gustin and upon his death she married Wesley Legg. To Thomas L. Gross by his first wife, Frances Hawkins, was born a family of thirteen children. The eldest of these was Lenora, the wife of Charles Bennett, who has four children, Earl, Cleo, Roscoe and Lela. Earl married Edith Coleman and they have one son, Kenneth. Oscar Gross took as his wife Jennie Kirkpatrick and they are the parents of three children, Harriet, Thomas, and Marie, deceased. John M. Gross has been married twice. His first wife was Maggie Foster, to whom were born two children, Beulah and a child which died in early infancy. His second wife was May Davidson and they have a family of six children, Lulu, Owen, Ralph, Harvey, Mildred and Irene. Walter M. Gross married Daisy Hughes and they have one child.

Lottie. Emelie Gross is the wife of Benjamin Puckett and they are the parents of four children, Gladys, Raymond, Howard, and Orville, deceased. Erwin Gross took as his wife Amie Hagerman and they have four children, William, Francis, Kenneth and Shirley. Albert Gross married Sarah Cardwell and they have one child, Dallas B. Maud Gross is the wife of Arthur Hilligoss and they are the parents of four children, Rolden, Thomas, Wilbur and Everett. Thomas F. Gross married Damie Carter and they had one child, which died in infancy. Wilferd remains at home, unmarried, and two children, Benjamin and Iona, died when small. The mother of this large and interesting family died in 1896, and Mr. Gross took as his second wife Martha Hunt Gwinn, daughter of Phannel and Elnora Hunt, and to their union has been born one child, Wilferd. The present Mrs. Gross is one of a family of eleven children, the others being: Emelie, wife of Perry McLaughlin; Elmerinda, who died when small; Sarah, deceased, who was the wife of Doctor J. A. Baldwin; Clinton, who married Mary Applegate; Lida, wife of Frank Pitzer; Edwin who married Sarah Lamb, now deceased; William, who took as his wife Lucinda Poe; Alvin, deceased, who never married, and May and Clarence, who died in infancy.

Politically, Mr. Gross endorses the principles of the Progressive party, being an enthusiastic admirer of the principles of Theodore Roosevelt, and he gives to the new party his loyal support. He is a member of the honored Grand Army of the Republic and his religious affiliations are with the Friends church, and he is deeply interested in the welfare of that society. Mr. Gross is a man of good business ability, strict integrity, with fine personal qualities, and because of his genuine worth and high character he has long enjoyed a splendid reputation in the community honored by his citizenship. He gives his support to all movements for the advancement of his fellow citizens and is today numbered among the representative men of Tipton county.

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#### ELI C. COVERDALE.

The value of any citizen to the community in which he lives is determined by the life he leads and the amount of good he does for his fellow men. With these two things as a criterion, it is safe to say that the subject of this sketch has been one of the most valued men of the community which has been honored by his residence. He is well known as a business man

and is also prominent in the church work of his township, being interested in every thing which pertains to the uplifting of his community.

Eli C. Coverdale, the son of Eli and Mary (Richart) Coverdale, was born in Hamilton county, Indiana, on February 3, 1868. Eli, senior, was a native of Kentucky, while his wife was born in Ohio. He came to Hamilton county with his parents in 1832 and continued to reside at home until his marriage, when he moved to Tipton county and bought a farm of eighty acres, spending the remainder of his days in Tipton county. He died December 16, 1907. He married Mary (Richart) Layton, and to this union there were born three children: Eli C., the subject of this sketch; Susan M., born September 12, 1869, the wife of William L. Campbell, and the mother of four children, Adie, Luther, Ernest and Gladys; Samuel B., born July 5, 1872, who was married to Florence Chism, and has five children, Oris, deceased, Clara, Frank, Carl, deceased, and Elbert. Mrs. Eli Coverdale, Sr., died March 5, 1910.

Eli C. Coverdale was reared upon the old homestead and was early trained to habits of industry and economy. The value of these he has proved in his later life by using them in his business career with a fair measure of success. In the public schools he mastered the branches of learning usually taught and, after putting aside his school books, he farmed with his father for some years. After his marriage he rented a farm and in addition to managing his farm he became interested in the buying and baling of hay and straw, a business which he has conducted very successfully for several years. In fact, it has reached such proportions that he now puts up an average of thirty thousand bales a year and derives no small part of his income from this source.

Mr. Coverdale was married to Emma L. Pendergrass, the daughter of Raleigh and Mary (Henry) Pendergrass, and six children have been born to bless this union: Ernest, who married Latuscha Dutton, and has one son, Raleigh; Raleigh, unmarried; Laura, the wife of Vern Gappins, and three children who are still at home, James Albert, John and Cordelia Esperence. Mrs. Coverdale's parents were both natives of Indiana, being married in Rush county and living there until 1880, when they moved to Tipton county, where they lived the remainder of their lives. Mr. and Mrs. Raleigh Pendergrass were the parents of ten children, Clinton, Oscar, Luella, Emma, Louella, Etta, James Albert (deceased), Bailey, Earl and Eva.

Eli C. Coverdale has been a member of the Prohibition party for many years, and keeps well informed on the issues of the day and thus is able to

support his position by intelligent argument. Fraternally, he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Modern Woodmen of America. He also holds membership in the order of Royal Neighbors. He and all the members of his family are closely identified with the Methodist Episcopal church, Mr. Coverdale being a trustee of the church at the present time. He was also the superintendent of the Sabbath school several years and takes a very prominent part in all the activities of the denomination. The family on both sides are members of the church, his father being a member for more than sixty years. The success which Mr. Coverdale has attained in life has been by no means the result of fortunate circumstances, but has come to him through energy, labor and perseverance, directed by an evenly balanced mind and by honorable business principles. His whole life has been such that he has the satisfaction of feeling that every one with whom he has come in contact feels that he is a friend and neighbor indeed.

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GEORGE W. DUNCAN.

Success in this life comes to the deserving. It is an axiom demonstrated by all human experience that a man gets out of this life what he puts into it, plus a reasonable interest on the investment. The individual who inherits a large estate and adds nothing to his fortune cannot be called a successful man. He that falls heir to a large fortune and increases its value is successful in proportion to the amount he adds to his possessions. But the man who starts in the world unaided and by sheer force of will, controlled by correct principles, forges ahead and at length reaches a position of honor among his fellow citizens, achieves success such as representatives of the two former classes can neither understand nor appreciate. To a considerable extent, the subject of this sketch is a creditable representative of the class last named, a class which has furnished much of the bone and sinew of the country and added to the stability of our government and its institutions.

George W. Duncan, a successful farmer of Prairie township, Tipton county, Indiana, residing on his well-cultivated farm of one hundred and fifty-seven acres, is a native of the Hoosier state, born in Rush county on January 8, 1846, the son of James and Matilda (Cones) Duncan, the former of whom was a native of West Virginia and the latter was born in Kentucky. James Duncan did not come to Indiana until after having reached years of

maturity. He was educated in his native state and when a young man worked for a short time on boats plying the Ohio river. He soon gave up that occupation and took up the vocation of a farmer, which he followed until his death, which occurred in August, 1885. In the fall of 1852 he came to Indiana, locating in Howard county, where he purchased a farm of eighty acres. He married Matilda Cones, daughter of John Cones, and to their union were born ten children, namely: John J., who married Susan Neal; Margaret, wife of Clark Shelton; Robert, who took as his wife Lida Gibbons; Jacob A., whose wife was Catherine Coons; William C., who married Lida Brummet, and Mary E., who became the wife of Thomas Carr. Besides these, Rachael and Mary Jane died young and unmarried and William J. died in infancy. George W., one of the sons of this family, is the immediate subject of this sketch.

George W. Duncan received his early education in the schools of Howard county and after leaving school, while still a young man, he enlisted, in September, 1863, for service in the war of the Rebellion, being a member of Company I, One Hundred and Eighteenth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry. He gave faithful service and received his honorable discharge in 1864, after which he returned home and for about a year he assisted his father in the operation of his farm. Becoming dissatisfied, he made a journey into the state of Missouri with the intention of making that his future home, but did not find it to his liking and soon returned to the good old Hoosier state. Here he and his brother formed a partnership and farmed together, which relationship was continued up to the time the subject married, when he engaged in farming on his own accord. In September, 1869, he was united in marriage with Sarah Evans, daughter of John Evans. No children were born to this union, Mrs. Duncan not living long after her marriage. Her death occurred in 1871 and on March 20, 1873, Mr. Duncan took as his second wife Ida Chase, daughter of Joseph and Georgia (Redmon) Chase. There were five children in the Chase family, of whom Jesse, Charles and Belle are deceased, Josie is the wife of Edwin Featherstone, and Ida, as above stated, is the present Mrs. Duncan. To Mr. Duncan by his second wife were born five children; two of whom died in early infancy. The remaining ones are: William A., who married Viola Coleman and they have one child, Irene; Mabel is the widow of William Jarrett, whose death occurred in 1910. They were the parents of six children, Beulah, Osta, Nellie, George N. and two who died early in life. John Omar took as his wife Carrie Cooper and they are the parents of a daughter, Wilma.

Politically, Mr. Duncan is a staunch supporter of the Democratic party, to whose affairs he gives his loyal support. He served his party as township assessor of Prairie township from 1886 to 1891, and discharged the duties of this trying position to the satisfaction of all concerned. Since then he has not sought office for himself, but his influence is well known and counted upon by those who so aspire. Mr. Duncan's religious sympathies are with the Christian church, although not a member of that society himself. Mrs. Duncan is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

In every avenue of life's activities in which Mr. Duncan has engaged, he has been true to every trust and he is eminently deserving of the enviable position he holds in the esteem of all who know him. In the public life of the community Mr. Duncan takes a deep interest, giving his support to every movement which will conserve the best interests of his fellow citizens.

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#### FRANK B. SPAULDING.

There are some men who seem to be able to make a success in any calling to which they turn their attention and the man who is versatile in more than one line is fortunate indeed. The subject of this sketch has made a notable success in three distinct lines of endeavor, namely, the teaching profession, farming and, lastly, real estate and insurance business. There are certain qualities which any man must possess before he can hope to make a success of any profession, and it is safe to say that Frank B. Spaulding has these necessary qualities. As an educator for fifteen years in the schools of this county he was among the most successful teachers which the county has ever had. As a farmer for a number of years, he was no less successful along the line of agricultural pursuits. As a real estate and insurance man in Sharpsville he has built up a business which is second to none in the township. The success which he has attained in these three callings has been the result of steady and persistent labor and is not the result of any lucky accident or fortuitous circumstances. The family of which he is a sterling representative is one of the old honored ones of this section of the state, and the name which he bears has been conspicuously identified with the industrial and civic advancement of the county.

Frank B. Spaulding, the son of Nathan and Mary M. Spaulding, was born in Liberty township, Tipton county, Indiana, November 1, 1862. Nathan

Spaulding was born in Jennings county, this state, October 9, 1827. When a young man he moved to Tipton county and bought the land on which the present town of Sharpsville is located. Nathan Spaulding was married to Mary M. Franklin, the daughter of Allen and Nancy Franklin, of Hancock county, Indiana, and to them were born twelve children, namely: William, who lives in Montana; Joseph, of Liberty township, this county; Allen, of Prairie township, this county; Frank B., Liberty township, this county; Monteville, of Liberty township; Leora, Edgar, Ward, of Council Bluffs, Iowa; Walter, of Tennessee; Jerry, deceased; Ella May and one child who died in infancy. Nathan has the honor of being the oldest Mason in Tipton county and the only living charter member of Reserve Lodge No. 363.

Frank B. Spaulding was given the best education which the county schools afforded and upon his graduation from the common schools he continued his studies by attendance at the Central Normal College at Danville, Indiana. After graduating from the teachers' course in this institution, he engaged in the teaching profession for a period of fifteen years in Liberty township, this county. The training he had received in college was supplemented by wide reading, which he maintained during all his teaching experience. There is no profession which gives such a knowledge of human nature as the teaching profession, and the experience which Mr. Spaulding gained in his fifteen years of school room service stood him in good stead in his later career. The teaching profession lost one of the best teachers which the county has ever had when he decided to lay aside the rod and engaged in agriculture. He had been saving his money and had invested it in land and at the time he retired from teaching he owned seventy acres of fine land in Liberty township. The next fifteen years of his life were spent on the farm and here he was signally successful as he had been in the school room. He was soon recognized as one of the most popular and wide-awake farmers of the township and took high rank as a general farmer and stock raiser. However, after fifteen years of continuous work on the farm, he decided to retire from active farm life and engaged in the real estate and insurance business in Sharpsville. Here again he was successful from the start, because he possessed those qualities of mature judgment, sound discretion and courtesy in all his business transactions. He handled not only land in Indiana, but has listed farm lands in other states as well. He handles both fire and life insurance and has an intimate knowledge of the intricacies of insurance problems.

Mr. Spaulding was married to Elizabeth Goodwin, the daughter of

Aaron and Elizabeth Goodwin. They have been very unfortunate with their children, both dying in the same year. Otis, the first child, was born January 1, 1890, and died January 4, 1911. Their only daughter, Vera, was born March 26, 1896, and died April 26, 1911. Mrs. Spaulding was one of six children, the other five being as follows: Maggie, the wife of Amos Brookbank; May, the wife of George Rollin, and the mother of three children, Delbert, Edward and one who died in infancy; Bridge, who lives in the state of Washington; Henry, deceased, and Isom, of Oklahoma.

Mr. Spaulding has been a Republican since he was old enough to cast a ballot for the candidate of that party, but he has never been a seeker for any political office at the hands of his party. He has always been very much interested in Masonry and has served for ten years as Master of Lodge No. 363, of which his father is the only living charter member. He also takes a very active interest in the Order of Eastern Star and has been the worthy patron of the Sharpsville Chapter since it was organized eighteen years ago. It is a question whether this record can be duplicated by any other man in the state of Indiana. His other fraternal connection is with the Knights of the Maccabees. The business career of Mr. Spaulding has not only been a successful one, but an honorable one as well, and the most envious could not grudge him success, for it has been gained by the most straightforward methods, hard work and good management, and these qualities have proved the base of his prosperity and made him a man who has won the esteem of his fellow citizens. He always manifests commendable zeal in the support of any enterprises which have for their purpose the welfare of the community in which he lives.

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#### THE GOSNELL FAMILY.

The Gosnell family are best known in Rush and Decatur counties, Indiana, where for more than four score years they have toiled and labored unceasingly, supporting all public improvements, maintaining churches and schools and advocating progress in every direction. The Gosnells have been a family of pioneers from the early colonial days of America's history.

Peter Gosnell, the founder of the family in the United States, came to America from England in colonial days, landing near Baltimore, Maryland, and it is stated upon good authority that he built the first house erected upon the site of that now prosperous city. It is not known how long he resided there. Later on he married and moved to Virginia, near Lynchburg.



There a son, Benjamin, was born on March 4, 1760, he being the only child. His mother died when he was seven years old. There the lad grew to manhood, strong and brave, and when the war for independence came on he enlisted in the cause of the colonies, and served under the leadership of Gen. Nathaniel Greene. He participated in numerous important battles and was present at the surrender of Lord Cornwallis. After the war was over he came home and married a Miss Barlow. To them five children were born, Benjamin, John, Thomas B., Edith and Patience. He survived his wife and was again married to Dorcas Fornash Porter, a widow. To them were born five children, George, Washington, Alexander, Nancy and Delilah.

Thomas B. Gosnell comes next in line. He was born in Virginia, February 5, 1798, went with his father to Kentucky when a small boy, and from there they came to Indiana. He grew to manhood on his father's farm, received a good education for that day and was a teacher of public schools. He was married to Hetty Porter in 1827, and to them was born one son, Benjamin, on March 2, 1828. They began housekeeping in Rush county, Indiana, but their happiness was of short duration, for upon the 15th of June, 1829, the husband and father was killed by lightning as he stood under a tree for shelter from a violent rain storm. Thus ended a promising life and, saddest of all, leaving a young wife with her little child to battle alone in the world. But she was brave and strong and met every difficulty with a Christian spirit. Her talent was more than ordinary and she was held in high esteem by all who knew her. She died at the age of eighty-two years. Her son Ben, as she called him, grew to manhood at his birth place and chose farming for his occupation. At the age of twenty-two he was married to Jane Farlow, who was born October 7, 1827. To this union seven children were born, four girls and three boys, namely: Lucinda Selby, Louisa Wood, Ada Fenley, Sarah Milligan; Benjamin F. Gosnell died at the age of twenty-six, unmarried; Andrew and Lewis died while small. In 1863, he enlisted as private in Company D, One Hundred and Twenty-third Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry. With his comrades, he took part in many of the important battles. He was under the leadership of General Thomas at Nashville when the Confederate army, under General Hood, was defeated by the Union forces, and later went with Sherman on the famous march to the sea. At the close of the war he returned to his home on Little Flatrock, Decatur county, and took up farming again. He was a successful farmer for more than half a century and he and his good wife journeyed together. On the 9th day of September, 1897, she was called home

and he will soon meet her where parting is no more. Uncle Ben, as he is called by a host of friends and acquaintances, is a wonderfully well preserved old man and, at the age of eighty-six, he can walk and go where he pleases and reads two daily papers without the aid of glasses. He is often surrounded by children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren. He enjoys their company very much and entertains them by telling them interesting stories. He has always been a Democrat, his Democracy dating back to Jefferson. He enjoys the best of health and the respect of all who know him.

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### MICHAEL HOFFMAN.

Among the prominent business men of Sharpsville, Indiana, who have won a conspicuous place in the business circles of his town and community is Michael Hoffman. Starting out in life with practically nothing, he has, by close application and hard work, made a distinct success in the business world, and his life shows what can be accomplished by any person who has the will and determination to proceed along definite lines. It is interesting to note that the descendants of German parents are always industrious citizens wherever they are found and Mr. Hoffman is no exception to the general rule.

Michael Hoffman, the son of John and Genevieve (Ott) Hoffman, was born in Dearborn county, Indiana, on July 7, 1854. Both of his parents were natives of Germany, coming to this country early in their lives. John Hoffman came to the United States in 1849, settling in Dearborn county, Indiana, where he purchased land and with true German thrift he began to carve out a fortune on this tract. He at once cleared, fenced and drained this land and soon had it where it was producing him a comfortable income. However, receiving a good offer for this land, he sold it and went to Ripley county, this state, where he remained about five years. He then moved to Jennings county, Indiana, where he lived until 1880, when he removed to Tipton county, this state, where he lived until his death. His wife, Genevieve Ott, had settled in Dearborn county with her parents and here they were married. To Mr. and Mrs. John Hoffman were born six children, Timothy, who married Anna Hill; Mary, wife of Theodore Hurtle; Barbara, the wife of Gus Vielbhaver; Joseph, deceased; John, who is unmarried, and Michael, the immediate subject of this sketch.

Michael Hoffman received a practical, common school education at

North Vernon, and worked on his father's farm during the summers while he was attending school during the winter months. When he was sixteen years of age he quit the school room and apprenticed himself to a wagon-maker at North Vernon. Within two years he had mastered the trade sufficiently to go on jobs for himself and in 1873 he went to Indianapolis, where he took employment as a wagonmaker. After one year's sojourn in that city he moved to Louisville, Kentucky, where he worked for a short time, but, feeling that he could command better wages at Indianapolis, he returned to that city and continued to follow his vocation there until the fall of 1876, when he moved to Sharpsville. He immediately opened a wagon shop in a small way and gradually increased his business until within a short time he had all he could do. In 1884 he engaged in the hardware and implement business at Sharpsville and in 1901 he added the lumber business to his firm. However, his lumber business increased at such a rapid pace that he felt that he could do better if he devoted all of his time and attention to this branch of his business. Therefore, in 1912, he disposed of everything except his lumber interests, and since that time has devoted himself exclusively to the lumber trade. Starting in Sharpsville thirty-eight years ago with nothing, he has by sound judgment and strict integrity built up a business which is second to none in the town. In 1893 he built the first high-class building in Sharpsville, which at that time was a credit to towns of many times the size.

Michael Hoffman was married to Mary A. Mullarkey, the daughter of John and Mary (Gillespie) Mullarkey, and to this union there have been born five children: John C. married Mary Mattingley, and now lives in Pueblo, Colorado, and four who are still under the parental roof, Margaret A., Mary A., Francis J. and Leo J. Mr. Hoffman is giving his children the benefit of an education which will fit them for the needs of the twentieth century and they are taking advantage of the opportunities which are being accorded them by their parents. Mrs. Hoffman is one of seven children, the others being Frank, Patrick, Manis, Margaret, Michael and Nell.

Mr. Hoffman is a disciple of Andrew Jackson and always casts his vote for the Democratic candidate. While he takes an active interest in political affairs and keeps well informed on the political questions of the day, yet he has never sought for any political office, his increasing business affairs having demanded all of his time and attention. He and the members of his family are devoted adherents of St. John's Catholic church of Tipton, Indiana. Mr. Hoffman is a member of the Knights of Columbus. He is a good example of

the self-made man who builds his own fortunes on his own initiative. He has always exhibited those marked German characteristics of thrift and conscientious devotion to duty which have made the German citizens of this country such valuable members of the commonwealth. Mr. Hoffman's life has not all been devoted to the material affairs of this world; he is also interested in the intellectual and moral advancement of his community and lends his support and sympathy to any cause which seeks to uplift the town of Sharpsville and its immediate vicinity. He is a quiet, unobtrusive gentleman, who makes friends easily and has won a wide circle of friends and acquaintances by his genial and kindly demeanor.

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W. C. LEGG.

Among the men of sterling worth and strength of character who have made an impress upon the life of the locality in which they live, none have received a greater meed of respect and regard than W. C. Legg, whose family name is well known throughout this section of the county. His lifelong residence in one locality has given the people an opportunity to know him in every phase of his character, and that he has been true to life in its every phase is manifest in the degree of confidence and regard in which he is held by all those who know him. He is a man of unusual attainments and has achieved success in the truest sense of the word, which means that he has been not only a factor in the material advancement of his community, but has also helped it along civic, educational and moral lines.

W. C. Legg, the son of Benjamin F. and Sarah (Sprong) Legg, was born in Wildcat township, Tipton county, on May 13, 1863. Benjamin Legg was a very prosperous farmer, but is now retired from active life. He spends his winters in Mississippi and his summers at Lake Maxinkuckee, Marshall county, Indiana. His wife was born in Fayette county and has been dead several years.

W. C. Legg was given the best education the county schools afforded and then went to the National Normal University at Lebanon, Ohio, for a time. He completed his education by graduating from Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio, in the business department and was retained as an instructor in the college. The work did not suit him, so he resigned his position and returned to the home farm, having made up his mind to follow the occupation

of a farmer. With the exception of one year in which he was engaged in the mercantile business, he has continued to lead the life of a farmer and has proven to be one of the most successful tillers of the soil in the county. He rented for a few years and then bought his present farm of one hundred and twenty acres, which he has improved until it has the general reputation of being one of the best farms in the county. He has recently built several new buildings upon it and otherwise improved it until it presents a very attractive appearance. Mr. Legg makes a specialty of fine stock, especially draft horses and Hampshire and Duroc hogs. He is in great demand as an expert judge at county fairs throughout Indiana, and also is an auctioneer of first class ability.

Mr. Legg was married November 8, 1889, to Mary A. Summers and their union has been blessed with one son, Byron S., who is now attending Indiana University at Bloomington, from which he will graduate in June, 1914. Byron has taught school and is recognized as one of the strongest students of his class.

Mr. Legg has always been an ardent Democrat, and while he is one of the best informed men in the county on the questions of the day, he has never been a seeker for political office. He and the rest of the family are consistent members of the Christian church and contribute generously of their substance to its support.

Throughout his whole career in this county there has been no movement of civic or moral import which has not found in Mr. Legg a sympathetic and ready helper. He is a man of broad and liberal views, charitable to the shortcomings of others and always stands ready to assist those who are in need. He is a very genial and unassuming man who has won popularity simply because he has always been an ideal citizen in every sense of the word.

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#### GRANT MITCHELL.

It is the progressive, wide-awake man of affairs that makes the real history of a community and his influence as a potential factor in the body politic is difficult to estimate. The examples such men furnish of patient purpose and steadfast integrity strongly illustrate what is in the power of each to accomplish, and there is always a full measure of satisfaction in adverting, even in a casual way, to their achievements in advancing their own interests and those of their fellow men and giving strength and solidity to

the institutions which make so much for the prosperity of the community. Such a man is Grant Mitchell, a farmer of Wildcat township, Tipton county, and the present county commissioner.

Grant Mitchell was born October 30, 1868, in Shelby county, Indiana, the son of Dodridge and Elizabeth (Phillips) Mitchell, the father a native of Shelby county and the mother of Kentucky. Dodridge Mitchell was educated in the schools of Shelby county and came to Tipton county about 1870, buying and clearing thirty acres of land and building a cabin. Here he remained about three years and then returned to Shelby county, where he resided for twelve years, eventually returning to Tipton county and securing more land, and has continued here since. Here he reared his family and is now living at Windfall, he and his wife enjoying a well-earned respite from the strenuous labors of their lifetime.

The early education of the subject of this review was begun in the Curtisville school, he then going to Shelby county with his parents, where he secured most of his schooling, and on their return to this county he finished in the Spring school house, applying himself earnestly to his studies under these rather trying conditions of change and securing a very good education. At the age of twenty-one years Mr. Mitchell started out on his own account on rented land, beginning with a debt of eighty dollars hanging over his head. He remained on this farm one year and then moved to another farm which he rented for ten years, and then came to his present place about twelve years ago. Here he made all the improvements himself and has developed a model farm, having sixty acres of fine land, which a careful and scientific course of cultivation has rendered highly productive. In connection with general farming Mr. Mitchell has specialized in the breeding of Berkshire hogs, being the only farmer in the county to breed and raise these valuable swine. His feeding operations are on a common-sense basis and his knowledge of the breed has gained for him a wide reputation as a competent and intelligent stock man.

On December 24, 1889, the subject of this review was united in marriage to Remy Thrawl, the daughter of John and Helen (Weaver) Thrawl. To Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell have been born two children: Elmer married Twila Detrich and they are the parents of one child, Maxine; the other child is named Helen Alma.

Being a firm advocate of the principles of the Democratic party, the subject has long been a prominent worker for the success of the same. He has been highly honored by his fellow citizens in being chosen by them for county

commissioner, and he is at present discharging the duties of that responsible position with credit to himself and his constituents. Always alert in the interests of the tax payers and carefully weighing every project affecting the public welfare, Mr. Mitchell has gained a reputation as a most faithful and broad-minded public servant. A member of the Christian church, the subject is especially interested in Sunday school work, giving liberally of his time and means to all branches of the church's activities. Mr. Mitchell is of a genial and social nature, modest and unassuming, and his circle of friends is ever widening, as his personality is such as to inspire confidence and trust.

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E. B. MOSER, M. D.

The physician who would succeed in his profession must possess many qualities of head and heart not included in the curriculum of the schools and colleges he may have attended. In analyzing the career of the successful practitioner of the healing art it will invariably be found to be true that a broad-minded sympathy with the sick and suffering and an honest, earnest desire to aid his afflicted fellow men have gone hand and hand with skill and able judgment. The gentleman to whom this brief tribute is given fortunately embodies these necessary qualifications in a marked degree and by energy and application to his professional duties is building up an enviable reputation and drawing to himself a large and remunerative patronage.

E. B. Moser, well-known physician and surgeon of Windfall, Tipton county, Indiana, and proprietor of the Moser Hospital in that city, was born July 11, 1877, the son of James P. and Josephine (Livingston) Moser. The father was born in Brown county, this state, on his father's farm in Jackson township, his parents being Calvin and Margaret (Williams) Moser. Calvin Moser, a native of North Carolina, was a very early settler in Brown county, where he settled on government land during the administration of President James Monroe. He was the father of nine children, as follows: Aquilla R., Mrs. Martha A. McCoy, Mrs. Mary E. Waltman, Manville S., James P., Isaac B., Mrs. Nancy A. Phillips, deceased, Mrs. Rebecca Pritchard and Mrs. Kate Powell.

James P. Moser, the father of the subject of this review, received a common school education and then took up the study of medicine under Dr. E. S. Arrvine, at Georgetown, Indiana, later attending two courses of medical lectures at the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery. He graduated

in April, 1876, whereupon he commenced practice at Georgetown, removing subsequently to Spearsville, and finally locating in Windfall in July, 1902, where he has since practiced his profession. While he was following the science of healing in Brown county he served as county health officer for four years and was also examiner of pension applicants for the government. In 1871 the subject's father was united in marriage to Josephine Livingston and to them were born three children: Mrs. Laura V. Bridges; R. S. married a Miss Walker and they have three children, Thelma, Clifford and Garnett; E. B., the immediate subject of this review, is the youngest child.

E. B. Moser attended the common schools in Brown county and then taught for one term in the schools there, but early having decided to make the practice of medicine his life work, he entered the Medical College of Indiana, completing the four-year course in that institution and receiving his diploma in 1903. Coming direct to Windfall, the Doctor formed a partnership with his father, which still continues and has proved both pleasant and profitable to both, they having a large practice and being rated among the leading practitioners of the community.

On May 25, 1899, Doctor Moser was united in marriage to Verney E. Derringer, the daughter of James and Mary E. (Phillips) Derringer, and one child, Ralph, has been born to this union. The subject has displayed an active interest in public affairs, serving as health officer and also as a member of the town council. Fraternally, he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Improved Order of Red Men, while his religious affiliations are with the Baptist church, to which he gives liberally of his means and in which he takes an active interest.

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DAVID W. SHOOK.

It is a well authenticated fact that success comes as the result of legitimate and well applied energy, unflagging determination and perseverance in a course of action when once decided upon. She is never known to smile upon the idler or dreamer and she never courts the loafer, and only the men who have diligently sought her favor are crowned with her blessings. In tracing the history of the influential retired farmer and representative citizen of Tipton county whose name forms the caption of this review, it is plainly seen that the prosperity which he enjoys has been won by commendable



qualities and it is also his personal worth that has gained for him the high esteem of those who know him.

David W. Shook, retired farmer, now living in Windfall and the owner of two hundred and eighty acres of land in Madison township near Cicero, was born April 20, 1836, in Ripley county, this state, the son of Lorenzo and Miriah (Ludwig) Shook. The father, Lorenzo, was born in Frederick, Maryland, and came to the Hoosier state in 1808, locating in Dearborn county, where he engaged in agriculture. Lorenzo was the son of John and Dorcas (Ball) Shook, who came to Dubois county in 1808. To the subject's parents were born the following children: Ellen, deceased; Calvin lives at Sharpsville; Margaret; David W.; Abraham, who died in 1875, was the husband of Elizabeth O'Neil, also deceased, they having had one son, Walter; and a daughter, America, who was the wife of William M. Grishshall, who is now deceased. His wife was the mother of five children, Grant, Byrom, Charles, Harry and Orie; James K., of Tipton; Harriett; Luther V.; Joseph B. is married and has one child, Mayme.

David W. Shook attended school in Ripley county, first in the districts and later in Versailles, working at farm labor during his youthful days on his father's place and securing a training in agricultural pursuits that was valuable to him in later life when he was working for himself. On reaching mature years Mr. Shook purchased fifty acres of land, which he later sold at a good profit and bought eighty acres, on which he farmed with great success. This tract he eventually sold and then he removed to Tipton county, where he rented land in Cicero township for five years, at the end of which period he bought one hundred and sixty acres. To the improvement and development of this tract the subject devoted his energies with such success that he was enabled from time to time to add additional acreage, finally becoming the possessor of two hundred and eighty acres of as good land as can be found in the county. On his retirement from active farming Mr. Shook moved to Sharpsville, later coming to Windfall.

On May 15, 1862, Mr. Shook was united in marriage to Sarah Jackson, the daughter of Samuel and Mary (Waters) Jackson. Mrs. Shook's father was born in 1813 and came to Ripley county in 1826. He was a farmer and his father and mother were Hezekiah and Rebecca (O'Neil) Jackson. Samuel Jackson was the father of the following children: Sarah, Amos, Rebecca, Tabitha, John and Kaizirrah are deceased; Mildrey; Margaret is deceased; Silas; Mary; Rebecca is deceased.

To the subject and his wife have been born eight children: Morton C.,

who married May Peters; Elmer is married and the father of four children, Esther, Floyd, Glen and Helen Gertrude; Willard is married and the father of three children, Hazel, Carrie and Roscoe; Nora is the wife of William Smith; Lorenzo is married and the father of three children, Gladys, Donald and Doris; Bernice married Ira Melson and has a son, Ralph; Albert is married and the father of two children, Alpha and Wilber; Flora is still at home.

Although never having sought public office, Mr. Shook has ever taken an active and intelligent interest in political affairs, casting his ballot with the Republican party, while his religious membership is with the Baptist church.

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### CALVIN SHOOK.

The best title one can establish to the high and generous esteem of an intelligent community is a protracted and honorable residence therein. The subject of this sketch is one of the best known and highly esteemed men of Tipton county. He has resided in the state for eighty-two years and in this county for more than thirty. His career has been a most commendable one in every respect and well deserving of being perpetuated in the pages of an historical work of the present nature. Like his sterling father before him, he has been a man of well defined purpose, and has never failed to carry to a successful completion the works of enterprise to which he has addressed himself. He is one of those old pioneers who is familiar with all the disadvantages of farming a half century ago. He has let nothing deter him during the four score years of his life, and during that time he has led a life which has commended him to a long list of loyal friends. The young farmers of today little appreciate the advantages of their surroundings, and it is by perusing the sketches of such men as Calvin Shook that they will understand what our forefathers had to contend with. Mr. Shook began life in a practically new country and certainly under unfavorable auspices for successful farming, and yet he let nothing deter him and before the lapse of many years he had a fine farm under cultivation. All honor to these good forefathers of ours who have made it possible that the farmers of today are able to possess the valuable farms which are scattered throughout the length and breadth of our fair state.

Calvin Shook, a retired farmer of Sharpsville, was born June 17, 1832, in Ripley county, Indiana, the son of Lorenzo and Maria (Ludwig) Shook.

His father came from Maryland to Dearborn county, Indiana, and followed the occupation of a farmer all his life. The grandfather of the subject of this sketch was John Shook, who came to Indiana, bringing his family with him, buying land in Dearborn county, and made that his home throughout the remainder of his life. To him and his wife were born the following children: David P., deceased; John, Hezekiah, Peter, Amos, David, Susan, Lorenzo, Lydia A., Margaret, Sarah and Jabez. Lorenzo Shook's wife died in Tipton county, Indiana. They were the parents of a large family of eleven children, of which the subject is the oldest child. L. V. Shook, who is represented elsewhere in this volume, is a brother of Calvin. James, a brother of Calvin Shook, came to Tipton county and engaged in the mercantile business. Later, in 1884, Calvin came to this county and rented a farm from Mr. Grishaw, which he managed for a period of five years. He then went on his brother's farm, where he remained for seven years. By the exercise of thrift and frugality he saved his money and purchased a farm of eighty acres in Wildcat township. A few years later he bought another farm in Liberty township, which he conducted for a few years, after which he moved to Sharpsville, where he has since lived a retired life.

Mr. Shook has been married four times, first to Martha Holman, to which union was born one child, Mary, who married Peter Archibald. His second wife was Sarah A. Harper and to this union were born four children. Mr. Shook's third wife was a Miss Jackson, and to them were born five children, Daly E., Charles D., Daisy P., Bessie and one who died in infancy. His fourth wife was Mary Ewing, and to them was born one child, Bertha M. His last wife was the daughter of James and Jane (Richards) Ewing, both of whom are now deceased. They were natives of Pennsylvania and spent their lives in Holmes county, Ohio, being buried in Holmes county, that state.

Mr. Shook has been a life-long Republican, and has always advocated the principles of that party; but his own business affairs demanding his time and attention, he has never been a seeker for public preferment, although interested in all the current questions of the day and giving of his earnest support and influence to all movements looking toward the welfare of his community. He has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church for more than fifty years, and during all this time he has contributed liberally to its support and taken an active interest in the various departments of the church work. He has always taken a deep interest in all the affairs of his community, social, moral, material and educational, and has so

ordered his life that he has won the esteem and affection of a large circle of friends and acquaintances. He has the satisfaction of looking back over his four-score years and feeling that he has done his best; that his life has not been lived in vain, and as one of the old and substantial citizens of his county he enjoys the esteem and confidence of all who know him.

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ALLEN F. SPAULDING.

The success of any man should be judged by the good which he does, by the friends and enemies he makes, and the benefit society derives from his presence in the community. Within the last few years there has been coined an expression which is deeply significant, and which has aroused an endless amount of discussion. Just what an "undesirable citizen" is, probably no two people could agree, and yet there are such people in nearly every community. Judging a man's success by the criterion set forth in this paragraph, the subject of this immediate review is a successful and a very desirable citizen, for his wholesome influence has been a potent factor for good in the community where he has spent his whole life. He comes from an old and highly honored family whose various members have been prominent in the affairs of the county for many years, and have always acquitted themselves with credit to themselves and honor to the county.

Allen F. Spaulding, the son of Nathan and Mary M. Spaulding, was born in Liberty township, Tipton county, Indiana, October 1, 1865. Nathan Spaulding was a native of Jennings county, this state, and was born October 9, 1827. He came to Tipton county when a young man and purchased land on which the present town of Sharpsville is situated. Nathan Spaulding was married to Mary M. Franklin, the daughter of Allan and Nancy Franklin, of Hancock county, Indiana, and to them were born twelve children: William, who lives in Montana; Joseph, who is a farmer in this county; Allen, the subject of the present sketch; Frank, who is a farmer in this county; Monteville, who is a farmer in this county; Leora, Edgar and Ward are in Council Bluffs, Iowa; Walter lives in Tennessee; Jerr, deceased; Ella May and one child which died in infancy. Nathan Spaulding has the unique honor of being the oldest Mason in Tipton county and the only living charter member of Reserve Lodge No. 363.

Allen F. Spaulding received all of his education in the Sharpsville schools and after graduation he spent five years in the West as a traveling

salesman. He then returned to Tipton county and took up farming with his father, continuing to reside under the parental roof until his marriage in 1889.

On December 12, 1889, Mr. Spaulding was married to Viola Rayl, the daughter of William H. and May (Wiles) Rayl, and this union has been blessed with two children: Belva, who married Lora Van Bibber and has one child, Lowell Ward, and Mary L., who is still at home. Mr. and Mrs. Rayl were both natives of Switzerland county, Indiana, and were the parents of a family of ten children: Elwood, deceased; Green, who married Amelia Reese; Caroline, the wife of James Smith; Nancy, the wife of Rodis White; Thomas, who married Mary Hunt; Richard, who married Jane McCreary, deceased, and then Flora Ramseyer; Oscar, deceased, who married Emma Smith; Mary, the wife of Lewis B. Lee; Viola, the wife of A. F. Spaulding, and Joseph, who married Mary Goodknight.

Mr. Spaulding has been allied with the Republican party for many years and has been actively identified with the campaigns which it has carried on in this county. An evidence of the esteem in which Mr. Spaulding is held in his township is shown by the fact that he was nominated for the office of township assessor, and despite the fact that the township has always been strongly Democratic, he was elected as the first Republican official the township has ever had. His efficient administration of the affairs of the office brought him the commendation of all his fellow citizens irrespective of party affiliations.

Mr. Spaulding has taken a very prominent part in the fraternal organizations of his community, being a member of the Free and Accepted Masons and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is a past grand of the Odd Fellows lodge at Kempton. The honesty of Mr. Spaulding stands as an unquestioned fact in his career and his many strong qualities have won for him the unqualified confidence of those with whom he is associated.

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#### WILLIAM E. CLINE.

Whenever a man shows a special aptitude for any particular work, the community of which he is a member usually recognizes the fact. However, past experience has shown that the community is not always infallible in its choice of public officials, and the tendency of the present time is to elect only such men for our public offices as have the necessary qualifications to fill them to the best interests of the public. The public school teacher was the first

public official in the United States to be compelled to pass an examination to show his fitness for the position he was seeking, but within the last fifty years the number of offices to be filled by competitive examinations has been rapidly increasing. Every one admits, of course, that there is a special training along particular lines which the teacher must undergo before he can successfully perform the duties of his position. As it is in Indiana today, there are only two officials who are required to pass an examination, and neither one of these is directly elected by the people. The public school teacher must pass an examination, but he owes his place to appointment, while the county superintendent of schools must pass an examination, but he owes his election not to the direct vote of the people, but to appointment by the trustee of his county. The office of township trustee, one of the most important offices within the suffrage of the people of Indiana, is of such importance that a man should possess special fitness in order to perform its duties in an intelligent manner. It is readily seen that the men who appoint all the teachers who are to instruct the youth of our state should possess more than ordinary education in order to do this in a satisfactory manner. It has often been said that the township trustee exercises more authority in his chosen sphere than does the President of the United States. It is greatly to the credit of the people of Indiana that they are choosing, as a rule, the best qualified men for this important office. What has just been said in regard to the qualifications for public officials has a special bearing upon the life of the man whose history is here briefly set forth. William E. Cline has not only been a successful teacher of several years' experience in Tipton county, Indiana, but he is now, and has been since 1908, performing the duties of township trustee of Prairie township in a manner which shows that he is eminently qualified for this responsible position.

William E. Cline was born April 15, 1876, in the township where he has always lived. His parents were George and Mary Alice Cline, both of whom were natives of Ohio. George Cline was born March 20, 1831, and died April 26, 1912. His wife was born February 24, 1833, and passed away September 15, 1905. George Cline received his education in Ohio, where he lived until after his marriage, when he moved to Indiana and settled in Clinton county, this state, in the year 1853. Since he was a minister in the German Baptist church, his residence was not confined to one place, a fact which is true of practically all ministers of the Gospel. After living in Clinton county for a few years he returned to Ohio and remained in that state a few years. In 1864 he returned to Clinton county, Indiana, where he remained for a short time, returning again to Ohio, where he remained until 1872, when

he came to Tipton county, Indiana, where he remained until his death. He was married to Mary Ellis January 1, 1852, and this union was blessed with ten children: John T., who married Artie Smith, of Clinton county, Indiana; Nancy, the wife of J. A. Armstrong, of Prairie township, this county; Joseph, who married Alice Mott, lives in this county; Ida, the wife of Philip McClelland, of Girard, Kansas; Mary, the wife of John Tash, of Kokomo, this state; Sarah, whose first husband, William Kemp, died shortly after their marriage, is the wife of Perry Stewart, of Lebanon, Indiana; David married Agnes Watson, of Jefferson township, this county; Martha, the wife of Oscar Watson, lives at Monon, this state; James, who married Cora Miller, lives in Prairie township, this county.

William E. Cline, the youngest of these children, received his elementary education in the district schools of Prairie township, this county, and after graduating from the common schools he attended the high school at Kempton. Upon graduation from this high school, he became a student in the normal college at Tipton, Indiana, and finished his education by graduating from the Central Normal College at Marion, this state. This extended course in college has given him the basis for a successful career as a public school teacher, and for the seven years following his graduation from college he taught in the schools of his home township. At the same time he farmed every summer and was able to combine successfully the two professions. By good management and thrift he accumulated a farm of eighty acres and was very successful in managing it. In the summer of 1908, when the Democratic party of his township began to look over the field for a suitable candidate for the office of township trustee, they selected Mr. Cline as being the best candidate of their party in the township. Accordingly he was nominated for the position and was triumphantly elected in November of that year, and has been serving his township continuously in that capacity up to the present time.

On September 4, 1905, William E. Cline was married to Hester O. Miller, the daughter of Franklin and Evelyn Lydia Miller, and to this union have been born two children, Ernest E. and Aubrey Beryl. The parents of Mrs. Cline reared a large family of ten children, Myrtle, Cora, Louis, Williard, Hester, Tiffin, Cornelius, Gladys, Olive and Mary. All of these children are living except two, Myrtle and Mary. Mr. Miller died September 13, 1911, his widow still surviving.

Mr. Cline, as has been stated, is a Democrat and has always taken an active part in the deliberations of his party. Owing to his education and in-

formation on the great political questions of the day, his counsel has been frequently sought and he has been recognized for several years as one of the leaders in his township and county in the body politic. He is a devoted and earnest member of the United Brethren church and recognizes the great work which the church does for every community by throwing his influence toward the church in its various activities. Mr. Cline has been successful in more ways than one. As a public school teacher he was one of the best in the county, and as a farmer he was progressive and wide-awake, while as a public official his services have been in every way eminently satisfactory not only to his own party, but to all the citizens whom he serves. Such men are a blessing to any community and have a value which can not be estimated. Mr. Cline is a genial gentleman whom it is a pleasure to meet and makes and retains friends wherever he goes. He stands as one of the most representative men of his township and a man who is certainly well worthy of mention in this volume.

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#### THOMAS CARTER.

Some one has said that there is a niche for every man, and he who is the most successful is the man who finds his particular niche. It is true that a man's value to the community is determined by the service which he renders it, whether it be the result of professional skill, or that of the common, ordinary, every-day laborer. Some men help their community by doing one thing and some another. Some are doctors, some are lawyers, some are teachers, some are preachers, some are manufacturers or commercial men of some kind, while still others cultivate the land. The 1910 census showed that in one particular township in Indiana there were thirty-two different occupations represented, each one of which occupied a distinct place in the welfare of the community and no one of which could have been dispensed with without retarding the welfare of the community. In this day of specialization, there is work for every man in a particular field. It is not as it was in the days of our forefathers when each one of them was his own physician, his own tailor, his own blacksmith, and so on. The pioneer farmers of the thirties and forties in Indiana successfully combined the occupations which are now held by more than a score of different professions and performed them well enough for their time. Farmers we have always had, and farmers we will continue to have in the future, and until such a time comes when there will be no necessity for bread and meat the farmer will



continue to be the most important figure of the life of any nation. Among the prominent farmers of Tipton county, Indiana, who are contributing their share to the welfare of the community in which they live, there is no one who is more deserving of mention in this volume than Thomas Carter, of Prairie township.

Thomas Carter, the son of Samuel and Ruth (Quakenbush) Carter, was born in Prairie township, where he has always lived, November 18, 1852. Samuel Carter was born in Orange county, this state, and received his early education in his native county. After leaving school he worked on his father's farm until his marriage. Immediately after this event he removed to Tipton county, Indiana, where he purchased forty acres of land in Prairie township, and here he remained in the active operation of his land until his death, at which time he was the owner of one hundred and thirty-six acres of fine land in the township, which he had brought to a high state of cultivation. His wife was the daughter of Thomas and Hannah Quakenbush, and to their union were born ten children, Hannah, who became the wife of Franklin Fitzsimmons, and after his death married Edward Graham; Martha died in infancy; James married Alvera Rigley; Sarah and George, who both died at the age of seven; Cyrus, whose first wife was Etta Wright, and who, after her death, married Elizabeth Huser; John and Samuel died when young; Oliver married Martha Gray for his first wife, and subsequently married Christina ———. Samuel Carter's first wife died December 26, 1866, and later he was married to Nancy (Wiles) Glenns, the widow of Joseph Glenns and daughter of Richard and Sarah (Atwood) Wiles, and to this union there were born three children, William G., May and Laura, none of whom is now living.

Thomas Carter received the best education which his district school afforded, and at an early age started out to work by the month for the farmers in his neighborhood. By thus working for the different farmers, he acquired a good knowledge of the practical side of farming, which has stood him in good stead in his later career as a farmer. Upon his marriage he settled in Howard county, Indiana, on a farm of twenty acres which he bought and there he remained for four years. He then purchased his present farm of one hundred acres in Prairie township, Tipton county, Indiana, and has continued to operate this tract up to the present time. He carries on a general system of farming and raises considerable live stock. As a farmer he is one of the most progressive and wide-awake agriculturists of the locality in which he resides and believes in keeping pace with modern scientific methods.

Mr. Carter married Louisa A. Runk, daughter of Samuel and Margaret Runk, and their union has been blessed with two children, Milton, who married Daisy Orr, is the father of two children, Everett and Opal; Lillie, who married John Ramseyer, is the mother of three children, Mabel, Merle and Richard. Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Runk, the parents of Mrs. Carter, reared a family of nine children; William, who died in the service of his country during the Civil war; Jacob, unmarried; Matilda, wife of Joseph Elliott; Hannah, wife of Marion Duncan; Miles married Sarah Orr; John married Mariah Brim; Louisa, the wife of Thomas Carter; Maggie, wife of George T. Lindley; Lincoln, who married Leary Heaton.

Mr. Carter has been a Republican since he was old enough to cast a ballot, and although he takes an intelligent interest in the political issues of the day he has never been an aspirant for any public office. Mrs. Carter is a woman of more than ordinary intelligence and culture, and is a devoted wife and mother, realizing that in performing these duties she is performing the highest function of woman. She is actively interested in church work and as a member of the Christian church she engages in the various activities of that denomination. Mr. Carter is a type of the aggressive American farmer, who starts out in life with nothing and, with sheer determination and force of will, builds up for himself a fortune as a tiller of the soil. Such men are valuable members of any community in which they live, and if it were not for such substantial citizens the affairs of this country would soon be in a bad shape. Mr. Carter takes an interest in the various enterprises in his community which seek to ameliorate conditions, and is a man of broad and liberal mind, being justly regarded as one of the most representative citizens of his locality.

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#### WILLIAM JOSEPH VAWTER.

Specific mention is made of many of the worthy citizens of Tipton county within the pages of this book, citizens who have figured in the growth and development of this favored locality, and whose interests are identified with its every phase of progress, each contributing in his sphere of action to the well-being of the community in which he resides and to the advancement of its normal and legitimate growth. Among this number is William Joseph Vawter, one of the rural residents of Prairie township, Tipton county, Indiana.

The subject of this sketch was born in Howard county, Indiana, on April 23, 1871, the son of Samuel and Katie (Etherington) Vawter, both of whom were natives of Switzerland county, this state. When Samuel Vawter was seven years old his parents came to this county, locating in Prairie township on the farm where the subject now lives. He received his education in the district schools of Prairie township, and after leaving school he farmed with his father until he was about eighteen years of age, when he started out in life for himself, hiring out to the neighborhood farmers by the month. This he continued until the time of his marriage, when he purchased a farm of forty acres, where he has since made his home. Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Vawter had a family of six children, namely: Nora, who married James M. Maggart; John, who took as his wife Nellie Russell; Irene, who became the wife of William Overholser, and, beside William Joseph, the immediate subject of this sketch, two children died when small.

William Joseph Vawter received his education in the schools of Tipton county and after discontinuing his studies he engaged in agricultural work with his father on the home farm. This arrangement held in force for about four years, when he for a time worked out by the month among the farmers of the community. At the time of his marriage he rented a farm in Howard county, where he remained for one year, later returning to Tipton county, where he took charge of his father's farm and purchased twenty acres nearby, which he also cultivated.

Mr. Vawter has been twice married, his first wife being Nota Maggart, daughter of James and Mary Maggart, to whom he was united in marriage on October 28, 1893. There were six children in the Maggart family and besides Nota, wife of Mr. Vawter, there were: Lilva, whose first husband was Oliver Conner, and after his death she married Melvin Maggart; Ernest took as his wife Minnie Wright; Bert married Lulu Glenn; Lorin married Susie Rogers and Elza took as his wife Ida Stewart. By his first wife Mr. Vawter had a family of four children, Ray, Irvin, Ernest and Guy. The first Mrs. Vawter died October 22, 1902, and on October 1, 1905, Mr. Vawter took as his second wife Lulu Haskell, daughter of Charles and Mary A. (Steele) Haskell, and to their union were born four children, Melba, Victor, Dale, and Thelma, deceased. The second Mrs. Vawter was one of a family of twelve children, the others being: Eli, who took as his wife Ella Medary; Lucy, who became the wife of Thomas Brown; Mary, who married Dan Weaver; Bartholomew, who married Rebecca Wakefield; Nannië, who became the wife of Gus Shelton; Clara, who married Alexander Hankins; John, who took as his wife Myrtle Smith; Andrew, who married Elizabeth

Andrews; Cora, who became the wife of Charles Driggs; William married Lina Platt and Charles died when small.

Politically, Mr. Vawter is a staunch supporter of the principles of the Democratic party and, while never interested in office for himself, is anxious to see the right man put into the right place. His religious affiliations are with the Wesley Methodist Episcopal church, and in the affairs of that society he takes a sincere interest, giving of his time and means to further the cause of same. He has been one of the stewards of the church since 1912. Mr. Vawter has always given his support to every movement calculated to advance the best interests of the community, and because of his integrity of character, his genial disposition and his genuine personal worth, he is held in high esteem in his community.

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#### ALPHONSO C. MILLER.

The gentleman whose name forms the caption of this review belongs to that class of men who win life's battles by sheer force of personality and determination, coupled with soundness of mind and judgment, and in whatever he has undertaken he has shown himself to be a man of ability and honor. He is always ready to lend his aid in defending principles affecting the public good and for this reason is one of the most representative citizens of Tipton county.

Alphonso C. Miller, the son of Zachariah G. and Caroline (Smith) Miller, was born in Guilford county, North Carolina, October 15, 1853. Zachariah Miller was a native of Virginia, but removed to North Carolina when a young man and followed the trade of a tailor. He met and married his wife in that state and all of their children were born there. His wife was the daughter of Echelston and Elizabeth (Cruse) Smith, and their marriage was blessed with eight children: Cornelius, who married Louisa Pike, and after her death, Miss Mangram; Belle, deceased, who married Eli Alexander, deceased; Betsy, deceased, who married Joseph Russell, deceased; Nollie, deceased; Bashti, deceased; Caroline, deceased, who married Stephen Moffett; Chester, whose wife is deceased, and Alphonso, the subject of this immediate sketch. The first wife of Zachariah Miller died in 1863 and he then married Julia A. Compton. There were five children by the second marriage: Dora, deceased; Phila, who married Lincoln Green, deceased; Louisa, who married

Arlington Wright; Ada, who married Hanson Pike, deceased, and then Lafayette C. Scott, deceased; and one child who died in infancy.

Alphonso C. Miller attended the public schools of Liberty township, in this county, and there received a good practical education. After leaving school he started out to make his own way and before he was married he rented a farm near Hopewell. About a year later, August 26, 1875, he came to the conclusion that he needed a helpmate and on that date he was married to Henrietta Arbuckle, the daughter of Henry and Margaret (Youngman) Arbuckle. Immediately after his marriage he rented a farm five miles west of Sharpsville, which he operated for a period of three years. By that time he had saved enough money so that he felt able to purchase a small farm. Accordingly he invested in a farm of twenty acres which he got for the low price of seventeen and a half dollars an acre. He now felt more independent and, with the help of his good wife, he began to improve his farm and increase his income from it. He has been able to add to his landed possessions until at the present time he has ninety-three acres of fine land, which he has brought to a high state of cultivation.

Mr. and Mrs. Miller have been blessed with nine children: Elizabeth E., who married Walter Wooters, and has three children, Noma, Velma and Clinton; Henry F., who married Lillie Pregnet, and has one child, May, living and one who died in infancy; Myrtle C., who married Roy Wood, and has five children, Ardella, Merrell, Dale, Lena and Flo; Ada, who married Oral Gill; Maggie, who married Oliver P. Smith, and has four children, Mabel, Dorothy, Nellie and Ruby; Chester, deceased; Hazel, deceased; Goldie, who married Nolan Hite, and has one child, Beulah; and Oshia, who is single.

Mrs. Miller's parents, Henry and Margaret Arbuckle, reared a large family of children: James, who first married Agnes Waterman, deceased; second, Johanna Jones, deceased, and third, Rebecca Washington; John, who married Margaret Cole; George, who married Etta Wright; Martin, who married Eliza Lock, deceased, and Susan Purvis; Jacob, deceased; Sinia, who married William M. Bennet, and Henrietta, the wife of Mr. Miller.

Mr. Miller has always been a Democrat and his high standing in the community is shown by the fact that he was selected by his party to make the race for assessor in his township in 1900. He was elected without any difficulty and served four years. His efficient administration of the arduous duties of the office won for him the commendation of all the citizens of the township irrespective of party. He is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, Lodge No. 554, at Prairieville. He is an adherent of the New Light branch of the Christian church, and takes an active interest in the vari-

ous organizations of his denomination. Mr. Miller is a genial and companionable man who makes friends wherever he goes, and has by his well-ordered way of living gained the esteem and respect of his community.

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### RICHARD RAYLE.

To a great extent the prosperity of the agricultural sections of our country is due to the honest industry, the sturdy persistence, the unswerving perseverance and the wise economy which so prominently characterize the farming element of the Hoosier state. Among this class may be mentioned the subject of this life record, who, by reason of years of indefatigable labor and honest effort, has not only acquired a well-merited material prosperity, but has also richly earned the highest esteem of all with whom he is associated.

Richard Rayle was born in Prairie township, in the vicinity of his present home, on July 7, 1858, and is the son of William and Mary (Wiles) Rayle, both native of the Hoosier state. The former was born in Switzerland county, where the first twenty-five years of his life were passed. He then came to Prairie township in Tipton county, where he located on a large farm of three hundred and fifty acres where he lived for many years, carrying on general farming and stock raising. A few years prior to his death he left his large farm, locating about a half mile north of Groomsville, where he remained until his death in 1896. His wife was Mary Wiles, daughter of Richard and Mary, to whose union were born ten children, namely: Green, who married Emma Reece; Caroline, wife of James Smith; Nancy, who married Rodis White; Thomas J., whose wife was Mary Hunt; Oscar, who married Emma Smith; Mary married Louis B. Lee; Viola married Allen Spaulding; Joseph B. took as his wife Mary Goodnight and Elwood died when young.

Richard, one of the sons of the above named family, the immediate subject of this sketch, received his education in the public schools of Prairie township, and after leaving school, while still a quite young man, he started out in life for himself by renting a portion of ground from his father. He did well in this venture and in 1890 he purchased his present farm of eighty acres where he has since resided. He carries on general farming along modern approved lines.

Mr. Rayle has been twice married, his first wife being Matilda J. Mc-

Creary, daughter of John J. and Visa McCreary, and to this union were born four children, namely: Alvin, who married Adaline McKay, and has one child, Ermyne; Manville, whose wife was Katie Newlon, and there are two other children, Lillie and Clifford. In the family of the first Mrs. Rayle there were fourteen children, namely: Dallas, Mary, Anna, Eva, Jerry, Susan, Louis, Allie, Jesse, Lulu, George, Matilda, who became the wife of the subject of this sketch, and two infants who died early in life. After the death of his first wife, Mr. Rayle, in July, 1896, was united in marriage with Flora Ramsey, daughter of Frederick and Ardelia Ramsey, their marriage being without issue. Mrs. Rayle comes from a family of eight children, there being, besides herself, Oscar, Edgar, Abigail, Daniel, John, Simon and Belle.

Mr. Rayle has always been an ardent supporter of the Democratic party and is at present county commissioner, having also served as township trustee of Prairie township, and is rendering much valuable service to his fellow citizens. His religious sympathies are with the Baptist church, to whose support he contributes according to his ability. There is much that is commendable in his life record, for he has been found true to duty in every relation, whether of a public or private character, and while energy and untiring industry have been salient features of his career, he is equally well known for his uprightness, the honorable methods he has always followed, and for his loyalty to any trust imposed in him. Because of his genial and unassuming disposition and his genuine worth, he enjoys a well deserved popularity throughout his county.

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#### NEWTON CAMPBELL.

Tipton county was not lacking in loyalty during the dark days of the Rebellion, when the ship of state was almost stranded on the rocks of disunion, but contributed her full quota of brave and valiant men to assist in preserving the integrity of the government, prominent among whom was the well known gentleman and enterprising citizen whose name appears at the head of this review. Loyal to his country in its hour of peril and extremity, as was demonstrated on many bloody battlefields, he has ever been its staunch supporter in times of peace, and today there are few old soldiers of the county as widely and favorably known, and none can boast of a more honorable record. The ranks of the noble organization to which he belonged in the days of his youth are fast being decimated by the one invincible foe, and it

is fitting that in every publication of the nature of this volume special tribute be paid to those who served during the greatest civil war known to history.

Newton Campbell, owner of seven hundred acres of fine land and who resides three and one-half miles east of Kempton, in Jefferson township, Tipton county, Indiana, was born December 26, 1842, in Johnson county, Indiana, the son of David and Mary (Jenkins) Campbell. David Campbell, the subject's father, was born in Henry county, Kentucky, and came to Indiana in 1844, taking up government land in Johnson county, where he only remained two years, coming to Tipton county in 1846 and locating in Jefferson township. He was a very successful farmer and was a man of prominence in the community. Ten children were born to David Campbell and wife, namely: Mariah, deceased; Newton; Thomas and John are deceased; Elizabeth; James and William, deceased; Oliver P., Sarah Wheatley and Tipton D.

Newton Campbell attended school first in an old log school house in the country, afterward pursuing his studies in a similar log house located on land that is now comprised in his present farm, and finally finishing his education at Normanda, working on the farm during all his school period. At the outbreak of the Civil war, when he was nineteen years old, the subject enlisted in Company C, One Hundred and First Indiana Volunteer Infantry, under Colonel Garber, being attached first to the Army of the Ohio and later to the Army of the Cumberland. Mr. Campbell was engaged in many of the fiercest battles of the war and passed through many harrowing experiences. At Milton, Tennessee, he was severely wounded and laid on the battlefield for two days, after which he was in the hospital for two months and was then discharged on account of his injuries. Returning home, Mr. Campbell again took up farming, renting land from his father for three years and buying cattle. By a course of strict attention to his affairs and a wise economy, Mr. Campbell was soon enabled to purchase land of his own, eighty acres constituting his first tract, to which he has added as he has prospered until his holdings now consist of seven hundred acres of as good land as can be found in the community, his up-to-date and progressive methods of farming having brought him rich rewards in a pecuniary way. The best of buildings and farm machinery have been added and nothing left undone to make the place one of the model agricultural plants of the county. Although occupied largely with his own affairs, Mr. Campbell has always found time to lend his aid and encouragement to worthy enterprises for the advancement of the community and has won the respect and admiration of his friends and neighbors by his public-spirited course.



On April 12, 1869, the subject of this review was united in matrimony to Sarah Smith, the daughter of John D. and Ada Smith, and to this union have been born the following children: Mary Watson; Laura D. was born in 1874 and died in 1894; Ada is married and is the mother of one child, Nellie.

In political matters Mr. Campbell casts his ballot with the Republican party and, although he has never sought public office, he displays a deep interest in political affairs. A loyal member of the Christian church, the subject gives generously of his means to the advancement of the many benevolences of that worthy institution. He is a prominent member of Tipton Post No. 203, Grand Army of the Republic, and enjoys the respect and honor so freely accorded the members of that gallant band of old soldiers, whose ranks are fast being decimated by the only foe they cannot conquer. A member of one of the old and highly esteemed families of this part of the state and for many years a man of affairs, he has stamped the impress of his individuality upon the community and added luster to the honorable name which he bears, having always been scrupulously honest in his relations with his fellow men and leaving no stone unturned whereby he might benefit his own condition as well as that of his neighbors and friends.

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### JOHN RICHARD HARLOW.

Practical industry, wisely and vigorously applied, never fails of success. It carries a man onward and upward, brings out his individual characteristics and acts as a powerful stimulus to the efforts of others. The greatest results in life are often obtained by simple means and the exercise of the ordinary quality of common sense. The subject of this sketch deserves a fitting recognition among the men whose abilities have achieved results that are most enviable and commendable. As an agriculturist and large land owner he is well known and highly respected, and his services to his fellow citizens in the responsible office of county commissioner were valuable to the community.

John Richard Harlow, owner of five hundred acres of fine land on the Normand pike, nine miles northwest of Tipton, in Jefferson township, was born in Shelby county, Indiana, in 1847, the son of Orlando and Nancy (Coleman) Harlow. Orlando Harlow was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, and was of English parentage. He was a mechanic, wagon-maker and blacksmith, and finally located on a farm in Marion county, Iowa. He was the

father of five children, John R., George A., David T., William O. (deceased), and James E.

John R. Harlow entered the schools of Shelby county, later pursuing his studies in the Knoxville school, and completing his education in the pedagogical institutions of this county. All his early life was spent at agricultural labor, and on reaching mature years he struck out for himself in this same vocation, having decided that the basic art of tilling the soil should be his life work, and in this he has been eminently successful, being now one of the largest land owners in the community and conducting his operations with a degree of success and profit that has caused him to be looked on as a substantial and worthy man of affairs. While using none but the most honorable methods to promote his individual advancement, Mr. Harlow has not neglected lending his aid to all civic enterprises which promised good for the community and his position has ever been that of a thoroughly up-to-date and well informed citizen. Accepting appointment to the office of county commissioner, the subject was subsequently elected for two terms and his administration of the affairs of that important office gave universal satisfaction, Mr. Harlow making a model county official and giving freely of his time to the interests of his fellow citizens. An active and outspoken advocate of the principles of the Democratic party, the subject has been a valued counsellor in the affairs of that organization.

On March 17, 1870, Mr. Harlow was united in the holy bonds of matrimony to Margaret Alexander, the daughter of Jesse and Mariah Alexander, and this union has been blessed by the birth of the following children: Thomas, who is now deceased, married Della Mitchell and they had one child, Ralph, deceased; Clara became the wife of William M. Orr and is the mother of two children, Everett and Edith; Nancy married Otha Wyrick and they have two children, Edna and Mary; Mary married Carl McCarty and they have a son, John Harlow; Jesse A. is at home, and Orlando is deceased. Mrs. Harlow's parents came to Indiana from the Buckeye state and were early settlers in Tipton county.

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#### JAMES F. CLINE.

It is not an easy task to describe adequately a man who has led an eminently active and busy life and who has attained a position of relative distinction in the community with which his interests are allied. But biography finds its most perfect justification, nevertheless, in the tracing and re-

cording of such a life history. It is, then, with a full appreciation of all that is demanded and of the painstaking scrutiny that must be accorded each statement, and yet with a feeling of satisfaction, that the writer essays the task of touching briefly upon the details of such a record as has been that of the honored subject of this sketch, whose eminently honored and successful career now comes under review.

James F. Cline, the immediate subject of this sketch, is a native of the state of Ohio, born in Clinton county on September 19, 1871, the son of George and Mary (Ellis) Cline, both of whom were natives of Ohio and passed part of their lives in that state. The parents of George Cline were natives of Virginia, who had come to Ohio in the early days. George Cline received his education in the schools of Clinton county, Ohio, and later worked with his father on his farm until in 1872 when he came to Indiana. He located in Prairie township, Tipton county, about one-half mile east of where James F. Cline is residing at the present time. George Cline followed the vocation of a farmer all his life, and in addition to this, during the latter years of his life he was a minister of the German Baptist church. His death occurred on April 26, 1911. His wife was Mary Ellis, daughter of Solomon and Nancy Ellis, and to their union were born ten children. In addition to James F., the immediate subject of this sketch, there were John, who married Lissie Smith; Nancy, who became the wife of Jephtha Armstrong; Belle, who married Philip McClelland; Ann, who became Mrs. John Tash; Ella, the widow of William Kemp, who married as her second husband Perry Steward; David, who married Agnes Watson; Martha, who became the wife of Oscar Watson; Edwin, who married Hattie Miller, and Joseph, whose wife was Alice Mott.

James F. Cline, the immediate subject of this sketch, received his education in the district schools of Prairie township, Tipton county, and after finishing the courses therein he engaged with his father in conducting the business of the home farm, remaining with him until he was thirty-seven years of age. At that time he took charge of a farm on his own account and has remained in the same location ever since.

On November 7, 1908, Mr. Cline was united in marriage to Cora M. Miller, daughter of Frank and Eveline (Lydy) Miller, who was one of a family of ten children, the others being Myrtle, the wife of Spencer Wiley; Louis, who married Millie Cloe; Hattie, the wife of Edwin Cline; Tiffin, who took as his wife Edith Barr; Cornelius, whose wife was Clara Dawson; Willard, Gladys and Olive remain unmarried, while one child died in early infancy. Mr. and Mrs. Cline do not have a family.

Politically, Mr. Cline has always given his support to the Democratic party, taking a keen though quiet interest in the affairs of same. He has been one of the solid men of brain and substance, so essential to the growth and prosperity of a community and whose influence has been willingly extended in behalf of every deserving enterprise that has for its object the advancement of the community's interests.

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### WILLIAM H. BOOHER.

There are individuals in nearly every community who, by reason of pronounced ability and force of character, rise above the masses and command the unbounded esteem of their fellow men. Characterized by perseverance and a directing spirit, two virtues that never fail, such men always make their presence felt and the vigor of their strong personality serves as a stimulus and incentive to the young and rising generation. To this energetic and enterprising class the subject of this review very properly belongs. Long having been identified with the growth and development of this favored locality, Mr. Booher has contributed much to its normal and legitimate growth. No movement for the public good has ever been denied his aid, he being essentially progressive and public spirited and giving freely of his time and means to the advancement of all worthy causes.

William H. Booher, the owner of one hundred acres of fine land in Jefferson township, Tipton county, Indiana, about eight miles from Tipton, was born October 28, 1858, in Clinton county, this state, the son of Joseph and Catharine (Fudge) Booher. Joseph Booher was a native of Tippecanoe county, Indiana, where he received his early education in the common schools and passed his boyhood days. As a young man he went to Clinton county, where he married and reared five children, namely: William H., Mrs. Belle McDaniel, Mrs. Nettie Doty, George and Dave, and a half sister, a daughter of the second marriage, Martha, wife of Nate Ryan, and they had one child, Lacy, wife of Cecil Beaver.

William H. Booher secured his education in the Clinton county schools, working on the farm of his father during his youthful days. At the age of twenty years he rented land and began the battle of life on his own account, his superior knowledge of agricultural methods standing him in good stead. So well did he succeed that in a remarkably short time he was enabled to buy land, his present home place being the direct result of his splendid industry

and economy. He has one of the model farms of the community, being always on the alert to adopt the most up-to-date methods of tilling the soil, while his home and the other buildings on his place are strictly first-class.

On February 7, 1889, Mr. Booher was united in marriage to Lula (Reese) Weed, a widow, who had one child by her former marriage, O. D. Weed. The subject and his wife are the parents of one child, Mae, who married Frank Wheatley and is the mother of three children, Oliver, Wilson and Norma Angeline.

Mr. Booher is an earnest advocate of the principles of the Republican party and consistently casts his ballot with that organization, although he has never sought political preferment, being content to limit his activities along that line to helping select the best men for public position. Personally, the subject enjoys the esteem of many warm friends, who recognize the cordial, affable manner which marks his intercourse with his fellow men under all conditions, thus showing that the incessant and close application to the conduct of his affairs has in nowise encroached upon that group of qualities that marks a true gentleman. In local affairs he takes an unfailing and unvarying interest, holding it to be the palpable duty of every good citizen to watch over and promote the welfare of his fellow men and to do everything in his power to promote their moral and material happiness.

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### JESSE M. KEMP.

One of the most alert and wide-awake young farmers of Tipton county is Jesse M. Kemp, who has by his industry and application brought his farm of eighty acres to a high state of cultivation and productiveness. His is an old and highly honored name in the county and he is so conducting his affairs that he is shedding additional lustre upon his family's name. Mr. Kemp is one of those men who might have made a name for himself in another profession, since in his one year of teaching experience he proved that he had the necessary qualifications for a successful teacher. However, he decided that he preferred the life of a farmer, so he left the school room for that more independent life.

Jesse M. Kemp, the son of Joseph G. and Victoria J. (Parker) Kemp, was born about two miles west of Normanda, Tipton county, Indiana, October 7, 1885. Joseph G. Kemp was born in this county in 1848 on the farm where he is still residing and was married to Victoria J. Parker on April 28,

1870. To Mr. and Mrs. Joseph G. Kemp were born seven children: Carl and Margaret, deceased; Allen, who is married and lives in North Dakota; Mrs. Elizabeth Campbell, who has one son, Joseph K.; James B., who married Cora Goodknight, and has two children, Iola and I.ela; Jesse, the immediate subject of this sketch; Grace and Earl, who are still in school, and two children who died in infancy. Joseph G. Kemp has been one of the most successful farmers in the county and now owns more than four hundred acres of land in the county. His wife died in September, 1912.

Jesse M. Kemp attended the public school at Kempton in his home township, and after graduating from the high school he spent one year at Valparaiso University, intending to prepare himself for the teaching profession. However, after teaching one year he decided that he would be better satisfied with the life of the farmer. His success in his first year of teaching was such that he would soon have been classed with the most prominent teachers of the county had he chosen to follow the profession.

Mr. Kemp obeyed the Biblical injunction by leading to the marriage altar Ethel Dunn, the daughter of Duncan and Bell (Moon) Dunn. Their nuptials were solemnized on October 20, 1906, and this happy union has been blessed with one daughter, Gretchen.

Upon Mr. Kemp's marriage, his father, Joseph, gave him eighty acres of land, and on this he has been carrying on a general system of farming, growing all the crops usually produced in this locality. He also raises considerable live stock and adds not a little to his income in this manner. Mr. Kemp is a loyal Democrat and while he is well-informed on all the issues of the day, yet he has never been a candidate for any public office. He is a manly man and with his education and strength of mind and character he promises to be an important factor in the affairs of his community. He exerts a wholesome influence wherever he goes and has commended himself to a large number of friends and acquaintances.

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### JOSEPH G. KEMP.

There is no more sterling and upright citizen in Tipton county than Joseph G. Kemp and no one more highly respected for his many excellent qualities. As a sound, practical farmer and business man his career has been eminently creditable as well as successful. Plentifully endowed with good common sense and mature judgment, he is seldom mistaken in the outcome of

any undertaking in which he may be engaged and it is a fact worthy of note that all of his investments as well as his labors have resulted to his material advantage.

Joseph G. Kemp, the proprietor of Elmdale, an extensive farm of four hundred and twenty-five acres in this county, was born in 1848 on the farm where he is now living. His parents were David and Mary (Price) Kemp. (See sketch elsewhere in this volume of John Kemp for data on the Kemp family.)

Mr. Kemp received his elementary education in the common schools of his county and completed it in the schools of Sharpsville. This was followed by a course at Asbury College at Greencastle, now known as Depauw University, after which he was well equipped for the profession of teacher. He then taught for five years, three in Clinton and two in Tipton county. As a teacher he was very successful and was rapidly making an excellent reputation in the profession when he decided to forsake the school room and take up agriculture. He was then but twenty-two years of age, and started out by renting from his father a part of the home farm. He was soon in a position to purchase one hundred and sixty-seven acres of land which he soon sold and purchased a part of the farm which he still owns. He has gradually increased his holdings until now he has more than four hundred acres of as fine land as can be found in the county.

Mr. Kemp was married on April 28, 1870, to Victoria J. Parker, the daughter of Noah and Deborah (Williams) Parker. Mrs. Parker died several years ago. Mr. and Mrs. Parker were the parents of seven children: Isaac, deceased; Victoria, wife of the subject of this sketch; Abraham, of Kirklin, Indiana; Noah, Jr., deceased; Mrs. Charity Katon, and Cyrus, of Tipton, Indiana.

Mr. and Mrs. Kemp became the parents of a large family of children, namely: Carl and Margaret, deceased; David M., who is married and has three children, Paul, Lillian and Robert; Allen, who is married and lives in North Dakota; Mrs. Elizabeth Campbell, who has one son, Joseph K.; James B., the husband of Cora Goodknight, and they have two children, Iola and Lela; Jesse, who is married and has one daughter, Gretchen; Grace and Earl, who are in school at the present time, and two children who died in infancy.

Mr. Kemp has always been a staunch advocate of the principles and policies of the Prohibition party. He has made his influence felt in his party's circles and is recognized as a judicious counsellor and a tactful leader. In the midst of his temporal affairs he has found ample time to devote to

those important and far-reaching concerns growing out of his relations with his Maker, and for a number of years he has acknowledged its claims by living a devoted Christian life as a member of the Friends church. His record throughout his whole life has been an honorable one and his life demonstrates the possibilities that are open to men of energy and ambition. In all his long residence in this county he has lived a wholesome life which has endeared him to a wide circle of friends and acquaintances.

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F. T. BLYSTONE.

Prominent among the energetic and successful business men of Tipton county is the subject of this sketch. His life illustrates what may be accomplished by faithful and continued effort in carrying out an honest purpose. Integrity, activity and energy have been the crowning points of his success, and his connection with the banking interests of Tipton county has made him an important factor in the financial life of the community. Viewed from any standpoint, he may be said to be a success, for he has gained prosperity in his business career and won for himself an enviable reputation because of his fidelity to honorable principles and manly actions.

F. T. Blystone, cashier of the State Bank of Kempton, Indiana, was born December 19, 1883, in Michigan township, Clinton county. His parents were Josephus and Addie (Talbert) Blystone, his father being a native of Clinton county and a farmer in that county all his life. To Mr. and Mrs. Josephus Blystone were born three children: Mrs. Nora Sloan, of Frankfort, Indiana, who has four children, Glenn, Fred, Robert and Dudley; Myrtle, the wife of William Strawn, of Johnson township; Clinton, who has one daughter, Mabel; and F. T., the subject of this sketch. The father and mother are both interred in Greenlawn cemetery at Frankfort, Indiana.

Mr. Blystone has spent his whole life in Indiana with the exception of one year when he was in Wyoming. He was reared on the farm in the usual manner of country lads, attending the district schools in the winter time and working on the farm during the summer months. He early began to learn the telegrapher's trade and soon became very proficient in his chosen profession, following it for a period of twelve years. He resigned his position with the Lake Erie & Western Railroad a few years ago to accept a position with the State Bank of Kempton as assistant cashier and was appointed



cashier in a short time, a position he is still holding to the entire satisfaction of the stockholders and directors.

Mr. Blystone was married in 1901 to Minnie Kuhns, the daughter of James A. and Dora (Strong) Kuhns. His wife's father is a telegraph operator in Clinton county. Mr. and Mrs. Blystone are blessed with two bright children, Maurice M. and Margaret E., both of whom are being given every possible advantage by their parents.

While Mr. Blystone cast his last vote for the Democratic ticket and is interested in political questions, he has never aspired to public office. Fraternally, he is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons. His whole career has been characterized by duty well done and faithfully discharged and his record is above suspicion of anything. Honorable and upright, he has made his obligations to the public paramount to every other consideration and his course has met with the unqualified approval of his fellow citizens.

It can truly be said that Mr. Blystone is a self-made man and the successful architect of his own fortune, and his present place of honor and trust is due entirely to his own individual efforts. Measured by the correct standards of excellence, his life has not only been successful as the world estimates success, but in those higher and nobler qualities of head and heart which bespeak the true gentleman, he is not lacking, having always been animated by well-defined purposes and lofty sentiments of honor, while his good name has never been tarnished nor the rectitude of his intentions been questioned. He has stamped his personality upon the community and impressed all with whom he has come in contact as a strong and manly gentleman, who has little need to apologize for his life and conduct. He has won the esteem of a wide circle of friends and acquaintances throughout Tipton county.

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#### JONAS E. HAWKINS.

The contemplation of a successful career is always pleasant and profitable, because it brings to view the great fundamental principles which form the true basis of character and exemplify the practical intelligence and judgment which constitute such peculiar power and make the one in whom combined a master of himself, of his circumstances and of his destiny. The record of the gentleman whose brief history is herein set forth is such as to place him among the most successful farmers of Tipton county. By industry and sound judgment Jonas E. Hawkins has succeeded in accumulating

more land than any other man in Liberty township, while at the same time he has not neglected to assist in the civic and moral development of the community in which he lives.

Jonas E. Hawkins, the proprietor of nine hundred acres of land in Liberty township, this county, was born July 20, 1857, in Warren county, Ohio. He is the only child of Charles and Martha (Mills) Hawkins, his father being a native of Clinton county, Ohio, where he was born in 1829. Charles Hawkins and Martha Mills were married in 1852 and lived in Ohio until his death, which occurred on July 20, 1858. Jonas was only about one year old at the time of his father's death. About four years later his mother was married to Nathan Cook, and to this second marriage there were born two children, William Harvey, who married Ella Miles, of Huntington county, Indiana, and has six children, and Anna, the wife of Ollie Miles, of Huntington county, Indiana, who has five children.

Jonas E. Hawkins moved from Ohio to Huntington county, Indiana, with his mother and stepfather in 1861, and continued to reside in this county until he was eighteen years of age. Owing to the fact that his stepfather was in very poor health he was compelled to leave school early in order to take care of the home farm. Therefore, he early learned what it was to work in the fields, tramping back and forth across the large tracts of land as he turned the furrows and dropped the seed which in due course of time was to bring forth abundant harvest. His youth was a period of earnest toil, in which he had comparatively few advantages. He has been practically the head of the family ever since he was thirteen years of age, and at the early age of eighteen he rented a farm from his uncle and operated it for about three years. At the age of twenty-one he inherited from his father forty acres two and one-half miles east of Sharpsville in Liberty township, this county, and at once entered into possession of this land and started to bring it under cultivation. Since he has had practical charge of farm work since the time he was thirteen years of age, he was well qualified to carry on the management of his new farm, and in fact, he was so well qualified that within a year he bought eighty acres more, making in all one hundred and sixty acres in this township. In the past thirty-five years he has gradually added to his holdings until he now possesses nine hundred acres of land in the township, being the largest land owner in the township. It would be idle to say that he has accomplished this by any other than honest methods, upright integrity and conscientious devotion to duty. It is safe to say that all he possesses has been won through his strong determination and persistency of purpose, and he is known throughout the county as a man of the highest

character and for this reason one of the most highly respected citizens of the county.

Mr. Hawkins' first four years in Tipton county were spent in a sort of bachelor life, but finding that there was greater happiness in store for him, he was married to Louisa Turner, the daughter of James and Elizabeth Turner, and their life has been a singularly happy and beautiful one. A large family of children have been born to bless their union, namely: Nellie Ann, the wife of Ulysses Henderson, of Liberty township, who has one daughter, Pauline; Velma, wife of W. E. Pratt, of Cass county, Indiana, who has three children, Thelma, Martha and William; Jonas; Harry married Edna Spaulding and has three children, Charles, Harold and Helen; Charles married Catherine Mills; Dolos, James M., Cora May, Bernice, Mary and Margery. The parents of Mrs. Hawkins are both natives of Tipton county and had two children, Louisa, wife of the subject, and James Mount, deceased.

Mr. Hawkins has voted the Republican ticket and as an influential worker in the party he takes an active interest in the leading political questions and issues of the day, being a wide reader and a close observer of current events and decidedly a man of action in all things relating to the public weal. His only position of a public nature was held several years ago when he was appointed road superintendent of Liberty township. He is a member of the Christian church, and is a friend of law and order, as well as civic righteousness, lending his influence to whatever makes for the moral and religious advancement of his community. Mr. Hawkins has made what he has only by unremitting diligence, and his commendable course in life has won for him an abiding place in the confidence and esteem of his fellow citizens, for which reasons he is an important factor in the public affairs of his township and county.

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#### WILLIAM CONRAD SCHOMBER.

America has no better citizen than the descendants of the staunch German emigrants who have been coming to our shores for the past century. Thousands of these good people have settled in Indiana and have been no small factor in the material advancement of our commonwealth. They have entered every occupation and have been successful in whatever they have attempted to do.

William C. Schomber, the son of Peter and Sophia (Shakle) Schomber, was born on March 28, 1860, in Franklin county, Indiana. Peter Schomber

was born in Hesse, Germany, and came to this country with his parents in 1832, locating in Franklin county, Indiana. He received the limited education which was afforded by the schools of the period, and when still a very young man he started out to make his fortune. He first went to Lima, Ohio, where he learned the wagon-maker's trade, and continued to follow this occupation for several years. He then returned to Franklin county where he opened a blacksmith shop, which he continued to operate for about fifteen years. He had saved his money and invested it in land and when he tired of the blacksmithing business, he moved to his farm, where he lived until two years before his death. The last two years of his life were spent in the little village of Morris in Ripley county. He was married to Sophia Shackle, of Franklin county, and their union was blessed with a family of ten children: Elizabeth, who married Charles Wedolph, of Quincy, Illinois, and has one child, Sophia; Laura, who married Henry Schuhmacher, and has one daughter, Augusta; Henry, who married Louise Cromwell, and has five children living, Tenice, Anna, Barbara, Clifford and Alice; Susan and Sophia, the next two, are both deceased; Louis is married and has one child; Charles married Lula Ray of Rush county; and Augusta, the youngest child of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Schomber, is the wife of Joshua Knapp and has one son, Arthur.

William Schomber received a practical education in the district schools of Franklin county and spent all of the time when he was not in school upon his father's farm. At the age of twenty-two years, he decided to launch out for himself, so he left home and went forth to seek his fortune. For the next ten years he worked in Decatur and Rush counties on various farms by the month. When he got married he moved to Tipton county, where he rented a farm three and a half miles north of Tipton, on which he resided for a period of six years. While upon this farm he began to plan for a farm of his own and with the invaluable help and timely advice of his excellent wife he was soon ready to purchase a farm of fifty acres in Liberty township. Since that time he has increased his land holdings until he now owns one hundred and thirty-four acres of fine land in the township. He carries on a diversified system of farming, raising all the crops peculiar to this section of the state. In addition he adds not a little to his income by the sale of live stock which he raises on the farm.

In 1890 Mr. Schomber was married to Bessie Throp, the daughter of Wesley and Nancy Throp, and this union was blessed with one son, Ralph. His first wife died November 21, 1890, and on December 18, 1892, Mr. Schomber was married to Nancy Ray, the daughter of Amos and Amy Ray,

of Decatur county. Amos Ray was a native of Decatur county and lived there until 1906 when he moved to Tipton county. He served throughout the Civil war in Company E, One Hundred and Twenty-third Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and was mustered out in the summer of 1865. Immediately upon his return home he was married to Amy Trullender, the daughter of David and Elizabeth Trullender. To this union were born three children: Elizabeth, the wife of Mr. Schomber; Ellen, the wife of Walter Bockover, and the mother of nine children, Mary, Amy, Mildred, Florence, Alonzo, Kenneth, Robert, Karl and Mathenia; Albert, who married Mary Ryn, and has two children, Margaret and Virgil.

Mr. Schomber believes firmly in the platforms of the Republican party and gives proof of his allegiance thereto by casting his ballot for its candidates. Fraternally, he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Improved Order of Redmen and the Modern Woodmen of America. In his religious affiliations he is connected with the Hopewell Presbyterian church and is very much interested in the various activities of that denomination. He is always ready to co-operate in any measure pertaining to the general welfare of the community in which he lives. He has so ordered his life that he has won the esteem of his friends and acquaintances.

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#### FRANCIS YOHE.

It is by no means an easy task to describe within the limits of this review a man who has led an active and eminently useful life and by his own exertions reached a position of honor and trust in the line of industries with which his interests are allied. But biography finds justification, nevertheless, in the tracing and recording of such a life history, as the public claims a certain property interest in the career of every individual and the time invariably arrives when it becomes advisable to give the right publicity. It is, then, with a certain degree of satisfaction that the chronicler essays the task of touching briefly upon such record as has been that of the subject who now comes under this review.

Francis Yohe, prosperous farmer and owner of eighty acres of good land on the New Lancaster road, about two and one-half miles southwest of Elwood, in Tipton county, Indiana, was born on this identical farm in 1878, the son of Marion W. Yohe and Martha (Riley) Yohe, who were also

natives of this county, Marion W. Yohe's father having been a native of the Keystone state and an early settler in this part of Indiana, where he became a large land owner and an influential and highly respected man.

The subject of this review attended the New Lancaster school in his boyhood, assisting in the labor on the home place in the long intervals between terms. At the age of twenty-three years he took employment in the McClay glass factory, and, becoming very proficient in this art, was engaged in various concerns of this character for about nine years, at the end of which period he returned to the home place, in the operation of which he has been active since that time.

On September 24, 1902, Mr. Yohe was united in marriage to Emma Hight, the daughter of George and Sarah (Hackett) Hight. George Hight was born in Pennsylvania and came to this state with his parents, William and Rachael Hight. They settled in Cass county, and here George Hight grew up and married. He became a large land owner and prominent farmer, and was the father of seven children, namely: Jennie married a Mr. Lowrey; Predonia married a Mr. Fortson; Arnell married Joseph Heflin; Emma, the subject's wife; Jessie is deceased; Harry and William. Mrs. Yohe's grandfather was buried in Winamac and her grandmother in Walton. Her father is still living and makes his home in the state of Tennessee, he having left Indiana about twenty years ago to engage in the lumber business in the South. Mrs. Yohe first attended the schools in Cass county, Indiana, and later finished her education at Bardwell, Kentucky, coming from the latter place to Madison county, Indiana, and residing in Pipe Creek township.

To Mr. and Mrs. Yohe have been born six children, as follows: Harold; Howard, Mary and Eva live in New Lancaster; Marjorie and Sarah Jane. The family are affiliated with the Christian church and Mrs. Yohe takes quite a prominent part in the Sunday school. In his political beliefs Mr. Yohe supports the Democratic party, although he has never found time to take a very active interest in public affairs. Fraternally, the subject is a member of the Improved Order of Red Men, belonging to the tribe at Elwood. In his agricultural pursuits he has been very successful, particularly so in his hog breeding operations, making a speciality of the fine Poland China, and having established a reputation as a stock man which extends far beyond his immediate neighborhood. Thorough and painstaking in everything that he does, Mr. Yohe has built well and strong, and, although young in years, has established himself in the agricultural industry in a manner that would be commendable in any man years his senior.

## LLOYD L. COX.

Success is only achieved by the exercise of certain distinguishing qualities and it can not be retained without effort. Those by whom great changes have been made in the political and industrial world began early in life to prepare themselves for their peculiar duties and responsibilities and it was only by the most persevering and continuous endeavor that they succeeded in rising superior to the obstacles in their way and reaching the goal of their ambition. Such lives are an inspiration to others who are less courageous and more prone to give up the fight before their ideal is reached of definite success in any chosen field. In the life history of the honorable gentleman whose name forms the caption of this article we find evidence of a peculiar characteristic that always makes for achievement—persistency coupled with fortitude and lofty traits, and, although yet but a young man, Mr. Cox stands today as one of the best-known and most highly respected men of Madison township, Tipton county, Indiana, where he is engaged in general farming and stock raising on eighty acres of some of the best land in the community.

L. L. Cox was born November 7, 1883, in Cicero township, Tipton county, and is the son of Isaac M. and Frances (Vernon) Cox, the father having been born and reared in Brown county, this state, where he was a farmer and a man of standing in the community. To the subject's parents were born five children, namely: Etta married William Griffin; Lloyd L., the subject of this review; Ray, Odna and Churchill are students in the high school at Tipton.

A good education as far as the knowledge to be obtained from textbooks is concerned was secured by L. L. Cox at the Union school in Cicero township, and this has been supplemented in later life by a wide course of reading and close observation, there being no better informed man in the community today than the subject of this review. He has not only kept abreast of the times in all that concerns his chosen vocation of agriculture and stock raising, but displays an intelligent interest in public affairs and is a prominent factor in the affairs of a public nature in his community, his mature judgment being often sought in matters of civic life. Essentially up to date and scientific in his operation of his farm, he has been very successful and is reaping a rich reward from his well directed labors.

On April 16, 1913, Mr. Cox was united in the holy bonds of matrimony to Mary Ryan, a lady of the most estimable qualities, who presides over the

home place with womanly grace and dignity and lends to it a happy touch which has made it the center of a charming group of friends and acquaintances, true hospitality and ideal home life existing to a marked degree. Mrs. Cox is a faithful and earnest communicant of St. John's Catholic church in Tipton and is quite active in the many worthy benevolences of that institution. An active support is accorded by the subject to the principles and candidates of the Democratic party, although he has never sought office or political preferment on his own behalf, being content to exercise a wise counsel in the local branch of his party, insisting that only the best men be given a place on its tickets. Strong and forceful in his relations with his fellow men, he has not only made his presence felt, but has also gained the good will and commendation of both his associates and the general public, ever retaining his reputation among men for integrity and high character, no matter how trying the circumstances, and never losing that dignity which is the birthright of a gentleman.

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#### CHARLES HALFIN.

The prosperity and substantial welfare of a community depend very largely upon the character and enterprise of its citizens. It is the progressive, wide-awake men of affairs that make the real history of a county or state and upon them also rests the responsibility of giving moral tone to the body politic. To this class of strong, virile men belongs the well known and enterprising citizen whose name appears at the head of this review, an individual of sterling character and sturdy worth, whose influence has always been on the right side of every moral issue and whose name stands for all that is best in manhood and good citizenship. In the industrial world he made his mark as a workman of the best class and in agriculture he has demonstrated that he stands second to none as a progressive and up-to-date farmer.

Charles Halfin, the proprietor of the Cedar Lawn farm of eighty acres at Cedar Corners, was born January 23, 1875, in Grant county, Indiana, the son of Joseph and Mary (Downs) Halfin. Joseph Halfin was born in Madison county, this state, and was a prominent and successful farmer. He was the son of Joseph and Mary Ellen Halfin, the latter a native of Scotland. Joseph Halfin was the father of four children, namely: Laura married a Mr. Braddock; Herman; Charles; Josie became the wife of a Mr. Vandiver.

The old Canaday and Point Isabel school houses were the scenes of the



subject's first educational ventures, he completing the common branches in these institutions. After acquiring such schooling as was afforded by these, he took employment in the tin mills at Elwood, which trade he followed for nineteen years, starting in as a screen boy at one dollar and fifty cents per day. After serving his apprenticeship in this department, the subject was advanced to the position of catcher, in which capacity he earned about sixty-five dollars per month. Eventually he became a heater, which paid the good wages of from forty to fifty dollars per week, and eventually he was a doubler, receiving eight dollars per day in this capacity. Being of an industrious and economical disposition, Mr. Halfin saved his earnings and about ten years ago was able to purchase his present fine farm, where he has since engaged in agricultural operations with great success. By reason of his early occupation, he is now an honorary member of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers and takes quite an interest in all that pertains to the progress of that great union of the iron and steel men, being a firm believer in the benefits of organization on the part of the workers and an advocate of the most conservative and intelligent action along these lines.

On March 15, 1902, Mr. Halfin was united in the holy bonds of matrimony to Grace Richards, the daughter of William O. and Addie (Smith) Richards. Mrs. Halfin's father came from Clermont county, Ohio, and settled in Madison township, Tipton county, Indiana, near Cedar Corners, where he engaged in farming until his death. He is buried at Elwood, his wife, who survives him, making her home here.

While Mr. Halfin has never found time in his busy life to seek public office, he displays an intelligent interest in political affairs, casting his ballot with the Democratic party. In his fraternal relations he is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in the workings of which orders he displays an earnest interest, seeking in his daily life to put into practice the commendable and beautiful precepts taught by these orders.

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#### CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS MYERLY.

To a great extent the prosperity of the agricultural sections of our country is due to the honest industry, the sturdy persistence, the unswerving perseverance and the wise economy which so prominently characterize the farming element of the Hoosier state. Among this class may be mentioned the subject of this life record, who, by years of indefatigable labor and honest

effort, has not only acquired a well merited prosperity, but has also richly earned the highest esteem of all with whom he has associated.

Christopher Columbus Myerly, a progressive and respected farmer, who is the owner of eighty acres of splendid land about three miles west of Elwood, was born June 2, 1856, on the same farm which he now owns and cultivates, having lived on this place nearly sixty years. He was the son of George and Susannah (Clabaugh) Myerly, the subject's father hailing from Carroll county, Maryland, and his mother from the Keystone state. George Myerly came to this county when he was forty-five years old, driving all the way, and first locating in Wayne county, Indiana, afterward removing to the farm in Tipton county which the subject now owns. This fine tract of land cost George Myerly but one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre. To the subject's parents were born eight children, namely: Roxeyann (deceased), George W., John H., Amanda E. (wife of F. M. Walker), Silas R., Thomas Jefferson, Christopher C., and Charlotte, who married B. F. Hinds.

The subject of this review secured what education was afforded by the district schools, attending about three months out of the year, the remainder of his time being engaged in assisting in the cultivation of his father's place, in which work he was occupied until he reached his twenty-first year, when he rented land and engaged in agriculture on his own account. On February 7, 1888, Mr. Myerly was united in marriage to Sarah E. Harbit, and to this union have been born three children, as follows: Elizabeth S. married William Creagnile and is the mother of two children, Locia and Ruby; Josephine is the wife of J. E. Decker; Jessie E. married Blanch Legg, daughter of O. P. Legg.

While he has never chosen to become a candidate for public office, Mr. Myerly has, nevertheless, displayed an intelligent interest in political matters, his support having always been accorded to the principles of the Democratic party. He and his wife are earnest and loyal members of the Christian church, in the advancement of which they display a commendable interest. The fraternal relations of the subject are with the Free and Accepted Masons and the Modern Woodmen of America, while Mr. Myerly and his wife are both members of the Order of the Eastern Star. Mr. Myerly has figured prominently in the growth and development of this favored locality and his interests have been identified with its progress, he having contributed in a definite measure to the well-being of the community in which he resides and to the advancement of its normal and legitimate growth. Additional interest also attaches to his career from the fact that his entire life has been passed

within the borders of this county. Earnest purpose and tireless energy, combined with mature judgment and everyday common sense, have been among his most prominent characteristics and he has merited the respect and esteem which are accorded him by all who know him.

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### JOHN RENNER.

In his special line of effort, probably no man in this section of the Hoosier state has achieved a more pronounced success nor a larger record than John Renner, one of the most noted stock breeders in the entire commonwealth. He has been a resident of this county for a quarter of a century and because of his eminent success in the raising of stock he has achieved a reputation which extends far beyond the borders of his own locality. Sound judgment, wise discrimination and good common sense have so entered into his makeup as to enable him to carry on his business along lines that have insured his success. Because of his splendid record and his high personal qualities he is eminently deserving of representation in the annals of his county.

John Renner was born December 12, 1859, in Brown county, Indiana, the son of Peter and Elizabeth (Stilgenbower) Renner. The father of the subject was a large land owner and a prosperous farmer and reared a large family of the following children: Henrietta, Laura, Anna, Rebecca, Emma, John, Edward, William, Frank, Charles and Valentine. John, the immediate subject of this review, received his education in the Bartholomew county schools, following farming during all of his youth. On reaching man's estate he secured forty acres of land and took up the task of making his own way in the world. In time he was able to purchase forty more acres, and then it was not long before he added still another tract of the same size. This fine land, aggregating one hundred and twenty acres, was disposed of by Mr. Renner in 1900, and on March 8th of that year he came to Tipton county and bought one hundred and twenty acres in Madison township. By a course of wise management and attention to details, the subject has increased his holdings and enhanced the value of his property until he is now rated as one of the most solid men in his part of the state, operating on his present fine tract of three hundred and forty-three acres one of the most noted stock farms in this commonwealth. While Mr. Renner engages in general farming to a slight extent, his main business is the breeding, feeding and marketing of

standard bred stock. He keeps in touch with the best methods in his line, selecting only the best strains to breed for feeding, and an eager market is ever at his command, his stock bringing the highest prices.

In 1886 Mr. Renner was united in the holy bonds of matrimony to Lydia M. Ott, the daughter of William and Anna (Duschay) Ott, natives of Maryland, and two children have been born to this union: Margaret became the wife of Lee Hobbs and they have two children, Lee R. and Vivian; John R. Mr. Renner is a member of the Lutheran church, to which he contributes liberally of his means, while his preference in political matters is the Democratic party. Because of his many excellent qualities and the splendid influence which his life has shed over the entire locality he has gained the undivided respect and esteem of his fellow men. A man of high moral character, unimpeachable integrity, persistent industry and excellent business judgment, he stands "four square to every wind that blows," and throughout the locality where he has long made his residence he occupies an enviable position among his fellow men, among whom he is universally esteemed.

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#### SHIRLEY O. DUNN.

Prominent in the affairs of his community and distinguished as a citizen whose influence is far extended beyond the limits of the community honored by his residence, Shirley O. Dunn stands out a conspicuous figure among the successful farmers of the locality of which this volume treats. All of his undertakings have been actuated by noble motives and high resolves and characterized by breadth of wisdom and strong individuality and his success and achievements but represent the result of fit utilization of innate talent in directing efforts along those lines where mature judgment and true discrimination lead the way.

Shirley O. Dunn was born February 11, 1888, in Madison township, on his grandfather's farm, the son of W. W. and Mary (Miller) Dunn. The subject's father was born in Hamilton county, Indiana, where he lived until he took up his residence on a farm in Delaware county, this state. He had a family of eight children, namely: Charles is deceased; Shirley O.; Leroy is deceased; William; Walter is deceased; Floyd; Flossie; Harley is deceased.

The subject of this biographical sketch secured a good education in his youth, first attending the Oakland school, then the Prairie Grove school, then pursuing his studies at Fairy Glade in Hamilton county, and then finishing

at Fairview, in Cicero township, this county. Until he reached the age of fifteen years he performed the farm labor that usually fell to the lot of the boys of his age, and at the early age of fifteen started out working for himself by the month on the farm. By industry and frugality and also a thorough knowledge of agriculture, he prospered, and is now renting and operating a fine farm of eighty acres, one and a half miles southwest of New Lancaster. This land is of the best and by a careful and scientific method of cultivating it, Mr. Dunn has preserved the richness of the soil and receives splendid returns on his investment and labor. Completely equipped with the best of farming machinery and improved with adequate buildings, it stands a model agricultural plant in the community.

On February 5, 1910, the subject of this review was united in marriage to Lela Juday, the daughter of Henry and Mary (Vaness) Juday. Mrs. Dunn's father is now retired from the active duties of life and is residing in Elwood. To Mr. Dunn and wife has been born one child, Garnett.

Both the subject and Mrs. Dunn are loyal members of the Christian church, in the activities of which they take quite a prominent part, standing high not only in religious but in the social circles of their community. Fraternally, Mr. Dunn is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, and he also belongs to the Horse Thief Detective Association. Although having formerly been allied with the Republican party, the subject has now affiliated himself with the Progressive party. Strong and forceful in his relations with his fellow men, he has not only made his presence felt, but has also gained the good will and commendation of both his associates and the general public, ever retaining his reputation among men for integrity and high character, consequently his influence for good in the general life of his community is most potent and he has, without a craving for exaltation and popularity, won a high place in the hearts of his friends and neighbors.

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#### JAMES HENRY MITCHELL.

This gentleman is widely known as one of the honored citizens of Tipton county, where for many years he has been prominently identified with the agricultural interests of the community. His well-directed efforts in the practical affairs of life, his capable management of his business interests and his sound judgment have brought to him prosperity, and his life demonstrates what may be accomplished by the man of energy and ambition. Mr. Mitchell

is one of the leading stock men of the community, a successful general farmer and a good business man, having won the respect of his neighbors by his straightforward and honest course in all the relations of life.

James Henry Mitchell, the owner of two hundred and fifty-nine acres of good land in Jefferson township. Tipton county, Indiana, first saw the light of day in Johnson county, this state, on August 14, 1858, the son of John G. and Margaret (Rutherford) Mitchell. John G. was also a native of Johnson county and followed agriculture all his life, being very successful in that vocation and becoming a large land owner and a man of prominence in his community. To him and his wife were born four children, namely, James H., William, Elizabeth and Newton. In 1866 James Henry Mitchell, the subject of this review, entered the Normanda school, his parents residing there at that time, later finishing his education in the Deal school. During all of his youth he found plenty to do on the place of his father, and he and his brother William had practical charge of the operations on the home place after their schooling period up to the time of the father's death, when the estate was divided and they both began farming independently, their early experience on the home place having grounded them in the fundamentals of the basic art of agriculture and giving them an excellent equipment for the pursuit of their life work. James Henry Mitchell, in addition to general farming, has specialized in stock raising and is one of the most prominent in that line in the county. He is the owner of two hundred and fifty-nine acres of as good land as can be found in the neighborhood, upon which he raises the various crops indigenous to this climate, a careful study of conservation of the soil and scientific planting having brought to him large returns. His buildings and farm machinery are the very best and his methods thoroughly modern, and Mr. Mitchell has won a place in the locality as a leading agriculturist and a man of affairs. His dealings with his fellow men have always been open and above board and in both the business and social world the subject occupies a place second to none.

In 1890 the subject of this review was united in marriage to Mary E. Campbell, the daughter of John A. Campbell, who is treated of elsewhere in this volume, and this union has been blessed by the birth of three children: Margaret; David R. married Opal Brown; Howard. Of these children, Margaret is deceased.

Mr. Mitchell is a member of the Presbyterian church and takes a leading part in the affairs of that worthy institution, giving liberally to the benevolence of the church and by his faithful attendance on the services of the same displaying a deep interest in its progress and welfare. In political

matters, he is a loyal member of the Republican party and, although never having cared for public office, he is recognized as an influence for the best in the councils of the party.

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W. L. COOK.

Specific mention is made of many of the worthy citizens of Tipton county within the pages of this work, citizens who have figured in the growth and development of this favored locality and whose interests have been identified with its every phase of progress, each contributing in his sphere of action to the well-being of the community in which he resides and to the advancement of its normal and legitimate growth. Among this number is he whose name appears above, he having spent his entire life in this county and having always taken a deep interest in every movement for the good of his fellow men.

W. L. Cook, a leading contractor of New Lancaster, Tipton county, Indiana, was born April 1, 1867, the son of Thomas B. and Elmira (Hobbs) Cook. Thomas B. Cook was born near Indianapolis, in Marion county, Indiana, and he was the son of Solomon and Hannah (Ragon) Cook. Solomon Cook came originally from the East to Harveysburg, Ohio, subsequently, in 1820, removing to the Hoosier state and locating in Marion county, being one of the earliest settlers in that part of Indiana. He was a carpenter by trade. His father-in-law, named Ragon, was quite a prominent man. Thomas B. Cook, the father of the subject, was a soldier during the Civil war, being a member of the Thirty-ninth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, Company B, and also serving in the Eighth Indiana Cavalry. To the subject's parents were born six children, namely: One died in infancy; Edna is deceased; W. L., Rufus, John and Mary.

W. L. Cook secured his first schooling at Antioch and then attended the school at New Lancaster, working on a farm in the long intervals between terms and also doing some carpentering. At the age of nineteen years he started in the contracting business, at first taking small jobs in the country, and so skilful was he at this craft that his services were widely demanded and the scale of his operations steadily increased until he is now the leading contractor in the township, his business dealings having always been characterized by an honesty and evidence of superior workmanship that have gained for him a reputation second to that of none in his community.

Mr. Cook has been twice married. His first wife was Anna Stremmel, and to this union was born one child, Rolla, who is a school teacher at Hobbs, Indiana. The subject's second marriage was to Ora A. Judy, the daughter of David and Mary (Hansen) Judy.

In the principles of the Republican party the subject has ever taken an abiding interest and he has for the last fifteen years faithfully served that party as precinct committeeman. In all the relations of life Mr. Cook has shown himself to be genuinely open and above board in all that he does, never stopping to count the results from a personal or pecuniary standpoint when deciding on the right or wrong of any public enterprise for the advancement of the interests of his friends or the community.

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#### JAMES WILLIAM ADAMS.

The history of the loyal sons and representative citizens of Tipton county would not be complete should the name that heads this review be omitted. When the fierce fire of rebellion was raging throughout the Southland, threatening to destroy the Union, he responded with patriotic fervor to the call for volunteers and in that great war proved his loyalty to the government he loved so well. During a useful life in this community he labored earnestly to promote the interests of his fellow men, working diligently and with little regard for his personal advancement and ease. He was a public-spirited man in all that term implies and his death was a loss to the community not easily borne, as he filled a large place in its affairs, his clean and exemplary life being an inspiration to those who knew him.

James William Adams was born May 7, 1845, and died February 5, 1897. He first saw the light of day in Rush county, Indiana, being a son of Stephen B. and Lydia (Alger) Adams. His father, Stephen B. Adams, was a farmer and extensive land owner, who subsequently removed to Henry county, this state, and passed the rest of his life there. To the subject's parents were born the following children: Ira, Steve, John, Jesse, Henry, James W., Polly Ann, Lydia, Elizabeth and Jane.

The early education of Mr. Adams was acquired in the common schools of Rush and Henry counties, his youthful days being spent at farm labor. He enlisted on March 10, 1864, in the Thirtieth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, serving with his command during the entire conflict and taking part in many



of the most memorable and fiercely contested battles of that sanguinary conflict. He was discharged on November 24, 1865, at Victoria, Texas.

After the close of the Civil war Mr. Adams came to Tipton county and located on a farm of one hundred and eighteen acres, which he improved and made one of the best in the community. He was married December 27, 1866, to Elmira Shaw, the daughter of James and Mary (Willburn) Shaw, and to this union were born five children, namely: Adel and Elma are deceased; Elmer married Maud Brenner and they have one child, Zed; Ora married Viola Filba; Earl is operating the home farm and is a graduate of the common schools.

In political affairs, Mr. Adams believed in the principles of the Democratic party and displayed an active interest in the advancement of that belief, both in the casting of his ballot and in the exercise of his influence in the party councils. He was a man of prominence in the community and when his advice was sought on matters that affected the welfare of his fellow citizens or the advancement of the interests of his neighborhood he was always found on the side of law and order, right and justice. He gave liberally of his means and his time to the promotion of all enterprises for the advancement of his community and for the betterment of his fellow men. In his fraternal relations he was a member of the Knights of Pythias, in the workings of which order he took a deep interest.

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### GEORGE HARTLEY.

Prominent among the land owners and successful agriculturists of Tipton county is the enterprising and public-spirited gentleman whose life history is briefly outlined in this review. His career has been one of consecutive and well-directed application and he has never lacked the enthusiasm that contributes so largely to success. Today he is numbered among the popular citizens and representative men of the community in which he resides. It has been as a farmer that he has largely won his prosperity and he is recognized as one of the foremost representatives of the agricultural interests in this portion of the Hoosier state. In his business relations he is strictly fair and his good name and integrity stand as unquestioned facts in his career.

George Hartley, the owner of two hundred and eighty acres of fine farm land in Madison township, Tipton county, Indiana, was born February 1, 1875, in Hamilton county, this state, the son of Jerome and Mary J. (Rulon)

Hartley. Jerome Hartley came to Hamilton county from Pennsylvania with his parents when he was but twelve years old, his parents being John S. and Cassie Hartley. John S. Hartley was a German and one of the very first settlers in the Hoosier state. Jerome Hartley was the father of four children, namely: Howard is deceased; John married Ola Yarling; George; Nellie became the wife of Ora Auchenbach.

George Hartley first attended the Fairy Glade school and later finished his education at Omega, securing an education similar to that of the ordinary boy in the common school branches. During the time he was pursuing his studies he applied himself diligently to his books and after completing his schooling did not consider his education completed, but has always been alert to add to his store of knowledge by reading and close observation, as a result of which he is a well informed man, thoroughly up-to-date in current affairs and is respected and honored as a man of good judgment and upright living. During his boyhood he was busily engaged in the duties of the home farm, being an efficient assistant to his father in the operation of the home place. On reaching mature years the subject started on his own account, farming on shares, and was so successful in his labors that he accumulated quite a little money. His father had given him his first chance toward independence when he was but twelve years old, allotting to him a small crop, on which his first money was made. Eventually he acquired a fine farm in Madison county, this state, and one hundred and sixty acres in Madison township, this county, but recently he sold his Madison county land and bought one hundred and twenty acres more in his home township, making his total holdings two hundred and eighty acres in Madison township.

On February 26, 1902, Mr. Hartley was united in marriage to Carrie Carr, the daughter of William M. and Catharine (Yarling) Carr, and to this union have been born five children: Mildred, Catharine (deceased), Herbert H., Evelyn and Alice H.

Mr. Hartley and his wife are among the most loyal and earnest members of the Christian church and they give liberally to the support of that worthy institution. The subject is superintendent of the Hobbs Sunday school and both he and his wife are very prominent in the various activities of the church. In his agricultural operations it is conceded by all that Mr. Hartley ranks with the most progressive and scientific farmers of the community. He has a splendid farm, a comfortable home and a large circle of loyal friends, a complement of blessings which he has richly deserved because of his upright and honorable course in life.

## F. M. ETCHISON.

A review of the life of the honored subject of this memoir must of necessity be brief and general in its character. To enter fully into the interesting details of the career of the late F. M. Etchison, touching the struggles of his early manhood and the successes of his later years, would far transcend the limits of this article. He filled a large place in the ranks of the active, energetic and public-spirited citizens of his day and generation, and the memories which attach to his name and character form no inconsiderable chapter in the history of Tipton county, where he did his work and achieved his success.

F. M. Etchison was born May 1, 1855, in Madison township, and died June 20, 1913, aged sixty-one years. He was the son of Benton and Minerva (Ray) Etchison, his father having been reared in this county and the mother hailing from Wayne county, Indiana. A common school education, such as was afforded in the district schools of the period, was obtained by the subject, and his youth was spent in farm labor, he assisting in the work on the home place until he reached the age of twenty-one, when he purchased a farm of one hundred and forty acres, on which his widow is now residing. Here he applied himself to the development and improvement of his land and before long his place ranked second to none in the township, bountiful crops resulting from his careful and systematic methods of tilling the soil. Good buildings were erected, the best of machinery installed and, in addition to general farming, Mr. Etchison engaged extensively in stock raising, his thorough knowledge of this branch of the business enabling him to draw from it a lucrative income and gaining him a reputation for business sagacity and ability of which any man might be proud.

On the 18th of July, 1872, Mr. Etchison was united in the holy bonds of matrimony to Mary G. Darrow, the daughter of Zedic and Syntha Darrow, who are mentioned elsewhere in this volume in the sketch of Homer Darrow. To the subject and his wife were born six children: Stella, deceased, was the wife of Henry Marley and the mother of two children, Josephine and Perry; Mattie married Arrie Foust and is the mother of two children, Chester and Dallas; Otie; Charles; Pleasant; Claudia married John Boyd and has a son, Leonard.

A member of the Christian church, Mr. Etchison was quite prominent in its affairs, holding several positions of honor in that body and giving liberally to the support of the same. His life, public and private, in every situation or

circumstance, was as an open book, and no word could ever be truthfully spoken against him at any stage of his career. He left an indelible impress upon the community which was honored by his presence and his example of upright living, honesty of purpose and industry will long serve as an inspiration and incentive to those who knew him. Useful lives such as his do not go out—they go on.

Fraternally, Mr. Etchison was an active and appreciative member of the Modern Woodmen of America.

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### JOHN FRANKLIN MORRIS.

The subject of this sketch is one of those strong, self-reliant and determined characters who are occasionally met with and who are of such a distinct type as to seem to stand out from their fellow men. Not that Mr. Morris courts that distinction, for he is entirely unassuming, but his great force of character and his zeal and energy in whatever he undertakes naturally places him at the head of the crowd, and he has been a potent factor in the development of Tipton county, where he has maintained his life-long home and where he is well known to all classes for his honorable and industrious life, having ever had the interests of his fellow men and the community at heart.

John Franklin Morris, prosperous and well known farmer and stock raiser, who resides about five miles east of Tipton, on the John F. Morris gravel road, was born in 1861 in the same township in which he now lives, the son of Samuel and Mahala (Likens) Morris. The father was born in Ross county, Ohio, and came to the Hoosier state with his parents, John and Sarah (Wycoff) Morris, who settled in Hamilton county, where they were farmers. On February 11, 1865, Samuel Morris enlisted in the One Hundred and Fifty-third Indiana Volunteer Infantry and served during the rest of the war.

Samuel Morris was twice married, the fruit of the first union being a daughter, Adeline. To the subject's parents were born seven children, namely: Cyrepta Jane (deceased), Mrs. Malinda Balser, John F., Mrs. Cenia Groves, Mrs. Sarah Hobbs, Mrs. Susan Ray.

The subject of this review attended school at the old Antioch log school house and later in the frame building which took its place, acquiring such education as was afforded in this primitive institution; however, in later life

he supplemented the learning which he got from school books by a wide knowledge of men and affairs, being a close student of human nature and a reader of the best books and periodicals, constantly enlarging his viewpoint and becoming one of the best posted men in his community. Until he reached the age of twenty-five years, Mr. Morris lived at home and helped with the many labors on the place of his father, during this time obtaining a thorough knowledge of agriculture, which was put to good use when he struck out for himself.

In February, 1886, Mr. Morris was married to Cora Fouch, the daughter of Cole and Minerva (Harness) Fouch, and they have become the parents of six children, namely: Homer married Cela Rhoades and has one child, Telma; Bertha is deceased; Grace lives at home, as does also Minnie; Hazel is deceased, and Charles is attending school.

Fraternally, the subject is affiliated with the lodge of Free and Accepted Masons at Tipton, in which he takes an earnest interest, ever seeking to exemplify in his daily life the beautiful precepts of that order. He has won a place in the community as a public-spirited and generous man and no one can truthfully say aught against him in any of the relations of his life. His large and well tilled farm of two hundred and eighty acres is ranked with the best in the township and as a result of his industry and persistency in the cultivation of the same Mr. Morris has acquired a comfortable competency.

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#### BENJAMIN A. HOBBS.

Tipton county is indebted to the Hobbs family as much as to any other of the worthy pioneers of this section for its wonderful transformation to one of the choicest sections of the Hoosier state, for members of this family have been leaders in agricultural, industrial and civic affairs since the early days. Each, with a fidelity to duty and a persistency of purpose peculiar to that class of men who take the lead in large affairs, has performed well his duty in all the relations of life, and while advancing their own interests they have not been unmindful of the general welfare of their fellow citizens. Thus they rightfully deserve an honored place in the history of this locality.

Benjamin A. Hobbs, owner of a fine hundred-acre farm on the New Lancaster road, about three and one-half miles southwest of Elwood, was born February 29, 1876, in Madison township, near Hobbs, Tipton county.

Indiana, the son of John and Nancy (Levell) Hobbs, John Hobbs having also first seen the light of day in Tipton county, where he spent his life and became quite a prominent man, being interested in political affairs and having at one time been the candidate of his party for county auditor. He was the father of seven children, as follows: Oscar is deceased; Nettie married Oscar Gilchrist; Maud is the wife of Charles Stewart; Benjamin A.; Morton married a Miss Gard; Fred married a Miss Mosebaugh; Chalmer.

Benjamin A. Hobbs secured a fairly good education in the New Lancaster school and during his youth was employed at agricultural labor. On reaching mature years he engaged in the oil and gasoline business, which he conducted very successfully for about four years, at the end of which period he again took up farming, securing his present place, and has since then devoted his attention to the development and improvement of the land, having erected improvements in the way of farm buildings and generally enhancing the value of his land until it now ranks with the most valuable in the community. Always ready to adopt new ideas when their worth was proven, Mr. Hobbs has kept in the forefront of the progressive and scientific agriculturists of the locality and is a brilliant example of the up-to-date, industrious and resourceful American farmer of the twentieth century.

On July 6, 1895, the subject of this review was united in matrimony with Retta Tranbarger, the daughter of Andrew and Mary J. (Morris) Tranbarger. The father of Mrs. Hobbs was one of the earliest settlers in Madison township, this county. To the subject and wife have been born five children, Virgil, Beulah, Glendora, Margaret and Morris. Virgil graduated in the common schools and spent one year in the Elwood high school.

The Hobbs family are members of the Christian church, and in the Sunday school of that institution they take a very prominent part, giving freely of their means to support that worthy cause and by their attendance lending much encouragement. While never having taken a very active part in political affairs, Mr. Hobbs has always used his best judgment when it came to exercising his suffrage. He votes with the Republican party. Fraternally, he is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, while his wife belongs to the Royal Neighbors of America. Mr. Hobbs has by his indomitable enterprise and progressive methods contributed in a material way to the advancement of his locality and during the course of an honorable career has been successful in his labors, having been a man of energy, sound judgment and honesty of purpose.

## JOHN ESSIG.

The man who boldly faces life's duties and responsibilities and by determined and untiring energy carves out for himself an honorable success exerts a powerful influence upon the lives of those who follow after him. Such men constitute the foundation of our republican institutions and are the pride of our civilization. To them life is so earnest and real that they find no time for vice or frivolity. Their lives are closely bound up in their duties, they feel the weight of their citizenship and take pleasure in sowing the seeds of uprightness. To such a class belongs the gentleman whose name introduces this review, the owner of the beautiful and valuable Maple Grove farm of one hundred acres, on the Windfall road about seven miles southeast of Tipton, Indiana.

John Essig was born May 18, 1849, in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, the son of Henry and Caroline (Bosler) Essig. Henry Essig was a native of Wittenburg, Germany, and came from the fatherland to this country when he was eighteen years of age. He landed in New York City and went to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he worked at his trade of cabinet-maker for a time, later moving to Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, and continuing the same vocation. Here he was married and reared his family, being the father of fourteen children, as follows: Emmeline is deceased; Louisa; Oliver died while serving in the Eighth Indiana Volunteer Cavalry in the Civil war; Henry; Frederick; one died in infancy; Mahlon is deceased; John; Samuel; Malinda; Joseph and Christiana are deceased; Frank and Jacob.

John Essig's education was acquired in the common schools in the Keystone state, he having to help on the farm of his father during all of the period of his schooling. Early in life he learned the carpenter's trade and followed this craft for some time, becoming quite expert in wood working and building. In 1881 he came to Tipton county, Indiana, and began ditching the farm of eighty acres which he had purchased, having previously resided with his father in Wayne and Hamilton counties, the elder Essig having come to Wayne county in 1855.

On January 19, 1873, John Essig was united in matrimony to Mary A. Yarling, the daughter of Jacob and Margaret (Baker) Yarling, and they became the parents of three children: Margaret married Peter Durr; William and Sylvester. Mrs. Essig died May 28, 1913, her passing away being mourned by a vast number of friends, who remember her as a woman of



**WILLIAM ESSIG AND PRIZE CORN.**





splendid character and womanly attributes. She was a native of Indiana, having been born in Shelby county on November 7, 1847, her parents, mentioned above, having emigrated to this country from Germany many years ago. She was a faithful member of the New Light church.

John Essig is the possessor of a comfortable competency, and when we consider that he started out in life on his own account without a penny, we will see that he is justly deserving of the proud American title of self-made man. His honesty stands as an unquestioned fact in his career and there are other elements which are equally as strong in his character and which command for him the unqualified confidence of those with whom he is associated.

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#### WILLIAM ESSIG.

A list of Tipton county's enterprising and progressive citizens would be incomplete if it failed to include the name of the well known and honored gentleman whose life story is so briefly told in these lines. He has served his community well as an educator and few have been more active than he in connection with the great basic art of agriculture in the section which is proud to claim his residence. Although comparatively a young man, he has attained success through well directed effort and his life has been marked with the utmost integrity and rectitude, so that none may consistently begrudge him the prosperity which today is so significantly his portion.

William Essig, proprietor of a fine one-hundred-and-twenty-acre farm in Madison township, Tipton county, was born on July 29, 1877, in Howard county, Indiana, the son of John and Mary A. (Yarling) Essig. The father of the subject was reared in Arcadia, Hamilton county, where he attended the district school and eventually took up farming, removing to Howard county for a while, but returning to Hamilton in 1881. Before his marriage John Essig was a railroad man for some time, and was also in the tile business. To the subject's parents were born three children: Margaret married Peter Durr; the subject of this review; Sylvester married Ethel B. Achenbach.

The first schooling of Mr. Essig was secured in the Prairie Grove school, and he later graduated from the common branches at Hobbs. On the completion of this preliminary education, he took a course at Marion and then taught for ten years in this township in which he now resides. In his duties of teaching Mr. Essig gave to the school patrons the very best satisfaction, as is attested by his long record of service. His aim was always to adopt the

best and latest pedagogical methods, keeping thoroughly abreast of the times in educational work and winning not only the commendation of his superiors in the work but also of his pupils and their parents.

On March 22, 1903, Mr. Essig was united in the holy bonds of matrimony to Jessie M. Shaw, the daughter of F. M. Shaw, of this township. Mrs. Essig's mother was Mary A. (Balser) Shaw. They have a splendid home on Mr. Essig's place and are the center of a circle of loyal and admiring friends, both the subject and his wife standing high in the community as people of exceptional worth and culture. It is such men as the subject that give to a community its character and not only assure its progress, but its stability and permanency. Mr. Essig is an unassuming man, who attends strictly to his own affairs and whose life forcibly illustrates the value of a sterling integrity, honorable dealing and upright conduct. He enjoys to a marked degree the esteem of his fellow men and as a citizen discharges his duty in such a manner as to be worthy of the confidence in which he is held. In his fraternal relations, Mr. Essig is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons and of the Modern Woodmen of America, in the workings and teachings of which orders he displays an active and loyal interest.

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#### V. B. HOBBS.

V. B. Hobbs, prominent farmer and stock raiser, the owner of five hundred and sixty acres of good land in Madison township, Tipton county, Indiana, was born December 15, 1861, on the old Warden Hobbs farm in this township, the son of Warden C. and Sarah E. (Beeson) Hobbs. The father was a son of Henry H. and Mariah (Pierson) Hobbs and is yet living, being the possessor of two hundred and sixteen acres of land which is the direct result of his own efforts, he being a self-made man in the truest sense of the term. In politics, the subject's father votes with the Republican party, while his religious membership is with the Methodist Episcopal faith.

V. B. Hobbs attended the common schools and secured the average education obtained by the farmer boys of his youthful days, studiously devoting himself to the pursuit of knowledge during the short winter terms and doing a man's share of labor on his father's place in the crop planting, tending and harvesting seasons. His first purchase of land in his own right consisted of a small tract of thirty-three acres, and from this start he has steadily increased his holdings until his present fine farm of five hundred and sixty acres is one

of the most valuable in the community. Here he carries on general agriculture and stock raising, and he has been more than usually successful in his life work, being essentially progressive and modern in his methods and insisting that the improvements on his place be always of the best. A careful rotation of crops has conserved the vitality of the soil and the most scientific and proven methods of feeding and breeding rule in the live stock branch of his business.

On February 8, 1883, the subject of this review was united in marriage to Mary E. Henderson, and this union has been blessed by the birth of three children, May, Rolly and Ben, all of whom have received good schooling, Rolly now being engaged in teaching.

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#### OMER DARROW.

Agriculture has been an honored vocation from the earliest ages and as a usual thing men of honorable and humane impulses, as well as those of energy and thrift, have been patrons of industry. The free out-door life of the farm has a decided tendency to foster and develop that independence of mind and self-reliance which characterizes true manhood and no truer blessing can befall a boy than to be reared in close touch with nature in the healthful, life-inspiring labor of the fields. It has always been the fruitful soil from which have sprung the moral bone and sinew of the country, and the majority of our nation's great warriors, renowned statesmen and distinguished men of letters were born on the farm and were indebted largely to its early influence for the distinction which they attained. Among the many young men of Tipton county who have not been seized by the wanderlust and have been content to cast their lot in this favored community as tillers of the soil, the gentleman whose name heads this paragraph is a striking example of what can be accomplished in these days of highly organized and scientific methods in the operation of agricultural plants.

Omer Darrow, farmer of the beautiful Home Lawn farm of two hundred and four acres, three miles west of Elwood, in Tipton county, Indiana, first saw the light of day October 29, 1882, on the Jackson farm, one-half mile south of New Lancaster, this county, the son of Lemuel and Mary (Level) Darrow. Lemuel Darrow, the subject's father, was a farmer, born and reared in this same township, where he was honored and respected by his neighbors as a man of industry and integrity. He was the father of ten

children, Fannie, Ollie, Pearl, Josie, Omer, Nola, Wayne, Clifford, Goldie and Mary.

An exceptionally good education was acquired by Mr. Darrow, he attending the New Lancaster school until he reached the age of twelve years, then pursuing his studies in the school at Omega, Hamilton county, for one term, after which he attended the educational institutions in Tipton, eventually finishing at Elwood, with a term at the Hobbs high school. On reaching his legal majority, the subject was for a time employed in a store in Tipton, but soon gave up this to take to farming on land which he rented from his father. By a course of careful economy and strict attention to the details of his agricultural operations he was in time in a position to purchase land for himself, and he bought thirty-five acres of good land near Hobbs, this county, this land now constituting his present highly developed and valuable home place.

On December 24, 1903, Mr. Darrow was married to Maud E. Hobbs, the daughter of Granville H. Hobbs, of Hobbs, and to this union have been born three children, Charles, Ruth J. and John R. The subject, in addition to general farming, has devoted considerable attention to the raising of good stock, and has been exceedingly successful in this department. The family of Mr. Darrow are all faithful members of the Christian church, in which they display a deep and earnest interest. Although his father was quite active in political affairs, having served as county commissioner and also as county treasurer, Mr. Darrow has never sought public office, being content to devote his time to his agricultural affairs. He casts his ballot with the Democratic party.

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#### WILLIAM A. YOHE.

It is a pleasure to investigate the career of a successful, self-made man. Peculiar honor attaches to that individual who, beginning the great struggle of life alone and unaided, gradually overcomes unfavorable environments, removes one by one the obstacles from the pathway of success and by the master strokes of his own force and vitality succeeds in forging his way to the front and winning for himself a competency and a position of esteem and influence among his fellowmen. Such is the record of the popular citizen of Madison township, Tipton county, Indiana, to a brief synopsis of whose life and character the following pages are devoted.

William A. Yohe, prosperous farmer and owner of eighty acres of fine

land on the New Lancaster pike about two miles from Elwood, was born February 9, 1874, on the old Yohe farm just one-half mile north of his present home, the son of Marion W. and Martha (Riley) Yohe, the father, Marion W., having also been born in this same county and township. The subject's grandfather, Michael Yohe, was a native of the Keystone state, and his son, Marion W., came to Tipton county, Indiana, at an early date, settling here and becoming a large land owner and an influential and respected man in the community. Here he spent the remainder of his days, raising a family of four children, namely: James L. married Conney Cochrel and was the father of six children, Chester, Hazel, Loral, Martha, Marion and Dorothy; William A.; Julia became the wife of Ernst Hurst; Francis married Emma Hiatt and they have eight children, Harold, Howard, Mary, Mamie, Sarah Jane and Marjorie.

An education similar to that obtained by the average farmer boy of that time was obtained by William A. Yohe in the school at New Lancaster, this county, his time aside from his studies being occupied in assisting in the labor on his father's place. He continued to work on the home farm until he reached the age of twenty-three years, when he was enabled to purchase his present farm, investing in it the hard-earned savings of thirteen years of strenuous labor. On this splendid tract of land he has since engaged in general farming and stock raising, and has attained to a success commensurate with the efforts he has put forth.

On March 27, 1895, Mr. Yohe was united in matrimony to Estella Knotts, the daughter of James L. and Catharine (Jennings) Knotts, and this union has resulted in the birth of three children, Cleo, Arthur and Noble, all of whom are under the paternal roof-tree and are attending school.

The subject of this review, while yet a young man, has long been recognized as an important factor in the farming and stock raising activities of this section of the Hoosier state, he having been prominently identified with the material growth and prosperity of this part of the commonwealth, his life having been closely interwoven with the history of the county where he has been content to live and follow his chosen vocation for over a third of a century.

In public affairs, Mr. Yohe has ever taken an intelligent interest and while never having sought office for himself, he has consistently supported the principles of the Democratic party, giving his best judgment freely in the councils of that party on men and methods. He is a member of the Christian church, in which he takes an earnest interest and to which he contributes liberally of his means.

## JOHN H. COOK.

The gentleman whose name forms the caption of this biographical review is widely known in Tipton county as an honored citizen and a valued factor in the development of the varied interests of his community. His well-directed energies in the practical affairs of life, his capable management of his own business interests and his sound judgment have demonstrated what may be accomplished by the man of energy and ambition, who, persevering often in the face of seemingly insurmountable obstacles, proves that he is the possessor of those innate qualities that never fail to bring success if properly directed, as they have evidently been in the case of Mr. Cook.

John H. Cook, machinist and farmer, resides at New Lancaster, Tipton county, Indiana, and is the son of Thomas B. and Elmira (Hobbs) Cook. Thomas B. Cook was born near Indianapolis, in Marion county, Indiana, and he was the son of Solomon and Hannah (Ragon) Cook. Solomon Cook came originally from the East to Harveysburg, Ohio, subsequently, in 1820, removing to the Hoosier state and locating in Marion county, being one of the earliest settlers in that part of Indiana. He was a carpenter by trade. His father-in-law, named Ragon, was quite a prominent man. Thomas B. Cook, the father of the subject, was a soldier in the Civil war, being a member of Company B, Thirty-ninth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and also serving in the Eighth Indiana Cavalry. To the subject's parents were born six children, namely: One died in infancy; Edna is deceased; W. L.; Rufus; John H. and Mary.

In his boyhood days Mr. Cook worked on the farm and managed to secure a fairly good education in the district schools. In his early manhood he took up the machinist's trade, and in this line acquired a degree of skill that has caused his services to be very much in demand, the products of his shop exhibiting a perfection of workmanship and attention to detail that makes them compare very favorably with work of a similar character turned out by larger concerns having far greater facilities for metal working than has the subject.

Mr. Cook was united in marriage to Cliffie Harney, daughter of Henry Harney. The subject takes a most active and intelligent interest in public affairs and is a strong factor in the councils of the Republican party, to which he renders an ardent support. Public spirited and progressive, his aid is never sought in vain to promote any enterprise which has the well being of his fellow men at heart, Mr. Cook giving freely of his time and means to all

worthy movements. In fraternal relations he holds appreciative membership in the Free and Accepted Masons. He has been an industrious man all his life, striving to keep abreast of the times in all respects, and as a result every mile post of the years he has passed has found him further advanced, more prosperous, and with an increasing number of friends. He has a comfortable and happy home, a wide and loyal circle of friends and the respect and esteem of his fellow men, a trinity of blessings of which he is eminently worthy.

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#### WILLIAM M. HOOVER.

Agriculture has been an honored vocation from the earliest ages and as a usual thing men of honorable and humane impulses, as well as those of energy and thrift, have been patrons of husbandry. The free out-of-door life of the farm has a decided tendency to foster and develop that independence of mind and self-reliance which characterize true manhood and no truer blessing can befall a boy than to be reared in close touch with nature in the healthful, life-inspiring labor of the fields. It has always been the fruitful soil from which have sprung the moral bone and sinew of the country, and the majority of our nation's great warriors, renowned statesmen and distinguished men of letters were born on the farm and are indebted largely to its early influence for the distinction which they have attained.

William M. Hoover, the proprietor of a one-hundred-and-sixty-acre farm two miles east of Tipton in Cicero township, this county, was born March 16, 1859, the son of Frederick and Eveline (Miller) Hoover, both of whom came from Wayne county, Indiana, and settled in Tipton county in 1860. His father was a merchant in Tipton for several years, and later engaged in agricultural pursuits.

The subject of this sketch had one brother, Jacob M., deceased, whose widow is still living in Tipton. William M. started to school at the early age of five years and received all his education in the district schools. At the age of twenty-one he rented part of his father's farm and was soon able to purchase eighty acres for himself. This he cleared and improved and brought to a high state of cultivation. Later he sold this farm and purchased his present farm of one hundred and sixty acres, on which he has resided since.

Mr. Hoover was married to Ida May Manifold on January 14, 1883. She was a daughter of Joseph and Caroline (Allen) Manifold, of Wayne county, this state, and to them have been born eight children, Cloa, who is at



home with her parents; Opal, who married Floyd Webb; Jesse married Hallie Achenbach; Gernie, Pearl, Carrie, Eula and Russell, the last three named being still under the parental roof and attending school.

Mr. Hoover has always advocated the principles of the Democratic party, but although he has taken an active part in the deliberations of his party, he has never sought for any political office. He and his family are earnest and loyal members of the Christian church and have always taken an active interest in all the affairs of that denomination. Mr. Hoover has also taken an interest in fraternal matters, being an enthusiastic member of the Free and Accepted Masons and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Eiks.

Mr. Hoover has met with marked success in his agricultural affairs and, besides raising all the crops common to this section of the country, has made a specialty of breeding and raising Poland China hogs, and by his earnest endeavor and indomitable energy he has forged to the front and placed himself where he deserves to be among the progressive and enterprising men of his community. His long carer in this county has but served to strengthen the feeling of admiration on the part of his fellow men, owing to the honorable life he has led and the worthy example he has set for the younger generation.

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E. N. TODD.

One of the most difficult literary tasks is to write an exceptional review of a living man. If the life is worthy of record there is always danger of offending that delicacy which is inseparable from merit; for even moderate praise, when it meets the eyes of the subject, is apt to seem fulsome, while a nice sense of propriety would not be less wounded by a dry abstract containing nothing but names and dates. To sum up a career which is not yet ended would appear like recording events which have not yet transpired, since justly to estimate the scope and meaning of a history it is important that we have the closing chapters. In writing biographical notice, therefore, the chronicler from the moment he takes up his pen should consider the subject as no longer among his contemporaries, for thus he will avoid the fear of offending by bestowing praise where it is merited and escape the risk of giving but a fragmentary view of that which must eventually be taken as a unit. At some risk, therefore, the writer assumes the task of placing on record the life and character of a man, who, by the force of strong individuality, has achieved eminent success in the vocations to which he has addressed himself and has won

for himself an enviable place among the leading men of the city and county honored by his citizenship.

E. N. Todd, the owner of four hundred acres of the best farming land in the county, proprietor of the opera house and gas works at Windfall and well known man of affairs, was born April 10, 1856, in Franklin county, Indiana, the son of George and Mary Ann Todd. George Todd was a native of Virginia and came to the Hoosier state many years ago, becoming a large land owner in this community. He was the father of the following children: Anna, deceased; Robert; Leslie, deceased; Joseph, deceased; George; Angeline, deceased; E. N., Frank, Clemm and Lemuel.

All the education which E. N. Todd secured from text-books was acquired in the old-fashioned log school house of the early days. During all his boyhood days and in his early youth he was occupied in assisting in the various duties on his father's place and rendering valuable assistance to him in its cultivation and improvement. At the age of nineteen years Mr. Todd commenced working for himself on rented land, clearing and planting eighteen acres the first year. So well did he conserve his means and apply himself to his work that he was soon in a position to purchase land for himself, his first tract being twenty acres, located in Cicero township, this county. In time he bought forty more acres near this, upon which he moved. By reason of his thorough knowledge of all the branches of farming and stock raising, the subject has prospered in all that he has attempted along this line and is now the owner of over four hundred acres of land. In connection with his activities along agricultural lines, Mr. Todd also operated a saw and planing mill very successfully. Investments in various other businesses have been made from time to time by him, he being the proprietor of the opera house at Windfall, which he operates to the satisfaction of the public, and he also owns the controlling interest in the gas plant. As his activities became more pronounced in affairs outside of agriculture, he has rented most of his land and is operating but one hundred acres near Windfall at the present time.

On May 19, 1882, E. N. Todd was united in marriage to Mollie E. Huston, a native of Wayne county, this state, and they have the following children: Sylva became the wife of H. Wright and is the mother of three children, Sherrel (deceased), Maxine and Charlotte; Mildred married Guy Dean and they have had two children, Stanley and William, deceased; Jewell is living at home and graduated from the Windfall high school in 1912.

Mr. Todd is highly respected as one of the leading business men and citizens of the community, and no worthy enterprise for the advancement of

the community ever appeals to him for aid in vain. Public spirited and progressive in all that he does, he has won a position of honor and respect among his fellow men of which any man might well be proud.

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### JAMES B. W. WHEATLEY.

Among the citizens of Jefferson township, Tipton county, Indiana, who have built up comfortable homes and surrounded themselves with valuable landed estates and personal property, few have attained a higher degree of success than the subject of this sketch. With few opportunities except what his own efforts were capable of mastering and with many discouragements to overcome, he has made an exceptional success in life and now has the gratification of knowing that the community in which he resides has been benefited by his presence. He is the owner of the noted Indian Lawn Stock farm of five hundred and thirty-six acres and his reputation as a man of affairs extends far beyond the immediate locality honored by his residence.

James B. W. Wheatley was born July 27, 1856, in Greene county, Ohio, near Jamestown, the son of Francis H. and Margaret (MacDorman) Wheatley. Francis H. was a native of Frederick county, Maryland, and was a farmer and stock raiser. He located in Tipton county, Indiana, in 1857, when the subject of this review was one year old. Besides James Wheatley, three other children were born to Francis H. and his wife: Susanna Campbell, J. F. and Jane Smith.

A fairly good education was acquired by the subject, he attending the Wheatley school in this county, and working on his father's farm during all his youthful days. Early resolving to make agriculture his life work, Mr. Wheatley devoted himself to a thorough and painstaking study of the best methods in that vocation, and, being of an industrious and economical nature, it was not long before he was able to purchase land in his own right, at the age of twenty-two buying one hundred and sixty acres, every dollar expended in making this deal having been earned by him in hard, honest toil. By applying good business methods and intelligent management, Mr. Wheatley has from time to time added to his holdings until he at the present time ranks among the largest land owners in the county. The improvements on the place are of the very best, his fine brick residence being a model of comfort and convenience, while his barns and other farm buildings are first class in every particular.

Mr. Wheatley was married in 1880 to Sarah Campbell. He is a citizen of high civic ideals, and ever manifests his liberality in connection with measures and enterprises tending to advance the general welfare of the community honored by his residence. He has been the architect of his own fortune and upon his career there rests no blemish, for he has been true to the highest ideals and principles in business, civic and social life. He has lived and labored to worthy ends and well merits the high esteem in which he is universally held. While his life has been so busily engaged in his own private affairs and he has never sought public office, yet he takes an intelligent interest in public affairs and, believing in the principles of the Democratic party, casts his ballot with that party. His stock raising operations are carried on on an extensive scale, and his thorough knowledge of selection and breeding has gained for him a wide reputation among stock men, not only in the immediate community, but throughout the state. He ships cattle all over the United States and has a national reputation as a live stock man.

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#### MARCUS VAN BIBBER.

The successful men are those who have planned their own advancement and then have accomplished it in spite of obstacles, at the same time winning the favor and esteem of their fellow men. The history of Tipton county furnishes many such examples and among these Marcus Van Bibber occupies a prominent and distinctive place. All that he has achieved has come about as the reward of his tireless energy, perseverance and determination.

Marcus Van Bibber, the proprietor of a three-hundred-and-forty-acre farm in Liberty township, was born in Tipton county, April 13, 1853. His parents were Merritt and Mary (Axtell) Van Bibber. Merritt was born in Belmont county, Ohio, August 22, 1820, and received his limited schooling in that county. Before coming to Tipton county, Indiana, in 1850, he lived in Athens county, Ohio, for some time. He was married in Ohio and upon coming to Tipton county he at once bought a farm of one hundred and sixty acres of land which he operated for the next eleven years. He then moved into Jefferson township, where he continued to farm until a few years before his death, when he retired from active work and made his home with his son, Marcus, the subject of this sketch. While still a young man in Ohio he was married to Mary Axtell, the daughter of Lorenzo and Maria Axtell, and to this union there were born fifteen children: Madison, who died May 22, 1867;

Elizabeth, who married George Wookey, and has six children, Laura, Belle, George, Tivia, Jesse and Charles; Taylor, who married Catherine Goodknight and has six children, Oliver, Allen, Walter, Carrie, Everett and one who died in infancy; Harriet, who married Samuel Brown, and has four children, Cooper, Orin, Jesse and Pearl; Mary, who married Hardin Keene, and has three children, Leslie, Nora and Edna; Marcus, the subject of this sketch; John, who died, unmarried, in January, 1896; Dayton, who married Charlotte Hyatt, and has two living children, Roma and Lora; Lincoln died at the age of three years; a child who died in infancy; Emma, who married Solomon Lydy and has eight children, Charles, David, Lelia, Flora, Nora, Walter, Arthur and Lawrence; Grant married Susan Robinson and has no children; Neossia Valley married Carrie Hayworth and has five children living, Leland, Gilbert, Mary, Stella and Margaret; the last two children died in infancy.

Marcus Van Bibber was reared amid the rural scenes of Tipton county and, along with his meager schooling, he early gained that practical knowledge of agriculture which was the foundation of his future success along that line. Through his entire life he has engaged in agricultural pursuits and by capable management, untiring industry and sound judgment he has gradually increased his land holdings until he now owns three hundred and forty acres of as good land as can be found in the county. As soon as he was married he bought forty acres and with his good wife started out to carve his fortune. His wife, a most estimable lady, greatly aided him by her careful management of the household affairs and the able manner in which she reared her children.

Early in life Mr. Van Bibber was married to Mary M. Grishaw, the daughter of John W. and Millie Jane Grishaw, and their union was blessed with five children: Arthur, who married Carrie Becker, the daughter of Fred and Rosa Becker, has one son, Fred Edwin; Earl is still unmarried; Lora married Flora Spaulding and has one son, Lowell W.; Cleo is still single. The subject's first wife died on August 20, 1900, and a few years later he married Eva (Simpson) Arbuckle, the daughter of James Arbuckle. There have been no children by the second marriage.

Mr. Van Bibber has always given his support to the principles and policies of the Republican party, but has never been a seeker for political preferment. He is a devoted and consistent member of the Society of Friends and has lived his life according to the teachings of his church. Such uniform regard as he receives from his friends and neighbors is a sure indication that he has always lived at peace with his fellow men and followed

principles which have ever commanded respect and admiration. Mr. Van Bibber is widely known in this county, where his whole life has been passed, and he is well worth a deserving place in this volume.

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### TIPTON D. CAMPBELL.

There is no calling, however humble, in which enterprise and industry, coupled with a well directed purpose, will not be productive of success, and in the pursuit of agriculture the qualities mentioned are quite essential. Among the well known and highly respected farmers of Tipton county who have attained to a definite degree of success in their line and who have at the same time benefited the community in which they live, is the gentleman whose name forms the caption for this brief biographical review. T. T. Campbell has long been one of the most active and leading citizens in this community and his labors along the line of general farming and stock raising have been amply rewarded, he having gradually improved his valuable place, and while he has prospered in this he has also found time and ample opportunity to assist in the material and civic development of the county.

Tipton D. Campbell was born July 15, 1865, the youngest child of David and Mary (Jenkins) Campbell. David Campbell was born in Henry county, Kentucky, and came to Indiana in 1844, securing government land in Johnson county, where he remained for two years, coming to Tipton county in 1846 and locating in Prairie township. He was a very successful farmer and was a man of prominence in the community. To David Campbell and wife were born ten children, namely: Mariah (deceased), Newton, Thomas and John are deceased, Elizabeth, James and William (deceased), Oliver P., Sarah Wheatley and the subject of this sketch.

Mr. Campbell received his early education in the district schools of Tipton county and was engaged in agricultural labor during all of his boyhood days. Early in life he decided to make agriculture his life work and that he made no mistake in his choice of vocation is well attested by the splendid success which has attended his efforts. Starting in life under rather adverse conditions, he has hewed out his own fortune and established himself in the community as a man of stability of character and progressive public spirit. His landed estate of one hundred and sixty acres is all that a model farm should be, the care and effort expended upon it having brought a well de-

served reward. Here Mr. Campbell has given the subject of raising fine live stock a great deal of attention and has more than a local reputation as a breeder of the best in that line, a thorough knowledge of this subject, coupled with untiring energy, having enabled the subject to conduct this department with great success. His facilities for feeding and caring for his stock are excellent, good buildings and pasturage being two of the concrete reasons for his achievements as a stock man.

On April 11, 1888, Mr. Campbell was married to Flora Thackers, the daughter of Andrew and Elizabeth (Doin) Thackers, natives of Morgan county, this state, Mrs. Campbell's mother being yet living.

Mr. Campbell votes the Republican ticket and displays an intelligent interest in public affairs, though he has never been a seeker after public office. He is a man of pleasing personality and splendid qualities of character and has won and retains the warm friendship and high regard of all who know him. A residence of a half a century here has given his fellows an opportunity to observe him in his daily walk and his present high standing is due solely to the honorable and upright course which he has pursued.

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### JOSHUA B. PLYMIRE.

Among the enterprising and progressive citizens of Tipton county none stands higher in the esteem of his fellow citizens than the gentleman whose name forms the caption of this sketch. He has long been actively engaged in agricultural pursuits in this county and the years of his residence here have but served to strengthen the feeling of admiration on the part of his fellow men owing to the honorable life he has led and the worthy example he has set for the younger generation, consequently he is eminently worthy of a place in this volume.

Joshua B. Plymire was born March 18, 1854, near Wilmington, Clinton county, Ohio, the son of John and Margaret (Wilson) Plymire. John Plymire, the father, was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, and came with his parents, Martin and Susan Plymire, to the Buckeye state when he was sixteen years of age. Here he married and lived the rest of his days, rearing a family of ten children, namely: William, Mary, Susan, Samuel, Philip, Martin, Joshua B., John W., David and Arminda, the last named being deceased.

The scholastic education of Joshua B. Plymire was somewhat better

than that acquired by the average boy in those early days, for after completing his studies in the Clinton county common schools he took a finishing course at Wilmington. While pursuing his school work the subject was engaged during his spare time in assisting in the work of his father's place. Coming to the Hoosier state, Mr. Plymire purchased twenty acres of land in Jefferson township, Tipton county, subsequently buying eighty more acres, and eventually an additional forty acres, and here he has made his home for a number of years. The splendid farm now owned by the subject and his wife consists of two hundred and thirty-five acres, and it is one of the most valuable holdings in the community, having been brought to a high state of cultivation and improved in a manner that reflects great credit on the owner. In addition to tilling the soil in a most up-to-date and scientific manner, Mr. Plymire has devoted considerable attention to stock raising and, through the exercise of sound judgment, wise discrimination and good common sense in the selection of his stock and in his breeding operations, the subject has gained a reputation which extends far beyond the borders of his own locality.

On November 22, 1881, Joshua B. Plymire was united in marriage to Josephine Magnett, the daughter of John and ——— (Sterling) Magnett, and this union has been blessed by the birth of one child, Cliffie P., who married Harley Kelly and is the mother of a daughter, Ruth.

While he has never held or sought public office, Mr. Plymire has always displayed an intelligent interest in public affairs and his suffrage has been given to the Republican party. His family are earnest and consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal church, to the support of which they give liberally of their means. The subject's well directed efforts in the practical affairs of life, his capable management of his agricultural affairs and his sound judgment have brought him prosperity, and his life demonstrates what may be accomplished by any man of energy and ambition.

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BYRON B. THORPE, M. D.

It is not always easy to discover and define the hidden forces that move a life of ceaseless activity and large professional success; little more can be done than to note their manifestation in the career of the individual under consideration. In view of this fact, the life of the distinguished physician and public-spirited man of affairs whose name appears above affords a striking example of well defined purpose, with the ability to make that pur-



pose subserve not only his own ends but the good of his fellow men as well. He has long held distinctive prestige in a calling which requires for its basis sound mentality and intellectual discipline of a high order, supplemented by the rigid professional training and thorough mastery of technical knowledge, with the skill to apply the same, without which one can not hope to rise above mediocrity in ministering to human ills. In his chosen field of endeavor Doctor Thorpe has achieved success such as few attain and his present eminent standing among the leading medical men of his part of the Hoosier state is duly recognized and appreciated. In addition to his long and honorable career in one of the most useful and exacting professions, he has proven an honorable member of the body politic. As a citizen he easily ranks with the most influential of his county, his course having ever been above suspicion, and those favored with an intimate acquaintance with him are profuse in their praise of his manly virtues and upright character.

Byron B. Thorpe, M. D., of Curtisville, Tipton county, Indiana, was born June 23, 1880, in Colfax, Clinton county, Indiana, the son of Levi and Mary (Millburn) Thorpe. Levi Thorpe was a physician and surgeon and was quite prominent in medical affairs in Clinton county, his wife being the daughter of Joseph E. Millburn, also a follower of the medical profession. Beside the subject, they had one other child, Florian Nolan, who is a physician at Boyleston.

The preliminary education of Doctor Thorpe was secured in the common schools at Boyleston, after which he attended the high school at Frankfort. Having thus secured a good elementary schooling, he decided on the medical profession for his life work and entered a medical college at Indianapolis, from which he graduated in 1905. On completing his college course, the Doctor served for a time as an interne in dispensary work, gaining in this way a vast amount of practical knowledge which has stood him in good stead in his subsequent career. He began the practice of medicine with his father and brother at Boyleston, however, only remaining there for a short while, and then removing to Michigantown, where he was in partnership with Doctor Douglass. This professional alliance lasted only about one year, when the subject began practice on his own account and has since continued independently. He came to Curtisville on April 29, 1910, and his thorough professional knowledge and consummate skill in the application of the best methods known to medical science soon gained for him a recognition and a following that would be a credit to many a doctor much older in years. Previous to his removal to this place, the Doctor served as coroner

of Clinton county, having been elected to that office on the Democratic ticket.

Doctor Thorpe was married September 6, 1902, to Edith A. Hamm, daughter of George and Martha Hamm, of Clinton county, and this union has been blessed by the birth of one child, Eulalia Beth, who is now attending school. While primarily attending to the interests of his professional work, the subject has devoted much time to the interests of his neighbors and the community at large, and has been untiring in his efforts to uplift humanity along civic and social lines.

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#### GEORGE GUY CAMPBELL.

It is a well recognized fact that the most powerful influence in shaping and controlling public life is the press. It reaches a greater number of people than any other agency and thus has always been and always will be a most important factor in molding public opinion and, in a definite sense, shaping the destiny of the nation. The gentleman to a brief review of whose life these lines are devoted has long been prominently connected with journalism in the Hoosier state, and at the present time is editor and publisher of the *Kempton Courier*, one of the most popular papers in Tipton county, comparing favorably with the best local sheets in this section of the state in news, editorial ability and mechanical execution.

George Guy Campbell, the present postmaster of Kempton and editor and publisher of the *Kempton Courier*, was born February 17, 1888, at Fort Recovery, Mercer county, Ohio, the son of Dr. R. W. and Elizabeth (Jordan) Campbell. Doctor Campbell was born at Fort Recovery and received his elementary education in the common schools of that city, his professional studies later being pursued in medical institutions at Cincinnati, Ohio, and Chicago, Illinois. He was a very successful practitioner and gained the respect and confidence of his fellow citizens to a marked degree. To the subject's parents were born the following children: George Guy; A. W. is a printer at Elwood, Indiana; H. J. is following the "art preservative" and holds the position of superintendent of the mechanical department of the *News-Scimitar* at Memphis, Tennessee; Ruth is at home.

George Guy Campbell attended the common school at that place. While pursuing his studies he put in his spare time learning the printer's trade, and in 1895 went to Chicago, where he followed the printing business, working in

different offices for about a year, at the end of which period he engaged in business for himself, operating a job printing plant with exceptional success for some time, and in 1897 he founded the *Journal* at Ashkum, Iroquois county, Illinois, which paper he conducted for three years. Selling out his interests at this place, he removed to Indianapolis, Indiana, where he became connected with the Devore Printing Company, of which concern he soon became superintendent. Under the firm name of Campbell & Gunder, the subject of this review established a printing office on Court street in Indianapolis. This was subsequently disposed of, and then Mr. Campbell took employment with the *Indianapolis News*. Continuing on the *News* for about a year, Mr. Campbell for a while operated another office and then had charge of the advertising room on the *Indianapolis Sentinel*. After the *Sentinel* was purchased by the *News* Mr. Campbell was associated in business for a period with L. G. Dynes, and then came to Kempton, Tipton county, Indiana, where he established the *Courier*, and for the last six years has conducted this paper in a manner that has won for him not only a lucrative income, but has gained for him a large following of staunch friends. Under the administration of President Taft, Mr. Campbell was appointed postmaster of Kempton, and he is still discharging the duties of that responsible position in a very satisfactory and efficient manner.

The subject of this review was married April 15, 1903, to Ella Menefee, the daughter of Lemuel and Mollie (Reid) Menefee, and to this union have been born three children, Mildred, Onarga and Robert.

In his fraternal relations, Mr. Campbell is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and of the Free and Accepted Masons. Mr. Campbell has been a potent factor in the upbuilding of the community and the advancement of the highest interests of the people with whom he has been associated.

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#### W. R. DUNHAM.

He to whose life history we now direct attention is a member of one of the pioneer families of Tipton county, his grandfather having entered government land along with the earliest settlers of the county. W. R. Dunham, the present representative to the General Assembly of Indiana for Hamilton and Tipton counties, was born near Kempton, Indiana, on February 1, 1856. His parents were Samuel G. and Matilda (Reese) Dunham, his father having moved to Clinton county, Ohio, from Virginia with his parents, Jacob

and Catherine (Goodknight) Dunham. Jacob, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, soon came on west to Indiana and settled in Tipton county, Indiana, entering government land under the administration of President Millard Fillmore. Samuel was reared in the town of Tipton and he and his wife were the parents of three children, W. R., Mrs. Catherine Aldredge, of Huntington county, and Owen J.

W. R. Dunham received his early education in the common schools of his township and latter graduated from Valparaiso University at Valparaiso, Indiana. He then took up the profession of teaching and followed it very successfully for twenty-seven years, making an enviable record for himself as an excellent instructor. His seven years of continuous teaching at Kempton shows that he was giving good satisfaction as a teacher. During his summer vacations he worked on a farm, clerked in a store and sold implements for an Indianapolis company. In other words, he was always busy and put in all of his time at some gainful occupation, with the result that he was enabled to add to his landed possessions year by year until he now owns three hundred and twenty-five acres of as good land as can be found in the county. Some years ago he was appointed deputy county treasurer and performed the arduous duties of that office to the entire satisfaction of his superior in the office as well as all the citizens of the county. In 1912 the Democrats of Hamilton and Tipton counties selected him as the party's candidate for state representative and at the election held in November, 1912, he had the satisfaction of being elected. His record in the Legislature has been such as to commend him to the best citizens of his district.

Mr. Dunham was married April 8, 1881, to Belle Allen, the daughter of Samuel and Harriet Allen, and their union has been blessed with three children: Dr. W. F., Dr. G. C. and Bonnie, the wife of Verne Peters. Mrs. Dunham has been a loyal and trustworthy helpmate to her husband, assisting him in all his endeavors, co-operating with him in his plans and aiding him by her wise counsel and judicious advice, while her estimable character and high social worth have added much to the prestige of the family of which he is proud to be the head.

In his political faith Mr. Dunham has always been a stanch and unwavering supporter of the Democratic party. He is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons and has also taken all the degrees in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, being a member of the subordinate lodge, the encampment and the canton.

Mr. Dunham is a good example of the self-made man and in everything he has undertaken he has applied all those qualities which characterize

successful men. As a teacher, as a county official, as a salesman, and as a member of the Legislature he has been true to the best impulses within him and the result is that he is highly respected and honored by all who know him. He is a man of pleasing personality, which, united with his other good qualities, renders him an influential factor in the social and business life of the community in which he lives.

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### SQUIRE GOODKNIGHT.

The subject of this review ranks among the leading farmers and stock raisers of the township in which he lives and as a tiller of the soil he is easily the peer of any of his fellow citizens similarly engaged. This success has been brought about only by careful and methodical management and far-sightedness in his plans and enterprise in carrying them to completion.

Squire Goodknight, the proprietor of a fine farm of one hundred and twenty acres in Jefferson township, Tipton county, was born August 10, 1869, in this county. His parents were W. H. and Elizabeth (Baker) Goodknight and the subject of this sketch was one of ten children born to his parents, the others being as follows: Ellsworth, deceased; David, Delle, deceased; Walter; Charles, deceased; Bessie, who is the wife of Hayes Rensem, and has six children, Irene, Aline, Paul, John, Julia and William H.; Dosie, Goldie and one child who died in infancy. W. H. Goodknight was born in Fayette county, Ohio, and came to Indiana when a child with his parents, David and Christina (Reese) Goodknight, who settled a half mile east of Tipton. W. H. died July 8, 1913, his wife having passed away in 1894, and they are both interred in the Kempton cemetery.

Squire Goodknight was reared on the farm, received a good practical education in the public schools of his county, and when old enough to begin life on his own responsibility turned his attention to agriculture, which, with stock raising, he has pursued with gratifying success. About the year 1907 he went into the hardware business for a short time, but the call of the farm could not be resisted, so he closed out his hardware business and returned to the farm, where he has been more successful year by year. Starting out by renting, he proved to be such an economical manager that he was soon able to buy forty acres, and when, a short time later, his old home place was for sale he purchased it and is rapidly bringing it to the front as one of the best improved farms of his community.

Mr. Goodknight was married on August 29, 1888, to Edla King, the daughter of Alonzo and Phoebe (Johnson) King, and they are the happy parents of five children, Everett, Verne, Mae, Roxey and Ray. Mr. Goodknight has a very pleasant and attractive home and the hospitality of the family has won for them a host of warm friends in the community where they lived. The family are loyal members of the Methodist Episcopal church and are interested in the various activities of that denomination.

In politics Mr. Goodknight is an enthusiastic member of the Republican party and always casts his ballot for the candidates of that party. He has justly gained the proud title of a self-made man, for all he now has has been secured through the exercise of his own diligent efforts and sound judgment.

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#### J. M. WILBURN.

An enumeration of the representative citizens of Tipton county, Indiana, would be incomplete without specific mention of the well-known and popular gentleman whose name introduces this sketch, who is now efficiently serving as a trustee of Madison township. A member of one of the old and highly esteemed families of this section of the Hoosier state, and for many years a public-spirited man of affairs, he has stamped the impress of his individuality upon the community and added luster to the honorable name which he bears, having always been scrupulously honest in all his relations with his fellow men and leaving no stone unturned whereby he might benefit his own condition as well as that of his neighbors and friends, consequently he has long since won the favor of a great number of the people of Madison township, where he maintains his home.

J. M. Wilburn was born January 9, 1860, in the same township and county where he now resides, the son of M. C. and Eliza (Merritt) Wilburn. The father was a native of North Carolina and came to the Hoosier state in pioneer days and located in Madison township, Tipton county, on Pipe creek. He was a farmer in the Tar Heel state and on his removal to Indiana sold his land in North Carolina. In this community the subject's parents passed the remainder of their lives, both now having passed away and are resting in the Hobbs cemetery. They were the parents of the following children: J. M., Frank Cicero, Rosetta became the wife of Rolly Curl, Ora, Alice married James Hughes.

J. M. Wilburn's first schooling was acquired in the Hamilton county

institutions of learning, he having gone to that county with his parents in his early boyhood. Shortly after the completion of his educational pursuits, the family returned to this county and located on a farm near Tipton. At the age of twenty Mr. Wilburn rented forty acres of land and engaged in his first independent labors as an agriculturist. So successful was he in the cultivation of this tract of rented land that he was in a comparatively short time able to purchase land in his own right, a small piece, to which he later added an additional eighty acres. Born to an intimate knowledge of the basic industry of tilling the soil, Mr. Wilburn has been very successful, displaying a spirit of progress and a readiness to adopt the most improved methods that have won for him the reputation of being a scientific twentieth-century farmer. He has improved his place with good buildings and equipped it with all the necessary machinery, splendid crops being annually raised, grain farming occupying most of his attention.

On March 9, 1880, the subject of this review was united in matrimony to Sarah Jane Edmonson and as a result of this union have been born five children, namely: Maud became the wife of Dave Daniel and is the mother of four children, Paul, Virgil, Lloyd and Alice; George W. married Lily Weaver and they have three children, Harold, Ralph and Esther; Ethel is at home with her parents; Ruth is the wife of Clarence Russell; Opal Mae is also living under the parental roof-tree.

In his fraternal relations, Mr. Wilburn holds membership in the Free and Accepted Masons and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, while his wife is an appreciative member of the Daughters of Rebekah. Their religious affiliations are with the Methodist Episcopal church, they being especially active in the work of the Sunday school, giving freely of their time and means toward the support of the same.

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#### GRANVILLE H. HOBBS.

In the respect that is accorded to men who have fought their own way to success through unfavorable environment we find an unconscious recognition of the intrinsic worth of a character which can not only endure so rough a test, but gain new strength through the discipline. The gentleman to whom the reader's attention is now called was not favored by inherited wealth or the assistance of influential friends, but in spite of this, by perseverance, industry and wise economy, he attained a comfortable station in life far be-

yond the average, making his influence felt for good in his community, and because of the honorable career he has known here and also because of the fact that he is numbered among those patriotic sons of the North who assisted in saving the Union's integrity in the dark days of the sixties, he is eminently worthy of a place in this volume.

Granville H. Hobbs, a retired farmer and the owner of all the land where the town of Hobbs is situated, was born May 16, 1831, in Lee county, Virginia, the son of Job and Susan (Flanery) Hobbs. Job Hobbs, the subject's father, was a farmer and planter in the Old Dominion state, and in his later life moved to Kentucky, where he and his wife spent the rest of their lives and passed away at a good old age.

The education of the subject of this sketch was acquired in the common schools of Virginia and Kentucky, he being also under the tutelage of his father in addition to his regular school work. His father was a very scholarly man and imparted to the subject much valuable knowledge impossible to obtain in the crude schools of those days. As a young man Granville H. Hobbs came to Tipton county, Indiana, and worked as a farm hand. Being of an industrious and economical nature, it was not a great while until he had saved enough money to purchase a small tract of land for himself; and through the exercise of a superior knowledge of the arts of agriculture and stock raising, the subject has prospered to a remarkable degree, being the possessor of over four hundred acres of very valuable property. Upon his retirement from active agricultural labor, Mr. Hobbs gave all of this land to his children, saving to himself and wife only an income that would insure them living in comfort the rest of their days. They are now living in peaceful and well earned retirement in their beautiful modern home in Hobbs.

Mr. Hobbs was married in 1860 to Jane Meyers, who was born in Lee county, Virginia, the daughter of John and Rachel Meyers, who lived their entire lives in that state, and to this union have been born children as follows: Lucetta, Rachel A., Darthila, wife of Amos DeLong; Ellen, wife of J. Russell; Sherman (deceased), John, Mrs. Nettie Longfellow, Ida, wife of Charles Warner, and two who died in infancy.

During the war between the states in the dark days of the sixties, the subject of this review gained an enviable record as a soldier in the army of the North, his first service being in a Kentucky regiment, he later enlisting in the One Hundred and Ffty-fifth Indiana Volunteer Infantry. He was engaged in some of the most fiercely contested battles of that sanguinary conflict and is now an honored member of the Grand Army of the Republic. Politically, Mr. Hobbs casts his ballot with the Democratic party. He was



county commissioner nine years, justice of the peace four years and held several other minor offices. He and his wife are always ready to support worthy public enterprises for the benefit of their fellow citizens and the community and are honored and respected by all who know them for their real worth. Mr. Hobbs was the first settler and the founder of the town of Hobbs and still owns considerable property in the town.

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### E. L. BUNCH.

One of the most enterprising of our younger generation of farmers in Tipton county, who has believed from the outset of his career that the "wisdom of yesterday is sometimes the folly of today," and that while the methods of our grandfathers in tilling the soil were all right in their day, yet in the twentieth century we are compelled to adopt new methods and farm along different lines, in view of the fact that conditions of climate, soil, grains, etc., have changed since the days of the pioneers. He has been a close observer of modern methods and is a student at all times of whatever pertains to his chosen life work, having met with encouraging success all along the line. Judging from his past record, he will undoubtedly achieve much in the future years and take his place among the leading agriculturists of a community noted for its fine farms and adroit husbandmen.

E. L. Bunch, a prosperous agriculturist of Tipton county and owner of one hundred and five acres of splendid farming land, was born February 18, 1871, on his father's farm in Jefferson township, this county, the son of H. H. and Mary (Phares) Bunch. H. H. Bunch was born in Wayne county, Indiana, and came to Tipton county when he was nine years old with his parents, William and Matilda (Wolf) Bunch. William Bunch was a native of North Carolina.

The subject of this review attended school at Teedersburg and Tipton, working on the farm during vacations. His first work for himself was the cultivation of land which he rented from his father. By exercising good judgment, economy and industry, reinforced by a native stock of common sense, he soon acquired land in his own right, and this has been added to and improved until now no finer landed estate in the community can be found than that owned by Mr. Bunch. Keeping well posted, not alone on new methods and improved processes of agriculture, but on affairs of the world at large, the subject of this review has gained a reputation among his neighbors and friends as a man of wide information and integrity.

On September 4, 1893, Mr. Bunch was united in the holy bonds of matrimony to Dora Farley, daughter of Joseph and Sarah (Irwin) Farley, and this union has been blessed by the birth of two children, Mary Edna, born October 31, 1894, and Frank Hardein, born May 21, 1901.

In political affairs, Mr. Bunch has ever been an ardent supporter of the candidates and principles of the Republican party, while his support in religious matters is accorded to the Christian church, to which he gives liberally of his means. Although just in the prime of life, the subject has achieved a success in affairs that would be a credit to any man many years his elder, and that much abused term "self-made man" may well be applied to him in its real meaning and value. No man can say aught against him and speak the truth, for his life has been as an open book to his neighbors and friends, who have come to honor and respect him for his real worth and who look on him as an example of the rugged, virile, resourceful and industrious type of American agriculturist.

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#### ROY B. SMITH.

One of the thrifty young farmers of Tipton county, Indiana, who believes in keeping abreast of the times in his vocation is Roy B. Smith, and having had such principles as his guiding star all through life, he has been successful from the start, not winning success in a meteoric fashion, but gradually ascending the rugged hill that leads from the lowlands to the upper strata of success, where a man feels that he has worked to a good purpose. This young farmer takes a peculiar pride in his agricultural interests, and during his short career in this county he has shown that industry which will be certain to insure him continued success in the future.

Roy B. Smith was born January 9, 1887, on his father's farm in this county, a son of John D. and Sarah (Bunch) Smith, who are mentioned elsewhere in this volume. Roy Smith attended the common schools of Goldsmith and also the Tipton high school, graduating from the latter. During his school life he worked on the home farm between school seasons, and thereby received a practical farmer's education. After his graduation from the high school he took a normal course at Marion, Indiana, and followed this by teaching school for one year at Teedersburg, in Tipton county. He proved to be a very successful teacher and had he continued in this vocation as a profession he would no doubt have become one of the successful educators of his county.

However, he preferred agricultural pursuits, and after teaching one year, he engaged in farming his father's farm, which he has successfully managed since.

Roy B. Smith was married in 1909, to Cleo Teeter, and to this union have been born four children, Roy Allen, Cleo Esther, Hugh Teeter and Mary Grace.

Politically, Mr. Smith has allied himself with the Progressive wing of the Republican party, and although he has never yet been a candidate for any public office, he nevertheless takes an active interest in the deliberations of the party.

Mr. and Mrs. Smith have a very hospitable home and are interested in all movements which tend to the uplifting and betterment of the community in which they reside. They have a wide circle of loyal friends and acquaintances and in the years to come their influence for the betterment of the community will go on increasing.

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### JOHN A. ALTHER.

To present in detail the leading facts in the life of one of Tipton county's best known agriculturists and throw light upon some of his most prominent characteristics, is the task in hand in order to place before the reader the following brief biography of John A. Alther. Though still in the prime of a vigorous manhood, he has already won a distinct place in the agricultural world, besides impressing his strong personality upon the community where for a number of years he has been a forceful factor in directing thought and helping to mold public opinion along proper lines. He is regarded by all who know him as a man of sound business principles, thoroughly up to date in all phases of agriculture and stock raising and as a man who, while advancing his own individual interests, does not neglect his general duties as a citizen.

John A. Alther, prosperous and up-to-date farmer, was born February 10, 1876, in Fayette county, this state, the son of John and Caroline (Ripberger) Alther, who were early pioneers in that section of the Hoosier state. His first education was secured in the Fayette county schools, this being resumed in the local schools when he came to this county, practically all of his boyhood days being occupied in helping in the many duties devolving upon the average farmer's boy, an experience, however, which proved of value to him in later life, for he has conducted the affairs of his place with a degree of





J. B. GRISHAW

skill that evinces a thorough knowledge of all the various branches of his vocation.

At the age of twenty-one years Mr. Alther began working for himself by the month, which he continued for four years, and has since operated the farm owned by his father. The place is one of the best in the community, being well improved and presenting a model appearance to the passerby. A good home and the best of necessary farm buildings adorn the place, and its general aspect is indicative of Mr. Alther's spirit of progress and intelligence.

On November 20, 1900, John A. Alther was united in marriage to Margaret Johannes, daughter of Charles and Eva (Henry) Johannes. Charles Johannes came to this community from Jennings county and has resided here for thirty years, rearing a family of five children, Mary, Anna, Margaret, Joseph and Kate.

Although Mr. Alther has taken an intelligent interest in public affairs, he has never sought public office, however, being a leader in the councils of his party, ever advocating the selection of the best men for political preferment. His religious affiliations are with St. John's church in Tipton, he being numbered among the most faithful and liberal communicants of that parish. Mr. Alther is a symmetrically developed man, discharging the duties of citizenship with an eye to the greatest good and his popularity is only bounded by the lines within which he is known. He is a man of broad humanitarian principles, of earnest purpose and upright life, and does all in his power for the uplift of his fellow men and the promotion of the moral welfare of his community.

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#### J. B. GRISHAW.

The prosperity of the country is in the hands of the tillers of the soil. The financial status of the country fluctuates according to the prosperity of the farmer. The county which is filled with wide-awake, progressive farmers is the county with heavy bank deposits and general prosperity. The egg production alone of the United States is more valuable than any single manufacturing industry. The farmer who makes a success of stock raising has an industry which puts him at least on a par with the business men of his county. A successful sheep grower deserves special commendation, because it is an industry requiring a superior kind of skill. The subject of this sketch is one of the most prominent sheep producers of the state and has achieved an eminent success in this line.

J. B. Grishaw, a prominent farmer and sheep raiser of Tipton county, was born November 16, 1869, at Sharpsville, Indiana, the son of William M. and America (Shook) Grishaw. His father was born in Ripley county, Indiana, coming to this county when a young man and settled in Liberty township. He directed his energies to merchandising, and built up a very successful business in Sharpsville, which netted him a very comfortable fortune. To him and his wife were born six children, namely: Ora, deceased, who is buried in the cemetery at Tipton; Grant, deceased; J. B., the subject of this sketch; Charles L., of Tipton; H. E., a practicing physician of Tipton; and one died in infancy.

J. B. Grishaw received his early education in the Tipton schools, graduating from the common schools of that city. Later he attended the Tri-State College at Angola, Indiana. During his minority he spent his summers on the home farm, learning all the intricacies of agricultural life. At the age of nineteen he commenced his long, successful career by engaging in tomato culture. He sold his product to a canning factory at Tipton and made considerable money at the business. Later he bought a farm and began the raising of stock, and he continued his general farming and stock raising until six years ago when he retired from farming, but continued in the business of stock feeding. He has made a specialty of sheep feeding and is regarded as one of the most prominent and successful sheep raisers in Indiana. As every farmer knows, there is a peculiar knack in the raising of sheep, and the fact that Mr. Grishaw has been very successful in this business shows that he has made a deep study of the problem of managing them, and he is regarded by all who know of his efforts as an authority on this line of endeavor. He is also a stockholder and director of the First National Bank of Tipton.

On April 4, 1894, Mr. Grishaw was married to Grace Campbell, and to this union has been born an interesting family of six children, all of whom are living: James, Paul, William, Hubert, Ruth America, Helen, Ora M. and Mary E. His family are loyal members of the Methodist Episcopal church and have taken an earnest part in all of the various activities of that denomination. He is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, Austin Lodge, of Tipton.

Politically, Mr. Grishaw has always been a Republican, but has never sought political preferment of any kind, devoting all of his time and attention to farming and the raising of stock, in which he has been eminently successful. Mr. Grishaw is an excellent example of the typical American farmer, who understands how to farm to the best advantage. In all the practical affairs of life, he has shown by his capable management of his farm interests and by his

sound judgment what may be accomplished by energy and ambition when rightfully applied, and, notwithstanding the fact that he has been very successful in business, he has not neglected to contribute to the moral as well as the material advancement of his community.

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### O. FRANK WHEATLEY.

All callings, whether humble or exalted, may be productive of some measure of success, if enterprise and industry, coupled with a well directed purpose, form the motive force of the person directing the same, and in no case is this fact more apparent than in agricultural pursuits. It is a well authenticated fact that success comes as the result of legitimate and well applied energy, unflagging determination and perseverance as well as the above enumerated qualities. When a course of action is once decided upon these attributes are essential. Success is never known to smile upon the idler or dreamer, and she never courts the loafer, only those who have diligently sought her favor being crowned with her blessings. In tracing the history of the prosperous and influential agriculturist whose name forms the caption of this biographical review, we find that the above named elements have entered largely into his makeup and therefore we are not surprised at the large and ever-growing success which he has attained.

O. Frank Wheatley was born November 25, 1888, the son of James W. and Sarah (Francis) Wheatley, and was one of three children, namely: Walter V. married Mary Parker and they are the parents of two children, Forrest and Parker; O. Frank; Pearl G. is at school.

A very good education was secured by Mr. Wheatley, through attendance at the Wheatley district school No. 5 and two years at Valparaiso University. During his boyhood days he worked at farm labor, and on reaching mature years he decided on this business for his life work. At the age of eighteen he began raising fine cattle, making a specialty of the Aberdeen and Angus breeds, with which he has been very successful. In addition to one hundred acres of land which he got from his father, Mr. Wheatley rents one hundred and fifty acres, and has improved his holdings by the erection of the best of farm buildings and a comfortable home. In all that he does he is thorough and painstaking, believing that what is worth doing at all is worth doing well, and he has risen to a position of prominence in his community that is remarkable for one of his age.

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On January 7, 1909, Mr. Wheatley was united in marriage to Mae Booher, the daughter of William and Mary (Reese) Booher, and to this union have been born three children, Olive, Wilson and Angeline. These children are the center of a happy home circle.

Mr. Wheatley's course in political matters has been to cast his ballot for the men and principles which he believed were right, regardless of party ties. He is a member of the Friends church and of the Free and Accepted Masons. Long recognized as a factor of importance in connection with the farming and stock raising industries here, he has been prominently identified with the material growth and prosperity of the community where he has resided. Mr. Wheatley is one of those estimable characters whose integrity and strong personality must force them into an admirable notoriety, which their modesty never seeks, who command the respect of their contemporaries and leave the impress of their individuality upon the age in which they live.

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#### WILLIAM H. REED.

The boys who went to the front in 1861 and fought that their country might be saved can never have too much honor bestowed upon them. They are fast answering the last muster and within a very few years there will be none left to answer to the final roll call. The great majority have already passed away and among the honored veterans of Tipton county who will never again hear the bugle call in this world is the late William H. Reed, of Liberty township.

William H. Reed, who died November 22, 1899, in Liberty township, Tipton county, Indiana, was born in 1840 in Bartholomew county, Indiana, about fifteen miles east of Columbus. His parents were Eli and Catherine (Snyder) Reed, both of whom were natives of Knox county, North Carolina. To Mr. and Mrs. Eli Reed were born the following children: Cornelius, deceased; William, deceased, the subject of this sketch; Benjamin, of Bartholomew county, Indiana; Lucy, deceased, the wife of Eli Sigler, deceased; Hannah, the wife of the late William Miller, and the mother of four children, George, William, Elizabeth and Alice; Claraenda, the wife of Altenia Roller, deceased, and the mother of four children, two of whom are living, Henry and Louis, of Tipton county; Martha, the wife of Ezra Spawl, of Bartholomew county, and the mother of six children, Erastus, Edwin, Laura, Lena,

Estella and one child which died in infancy; Lavina, the wife of Erin Kendall and the mother of ten children.

William H. Reed lived the ordinary farm life which surrounded the boys of his period, there being no special event of importance to vary the routine of the duties of the fields and of the school room for him during his boyhood. When still a youth he began work in the fields, plowing, planting and harvesting from early springtime until late autumn. He was thus engaged when the Civil war opened, when, seized with the same patriotic zeal which fired the hearts of thousands of other young men, he enlisted in the Sixty-seventh Regiment of Indiana Volunteer Infantry and was in continuous active service until the close of the war. Going out as a private, he was soon made a corporal for meritorious conduct on the battlefield, and served as such throughout the remainder of the conflict.

Immediately after his return from the front Mr. Reed was married to Nancy Drake, the daughter of Thomas and Elnora (Hill) Drake, and to this union there were born eight children: George, deceased; Catherine, the wife of William Warner, of Liberty township, and the mother of three children, Lester, Harry and Lott. Some years after the death of her husband, Mrs. Warner married James Harper, of Liberty township, and there was one son, James, by the second marriage. Lavina, the third child of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Reed, is deceased; Mary, the fourth child, is the wife of Wright Glass, and has one child deceased; Annie, the wife of Marvel Richards, of Tipton county, and the mother of seven children, Uhl, Donald, Lena, Denia, May, Ruth and Marjorie; Thomas, deceased; Frank, deceased; and William H., the eighth and youngest child, married Amanda Owens, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Owens, of Bartholomew county, and to this union there have been born three children, Hayse, Meredith and Wilma.

Mr. Reed started out in life on his own account and by hard work and capable management accumulated eighty acres of arable and productive land in Liberty township before his demise in 1899. With the aid of his good wife and children he became an important factor in the life of the community in which he lived, and because of his high moral worth he was held in unqualified esteem by his friends and neighbors. He always voted with the Republican party, but never sought or desired office, preferring to give his whole time and attention to his agricultural interests. He was a life-long member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and was closely connected with the Methodist Episcopal church of Sharpsville, Indiana, contributing of his substance to the support of his church. His many sterling qualities made him

deservedly popular in his community and his death was mourned by a wide circle of friends and acquaintances. His life was such that his widow and children have the satisfaction of knowing that the world was the better for his having lived in it.

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### CHARLES WESLEY COLE.

The best history of a community or state is that which deals most with the lives and activities of its people, especially of those who, by their own endeavor and indomitable energy, have forged to the front and placed themselves where they deserve the title of progressive men. In this brief review will be found the record of one who has outstripped the less active plodders on the highway of life and achieved a career surpassed by few of his contemporaries, a career of marked success in agricultural affairs and a name which all men who know him delight to honor, owing to his upright life and habits of thrift and industry.

Charles Wesley Cole, the proprietor of a two-hundred-and-forty-acre farm in Jefferson township, Tipton county, Indiana, is a native son of this county, having been born June 19, 1878, the son of H. B. and Mary (Smith) Cole. His father, H. B. Cole, is also a native of the old Hoosier state, his birth having occurred in Switzerland county, his parents being Perry and Malvina Cole. When a young man H. B. Cole came to Tipton county, and to him and his wife were born three children: Charles W.; Lena, who married John Teal, of Indianapolis, and they have one daughter, Lenora, and a son, Herman, deceased, and William E., of California, who is married and has one child, Eldon.

Charles Cole secured his education in the common schools in Cicero and Jefferson townships in this county, and as a lad he went to school during the winter seasons and worked on the home farm during the summers, thereby learning the rudiments of agriculture, as well as habits of thrift and industry. After leaving the common schools he was a student one year at the Tipton high school and entered the normal school at Marion, Indiana, but was called home on the death of his father to take charge of the farm.

Mr. Cole was married in 1898 to Bertha A. Craven, the daughter of William and Mattie (Mullen) Craven, and to this union have been born seven children, Ruth B.; Ralph and Forest, twins, now deceased; Mildred, Hull and Howard, who are in school, and Dorothy Mae, at home with her parents.

Politically, Mr. Cole has been a Republican since he became a voter and has taken an active interest in the deliberations of that party. He has never sought any political office, being content to devote all of his time and energies to the management of his large farm. He and his wife are stanch members of the Presbyterian church and Mr. Cole has taken a prominent part in the activities of that denomination, and at the present time is a deacon in the church and the superintendent of the Sunday school. He is a man of sterling qualities of character, even tempered, of strict integrity and scrupulously honest in all of his dealings with his fellow men, hospitable and charitable and has gained the good will and confidence of all who know him because of his upright life, his genial and unassuming nature and genuine worth.

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#### JOHN D. SMITH.

The best title one can establish to the high and generous esteem of an intelligent community is a protracted and honorable residence therein. John D. Smith, one of the best known and highly esteemed men of Tipton county, Indiana, has resided in this locality all his life and his career has been a most commendable one in every respect, well deserving of being perpetuated on the pages of a historical work of the nature of the one in hand. Like his sterling father before him, he has been a man of well defined purpose and never failed to carry to successful completion any work or enterprise to which he addressed himself. Beginning life under many unfavorable auspices, he let nothing deter him and before the lapse of many years he had a fine farm under cultivation. He has applied himself closely to his work and waited for the future to bring him its rewards, and today he is one of the substantial men of his county.

John D. Smith, proprietor of one of the largest farms in Tipton county, was born September 29, 1857, in the township where he has always lived. He is a son of John D. and Phoebe (Bingham) Smith. John D., Sr., came to Tipton county from Belmont, Ohio, and entered land from the government in 1836. He and his wife were the parents of seven children, namely: Mary E., John D., Cassius M., William and Jessie F. and Laura A., both of whom died in infancy, and one other not named.

John D. Smith, Jr., attended the district schools in his locality and spent the ordinary life which falls to the lot of the country lad. Upon his marriage he rented his father's farm of seven hundred and ten acres, and was very

successful in managing the same, which he conducted for a period of seven years, at the end of which time he purchased forty acres for himself. After operating this farm for a few years, he bought eighty acres of his present splendid farm. By strict attention to business, he has been enabled to add to this tract from time to time until he now is the owner of three hundred and sixty-three and one-half acres of as fine land as can be found in Tipton county. There are few better improved farms in the state than the farm of Mr. Smith. He has a strictly modern house of fourteen rooms, the house being built of pressed brick, with stone trimmings. All the outbuildings on the place, as well as the fences, are of the very best. Some years ago Mr. Smith retired from active farm life, and allowed his son, Roy, to run the farm two years; John D., Jr., now runs the farm.

Mr. Smith was married September 29, 1884, to Sarah M. Bunch, and to them have been born an interesting family of seven children, namely: Neva M.; Roy B., who is married and has four children, John D., Jr., Nina B., Ruby L., Glenn H., and Myral H.

Politically, Mr. Smith has allied himself with the Progressive element of the Republican party, and always makes it a point to keep well posted upon the leading questions and topics of the day. He has lived a long and useful life in this county, and in all his dealings with his fellow men he has so borne himself that he has won their hearty approbation and esteem. He has taken an active part in all the movements which have for their end the raising of the standard of the life of the neighborhood. In his fine home he dispenses hospitality to all his friends and acquaintances, and in all the relations of life he has shown himself to be a man among men, worthy of the confidence and respect which are heartily accorded him by all who know him.

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#### PETER ALFRED SAMUELS.

Successful farming is an art not acquired from the reading of books simply, though agricultural literature will always prove to be a most valuable auxiliary in the hands of the reflecting and experimenting tiller of the soil. The great book of nature is, however, the Alpha and Omega of the wiser farmer's true literature, and the lessons therein studied impart the knowledge which leads to a triumphant mastery of this oldest of all industries. Among those who have apparently mastered the lessons in this book is the gentleman whose name forms the heading of this brief biographical review. Rank-

ing with the most progressive agriculturists of the county and enjoying the reputation of a successful manager, he is also one who takes a leading part in all measures for the common welfare, supporting every laudable enterprise whereby his community may be benefited. He is an honest man, honorable in all his business transactions, and not a dollar in his possession but has been earned by legitimate and straightforward methods.

Peter Alfred Samuels, owner of one hundred and twenty acres of splendid farming land on the Samuels gravel road, eleven miles from Tipton, was born November 15, 1862, on the old Harton farm, the son of John and Phoebe (Harton) Samuels. John Samuels was born in Sweden and is now living in honorable retirement in Tipton. His wife, who was born in Hendricks county, Indiana, is deceased and was buried at Teedersburg. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. To John and Phoebe Samuels were born nine children, namely: Charles, Mrs. Sarah Magnett, Peter Alfred, Mrs. Flora Osborn, Mrs. Mary Johnson, Mrs. Elizabeth Partlow, deceased; Martha, deceased, and William, also deceased.

The subject of this review first attended school in the Wheatley school house and finished his education at the Deal school, being employed during his boyhood and youth in assisting in the labors of the home place, proving a valuable assistant to his father and acquiring a knowledge of the arts of tilling the soil that proved of value to him in later life. When he reached the age of twenty-one years the subject commenced operations on his own behalf on rented land on his father's place. By applying himself steadily to the task of gaining a foothold in the world, Mr. Samuels, before many years had passed, purchased land in his own right and his present fine farm is but the result of the application of carefully studied methods of agriculture. It is nicely improved with all the necessary farm buildings and equipped with the best of machinery, the soil of the subject's farm being carefully cared for and its vitality preserved and enriched by a most scientific course of rotation of crops and fertilization.

In 1883 Mr. Samuels was united in marriage to Mary Spurgeon, the daughter of John and Lucinda (Aldridge) Spurgeon, and four children have been born as a result of this union: Roscoe, Arthur, Nettie, who married Roy Shirk, and John, who is at home with his parents. The subject and his family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church and are quite prominent in the work of the Sunday school, giving liberally of their means to the support of the many worthy benevolences of that institution. In political affairs, Mr. Samuels has allied himself with the Progressive party, believing that in this new organization more for the general good of the American

people can be accomplished than through either of the old parties, he being active in the councils of the local branch of the Progressives. The subject's methods are in keeping with the advanced spirit of the twentieth century and his well improved property is a monument to his thrift and well directed efforts. He is a man of broad humanitarian principles, of earnest purpose and upright life, and does all in his power for the uplifting of his fellow men and for the promotion of the moral welfare of the community.

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### GEORGE BAUER.

In the daily laborious struggle for an honorable competence and a solid career on the part of a business or professional man there is little to attract the casual reader in search of a sensational chapter, but to a mind thoroughly awake to the reality and meaning of human existence there are noble and imperishable lessons in the career of an individual who, without other means than a clear head, strong arm and true heart, directed and controlled by correct principles and unerring judgment, conquers adversity and finally wins not only pecuniary independence, but what is far greater and higher, the deserved respect and confidence of those with whom his active years have been spent.

George Bauer, a popular and prominent groceryman at Teedersburg, Tipton county, Indiana, first saw the light of day in that same town on October 13, 1881, being the son of John E. and Mary (Wellinger) Bauer. John E. Bauer was born in Decatur county, Indiana, and came to Tipton county in his boyhood, spending the remainder of his life here. He became the father of three boys: George; Fred, now deceased, who married Nellie Wimer, and Frank, who married Goldie Bitner and they have two children, Clifford F. and Omer.

George Bauer attended the common schools at Teedersburg and finished his education at Goldsmith, working at farm labor during his spare time. After completing his studies the subject of this review was employed in a grocery store for a while, after which he removed to Tipton and worked first for George Shartle and afterward for the Tipton Music Company, being a stockholder in the latter concern. Returning to Teedersburg, Mr. Bauer purchased the grocery business of C. L. Vandercook and has since continued to operate this store, his obliging manner and genial personality having won for him a large trade. His store is a most modern one, com-

pletely equipped with everything that goes to make a first-class establishment of its kind.

On November 19, 1902, Mr. Bauer was united in matrimony to Maud Hill, the daughter of Daniel S. and Susan (South) Hill. Daniel Hill was born in Clermont county, Ohio, and came to Indiana when he was a young man, first locating in Shelby county and later in Tipton county, where for many years he followed farming, but is now engaged in the mercantile business in Goldsmith, this county. He was the father of two children, Ollie, who is living at home, and Mrs. Bauer.

Mr. Bauer, while having always taken an active and intelligent interest in political affairs, has never seen fit to ally himself uncompromisingly with any one party, believing in exercising his own judgment as to men and methods when it came to casting his ballot. He has always been ready to support any movement that promised good for his fellow men of the community. In fraternal relations, he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Free and Accepted Masons, of Tipton, also the Improved Order of Red Men at Goldsmith. In his business and social life, Mr. Bauer has shown a keenness of perception, a tireless energy, honesty of purpose and motive, and everyday common sense, which have enabled him not only to advance his own interests, but also largely contribute to the moral and material advancement of the community.

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J. A. CAMPBELL.

In the daily laborious struggle for an honorable competence and a solid career on the part of the average man there is little to attract the casual reader in search of a sensational chapter; but to a mind thoroughly awake to the reality and meaning of human existence there are noble and imperishable lessons in the career of an individual who, without other means than a clear head, strong arm and true heart, directed and controlled by correct principles and unerring judgment, conquers all obstacles and finally wins, not only pecuniary independence, but, what is far greater and higher, the deserved respect and confidence of those with whom his active years have been passed. Such a man is the honored subject of this sketch, who, after many years of active and successful labor, is now reaping in a well deserved retirement the results of a life well spent.

J. A. Campbell, the owner of eighty acres of fine land in Jefferson



township. Tipton county, was born in Adams county, Ohio, February 23, 1835, the son of James M. and Rebecca (Wasson) Campbell. James M. Campbell was born in that same county and came to Tipton county at an early date, buying eighty acres of land in Jefferson township. To the subject's parents were born nine children, of whom J. A. was third in order of birth, and aside from the subject but one of these survives, Rebecca D. Morrison.

The early education of J. A. Campbell was secured in the common schools of Adams county, Ohio, he attending the short winter sessions in the primitive log school houses and acquiring a schooling of the same order as that obtained by the average boy in pioneer days. He was eighteen years old when he came with his parents to Tipton county, and has spent his entire life since then in this community. Starting out in early life on his own account, he secured land and devoted himself to the arduous task of clearing it and putting it under cultivation. Born and reared to the life of an agriculturist, he soon made his mark in that vocation and by industry, economy and wise management made his place one of the best in the community, being progressive and up to date in his methods and winning the respect and honor of his fellow men because of his admirable qualities of head and heart.

In 1858 Mr. Campbell was united in marriage to Elizabeth J. Weed, who was born in 1838, and to them were born the following children: Emma married, first, James Cloud and later Ras Bilby and has four children; Eva married William Bilby and has four children; Edgar married Grace Wolford and became the father of two children, Irene and Omer; Angey married Porter Alderege, who is deceased, and they had two children, Mabel and Edith; Oscar was the last child of Emma. Margaret Campbell is deceased. Frank married Emma Bower and their daughter, Dena, became the wife of Al Michel. Etta married James Mitchell and they have three children, Davy and Howard, and Margaret, deceased. George married Hattie Teter and they have one child, Grace. James C. married Maggie Lowman and they have had two children, Beulah and Paul, the last named being deceased.

Mr. Campbell's religious membership is with the Presbyterian church, to which and other benevolent objects he is a generous giver. Honorable and upright in all the relations of life, he has commanded the uniform confidence and respect of his friends and neighbors and the success which he is now enjoying is well merited, coming as the reward of earnest and untiring effort and correct methods. The golden wedding anniversary which the subject and his wife celebrated a few years ago was a most happy event, and on that

occasion the children and grandchildren of Mr. and Mrs. Campbell united in paying honor and respect to this worthy couple on their completion of a half century of happy married life. A life-long Republican and earnest supporter of the principles of that party, the subject has given his best support and encouragement to that political belief, having cast his first vote for John C. Fremont for President.

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#### P. F. SELF.

The biographies of enterprising men, especially of good men, are instructive as guides and incentives to others. The examples they furnish of patient purpose and steadfast integrity strongly illustrate what is in the power of each to accomplish. Some men belong to no exclusive class in life; apparently insurmountable obstacles have in many instances awakened their dormant faculties and served as a stimulus to carry them to ultimate renown. The instances of success in the face of adverse fate would seem almost to justify the conclusion that self-reliance, with a half chance, can accomplish any reasonable object. The gentleman whose life history is herewith outlined is a man who has lived to good purpose and achieved a splendid success. By a straightforward and commendable course he has made his way to a respectable position in the agricultural world, winning the hearty admiration of the people of his county and earning a reputation as an enterprising, progressive man of affairs, which the public has not been slow to recognize and appreciate.

P. F. Self, an enterprising agriculturist and owner of eighty-nine acres of fine farm land, was born August 25, 1856, in Rush county, Indiana, the son of Randall and Nancy (Knox) Self. Randall Self died while the subject of this sketch was a baby. There were two other children born to Randall and Nancy Self, namely, Frank Boone and Ruth, the latter being deceased. Such education as could be obtained in the common schools was enjoyed by the subject, his boyhood days being occupied, aside from his schooling, in helping in the operation of the home farm. On reaching mature years Mr. Self took up agriculture on his own account, renting land, which he cultivated and developed with such commendable industry that he was in time enabled to purchase land for himself, and his present splendid farm is a striking example of what is possible for one to accomplish if he will but apply himself to the task in the right way.

Mr. Self was married in March 1882, to Phoebe Burton, and they

are the parents of three children, Pearl and Ethel, at home, and Goldie, who married Roma Glass. While never having had any aspirations for public office, the subject of this review has always taken an intelligent interest in political affairs and the Republican party has been the recipient of his suffrage. He is a member of the Christian church, to which he gives a most loyal support, both financially and morally. Mr. Self has attained a comfortable station in life and is well and favorably known throughout Tipton county as a result of the industrious life he has lived here, being regarded by all who know him as a man of sound business principles, thoroughly up to date in all phases of agriculture and stock raising, and as a man who, while advancing his individual interests, does not neglect his general duties as a citizen.

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#### GEORGE F. PARTLOW.

With comparatively little early education and few advantages in life except those wrung by his own force of character, no man in Tipton county has been more prominent as a successful agriculturist and none occupies a more conspicuous place in the esteem of the public as an intelligent and progressive citizen than the well-known gentleman whose brief biography is herewith presented. Genial and courteous, he makes friends wherever he goes, while his industry and sound business methods have won for him success. Personally he is a firm and true friend, and he occupies a conspicuous place in public esteem.

George F. Partlow, the owner of two hundred and forty acres of rich farming land in Jefferson township, Tipton county, Indiana, was born near Marion, Grant county, this state, May 1, 1871, the son of George M. and Martha S. (Osborn) Partlow. George M. Partlow was reared in Noblesville and there received his education. He was a soldier in the Civil war, being a member of Company I, Thirty-ninth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, serving for three and one-half years in that memorable conflict, being attached to the Army of the Cumberland and taking part in a great many of the most important battles of the war. He was the father of four children, James R., George F., Joseph C. and David A.

The old Reynolds school house was the scene of the subject's first endeavors to acquire an education, and by studious attention to his books, in spite of the rather meager facilities afforded by the schools of that time, Mr. Partlow acquired a fairly good education, which he has since supple-

mented by reading and close observation, becoming a well informed man of definite and decided opinions. For twenty years he worked out at farm labor and as a result of careful economy and wise management he was then in a position to purchase land of his own, his present splendid landed estate standing as a monument to his well directed efforts. If ever man deserved that good American appellation of "self-made man," Mr. Partlow is eminently entitled to bear it, for everything he possesses in this world is the direct result of his own labors.

Mr. Partlow has been twice married. His first wife was Mrs. Elizabeth (Samuel) Schmehi, whose first husband was deceased and who had one child, Alice, by her former marriage. By the subject's first marriage he became the father of three children, Flora, George and Nora. Mr. Partlow's second wife was Pearl M. Blessing.

In political affairs, the subject gives a loyal and active support to the Democratic party, although he has never been disposed to seek political preferment for himself, being content to do his full duty in casting his ballot in support of the men and principles which he deemed right. Mr. Partlow is one of the most substantial citizens of Jefferson township and is practically the "architect of his own fortune," his example through life being well worthy the imitation of the younger element. Broad minded, patriotic and public-spirited, he has always taken a leading part in the advancement of the growth and prosperity of his township, and has done much toward aiding public works and improvements.

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#### HARRY HENDERSON.

It is always pleasant and profitable to contemplate the career of a man who has won a definite goal in life, whose career has been such as to command the honor and respect of his fellow citizens. Such, in brief, is the record of the well-known agriculturist and auctioneer whose name heads this sketch, than whom a more whole-souled or popular man it would be difficult to find within the limits of Tipton county, where he has long maintained his home and has labored not only for his own individual advancement and that of his immediate family, but also for the improvement of the entire community, whose interests he has ever had at heart. As an agriculturist he ranks with the most progressive and up to date in the county, while his profession of auctioneer has brought him into contact with almost every person in the

community, and it is doubtful if there is a better known or liked individual in the locality with which this volume deals than the gentleman whose name forms the caption for this paragraph.

Harry Henderson, the owner of fifty-four and one-half acres of splendid farm land on the Keagan road in Jefferson township, Tipton county, Indiana, was born January 17, 1875, in Kokomo, Howard county, this state, the son of William and Susan (Small) Henderson. William Henderson was a native of the Hoosier state, having been born in Rush county and coming to Tipton county when a young man with his parents. He was a skilled mechanic and a good farmer, becoming a well-known and respected man in the community. He was the father of four children, namely: Eva married Frank Dane and they have three children; Oliver Henderson, Mrs. Mabel Sharp, and Harry.

Harry Henderson attended school first in the Atlanta neighborhood and later pursued his studies in the Deal school, all of his time aside from this being taken up with the many duties which fell to his lot on a farm. He secured a thorough knowledge of agriculture and stock raising and when he reached the age of twenty years commenced farming on his own account on rented land. Eventually the subject was prosperous to a degree that he purchased land in his own right, although he still continues to rent some land, about one hundred acres of the very best in the community being now kept under a high state of cultivation. In addition to his general farming and stock raising operations, Mr. Henderson has cried many sales in this county, and on account of his well-known integrity and business ability his services in this line have always been in demand. A thorough knowledge of values, not only of land, but of live stock and machinery, as well as household goods and the various articles that figure in the average farm sale, has made the subject a valuable man in this capacity. His wide acquaintance and genial personality are an asset, the value of which would be hard to estimate.

On April 22, 1896, Mr. Henderson was united in the holy bonds of matrimony to Emma A. Small and they are the parents of three children, Opal, William and Ruby. The principles and men of the Democratic party have always received the subject's support. He was elected assessor of Jefferson township in 1908, and is now serving his sixth year in that office. Mr. Henderson is now in the very prime of life and usefulness, and his influence as an honorable and upright citizen is productive of much good upon all with whom he comes in contact. His past success gives assurance of something yet to come, and he is evidently destined to continue a potent factor for substantial good for many years to come.

## JOHN MEYER.

Among the prominent citizens and successful farmers of Tipton county, Indiana, none occupies a higher position in the estimation of his fellow citizens than the gentleman whose name appears at the head of this paragraph. A broad-minded man and intelligent agriculturist, he is progressive in his methods and keeps in close touch with the most advanced ideas relating to his profession, with the result that he has kept in the forefront and occupies an enviable position among his fellows.

John Meyer, the owner of one hundred and twenty-eight acres of fine land on the Kempton pike in Jefferson township, Tipton county, Indiana, first saw the light of day in Cicero township, Tipton county, on December 27, 1860, the son of Charles and Margaret (Weigand) Meyer. Charles was a native of Germany and came with his parents to this country when he was a boy, his education, which was begun in the fatherland, being completed in the primitive log school house typical of those days in the Hoosier state. They first located in Wayne county, but later removed to Tipton county. Here Charles was married and reared a family of seven children, namely: Henry, John, Telda, Charles, Emma, William and Hattie, the last named being deceased.

John Meyer attended school in the Independence and Dixon schools and on reaching mature years rented land from his father and began agricultural operations on his own account. By exercising the shrewd economy so characteristic of the thrifty descendants of German parentage, the subject was enabled in time to purchase forty acres of land, which he afterward sold and then purchased eighty acres, this in turn being eventually disposed of and his present fine farm secured. Here he is engaged in general farming, in which he has been very successful, carrying on stock raising in connection with his other agricultural projects. His knowledge of this lucrative business has earned him a reputation second to none in that line, his feeding, selecting and breeding operations being conducted along the most progressive and up-to-date plane and a ready market is always found for the splendid stock raised. His place ranks with the best in the community, being equipped with the best buildings and farming machinery and his home is exceptionally comfortable and well located. Mr. Meyer purchased his present place in 1892.

On June 19, 1892, the subject of this review was united in marriage to Louisa Becker, and this union has been blessed by the birth of two children,

Leroy and Edna, who are living at home and attending school. Mr. Meyer and his family belong to the Lutheran church and are counted among the most loyal and worthy members of that congregation, giving liberally to its support and taking an earnest interest in all the departments of church work. The Democratic party is the recipient of Mr. Meyer's suffrage, and although he has never found time to seek public office, he displays a deep and intelligent interest in public affairs, giving freely of his aid and counsel in the placing of the best men on the ticket of his party. The record of Mr. Meyer is that of a man who by his own unaided efforts has worked his way from a modest beginning to a place of comparative independence in the world. His life has been one of unceasing industry and perseverance and the honorable methods which he has followed have won him the confidence of his fellow citizens.

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#### PERRY FOSTER.

It is with marked satisfaction that the biographer adverts to the life of one who has attained success in any vocation requiring definiteness of purpose and determined action. Such a life, whether it be one of calm, consecutive endeavor or of sudden meteoric accomplishments, must abound in both lesson and incentive and prove a guide to young men whose fortunes and destinies are still matters for the future to determine. The subject of this review, although still a young man, is distinctively one of the representative agriculturists of Tipton county. He has patiently directed his efforts toward the goal of success and by continuance in well doing has succeeded in overcoming the many obstacles by which his pathway was beset, and is today considered one of the foremost farmers of the county.

Perry Foster, farmer and stock raiser and owner of thirty-seven acres of good land in Jefferson township, Tipton county, Indiana, was born February 11, 1881, in this same township on the old Foster homestead, the son of John and Martha E. (Barr) Foster. John Foster, who passed to his reward about a year ago and was buried in Tipton, had for some years been living a retired life at Kokomo, Howard county, Indiana. He was the father of seven children, namely: Ed, Mrs. Ella Glass, Fred F., Dora B. (deceased), Richard E., Perry and Mrs. Sarah Townsend.

The early education of the subject of this review was secured at the old Bozzell school house, later attending the school at Goldsmith, in which institutions he gained a good schooling as far as books go, in later life, however,

supplementing this early acquired knowledge by wide reading and close observation of men and methods, so that he has earned the reputation of being a well informed man. During the time that he was attending school, the subject was employed at farm labor, and was also occupied for some time working in a grocery store at Goldsmith. On reaching mature years Mr. Foster purchased his present fine place, where he has since resided, and has made all the improvements and conducted the farm with marked ability, having a comfortable home and a strictly modern and up-to-date agricultural plant. For one so young in years, Mr. Foster has achieved a degree of success that is worthy of more than passing note, and if his past record can be depended upon to gauge the future, much prosperity awaits him in later years.

On October 1, 1902, the subject of this review was united in marriage to Minnie P. Thompson, a lady of many estimable qualities, who presides over Mr. Foster's home with true womanly grace and dignity. They have a wide circle of loyal friends and are numbered among the best people of the community. In political matters the subject supports the Republican party, while fraternally, he is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Mrs. Foster being a member of the Daughters of Rebekah. All worthy movements for the good of the community are given earnest support by Mr. Foster, he never becoming so deeply engrossed in promoting his own individual success as to refuse aid and encouragement to any enterprise that promises good to his fellow men.

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#### MICHAEL HOBACK.

Specific mention is made in the following paragraphs of one of the worthy citizens of Tipton county, Indiana, one who has figured in the growth and development of this favored locality and whose interests have been identified with its progress, contributing in a definite measure in his particular sphere of action to the well-being of the community in which he resides and to the advancement of its normal and legitimate growth. Additional interest also attaches to his career from the fact that he is one of the oldest citizens of the county and that during his years spent here he has seen many radical changes take place. Earnest purpose and tireless energy, combined with good judgment and every-day common sense, have been among his most prominent characteristics and he has merited the respect and esteem which are accorded him by all who know him.

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Michael Hoback, retired farmer of Prairie township, Tipton county, Indiana, who resides on his excellent farm of one hundred and fifteen acres, is a native of the state of Kentucky, having been born in Hardin county on January 25, 1827, the son of John and Dorcas (Killen) Hoback, both of whom were native to the state of Kentucky. The father came to Indiana in 1830, locating in Johnson county and bringing with him the immediate subject of this sketch, then a very small child. There John Hoback secured a tract of one hundred acres, which he cleared and where he made a home in which his family was reared. Johnson county was his home for the remainder of his life and he died there on the land he had first obtained as virgin soil. He and his wife had a family of eleven children, and beside the subject of this sketch there were the following sons and daughters: Elizabeth, the wife of Barkley Carroll; Nancy, who married William Young; Martha, wife of George Mellender; Mary Ann, wife of Wallace True; Louisa, wife of Pemberton C. Brown; Isaac, who took as his wife Hulda Baily; William K. married Sarah Ritchie; Robert's wife was a Miss Epperson; Bartholomew married a Miss Shigley, and Joel married Minerva Trahoon.

The early education of Michael Hoback was rather limited, owing to the comparatively poor opportunities offered at that time for the education of youth, but he made the most of the opportunities offered and in his more mature years added largely to the stock of information acquired in his youth. While still young, he began assisting in the work on the home farm, under the direction of his mother, and he remained with her until he reached his majority. He then apprenticed himself to a blacksmith, desiring to learn that trade, and this he followed for about thirty years, when he decided upon the vocation of farming as the occupation for the balance of his life. He came to Tipton county in 1853.

Mr. Hoback has been twice married. His first wife was Elizabeth Hall, sole child of John Hall, and to their union were born twelve children. There are now a number of grandchildren also. The names of Mr. Hoback's children follow: Mary, deceased; Sabra married John Townsend and to their union were born four children, Meddie, John, Michael and William. Her second husband was Berry Bouse and their union is without issue. Her daughter Meddie is the wife of David Herron and they are the parents of three children, Garnett, Ruth and Wyman. Catherine D. Hoback became the wife of Zachariah Childers and they were the parents of three children, Mollie and Charles, deceased, and an infant deceased. Upon the death of Mr. Childers, she became the wife of Alfred Pickrell and they have four chil-

dren, Jennie, Wayne, Lucy and Sadie. Several of these children are married, Mollie being the wife of James Morris, and the mother of thirteen children; Jennie is the wife of Wesley Bartholomew and the mother of one child, Paul W.; Sadie is the wife of Edward Hudson and the mother of three children, Waneta, Joseph and an infant. John W. Hoback took as his wife Belle Gibbons and they have had four children, David, Linnie and Lawrence, and Edward, deceased. Isaac N. Hoback married Araminta Foster and they have five children, Lillie, Sabria, Frank, Dessie and Florence. Sarah Frances Hoback is the wife of Alvis Watson. Michael M. took as his wife Clara Foster and they have three children, Opal, Ethel and Crystal. Of these children, Opal is the wife of Manville Stoops and the mother of three children, Thelma, Bernard and Martha. Melville Hoback married Laura Craigan and they have two daughters, Naomi and Elizabeth. Elizabeth Ellen Hoback became the wife of R. G. Foster and is without issue. Four of Mr. Hoback's children are dead, being Mary Ann, Martha E., Nancy M. and Joel K., and the first Mrs. Hoback died September 8, 1891.

On October 30, 1895, Mr. Hoback took as his second wife Mrs. Susanah P. Newby Chase, widow of James F. Chase and the daughter of James H. and Mary (Shields) Newby, and one of a family of seven children, the others being Sarah J., who is Mrs. John Johnson; Pariminta, who became Mrs. John Carney; Mary is Mrs. William Asher and Howard took as his wife Emma Andrews. Ladora remains unmarried and Ladica died at the age of thirteen years. By Mrs. Hoback's former union with James F. Chase they were the parents of six children, namely: Luella, who married David Bolinger and is the mother of six children, Frank, Ralph and Agnes, who are living, and Harry, Clarence and Maude, deceased. A daughter, Mary F., died in infancy and Robert died at the age of twenty years. Deliah became the wife of John M. Harrell and they have five children living, Cora, Anna, Howard, Arthur and Bonnie. Nellie became Mrs. William Cox and the mother of four children, Oscar, Blanche, Effie and Edna. Arthur married Addie Hoffman and they have one child, Charles Paul.

Mrs. Hoback can lay claim to some distinguished ancestry, for her great grandfather on her mother's side was Lord McCullough, an Irish gentleman of title, who gave assistance to the American colonists during the struggle for freedom from Great Britain. She is also a third cousin of Gen. John Tipton, who was active in the early history of this part of the state and for whom Tipton county was named in honor. Mr. Hoback owned the land on which the old Hoback school house stands. This old seat of learning has been attended by hundreds of girls and boys and from its humble door many

have gone forth into the world and made a name for themselves. Because of the many endearing associations clinging about it, Mr. Hoback very kindly donated it to the county of Tipton and it is to remain the property of the county as long as it shall be used for school purposes, reverting to his heirs if at any time this clause is disregarded.

In politics Mr. Hoback is a staunch Republican, while his religious sympathies are with the Methodist Episcopal church at Hopewell, of which he has been a member for many years, and in the progress of which society he has been deeply interested, contributing of his share to advance its work.

Mr. Hoback is wonderfully preserved, both mentally and physically, considering his years, and is widely known throughout this section of the state. He is a man whose influence has always counted for the good of those with whom he came in contact and he has so lived the many years of his life as to win honor and respect from all who know him. He is, therefore, eminently deserving of the high regard in which he is held by all.

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#### FRANKLIN MILLER.

A review of the life of the honored subject of this memoir must of necessity be brief and general in its character. To enter fully into the interesting details of the career of the late Franklin Miller, touching the efforts of his early manhood and the successes of his later years, would far transcend the limits of this article. He filled a large place in the ranks of the active, energetic and public-spirited citizens of his day and generation, and the memories which attach to his name and character form no inconsiderable chapter in the history of the locality where his life was closed.

Franklin Miller was born in Indianapolis, Marion county, Indiana, on March 14, 1853, and died in Prairie township, Tipton county, Indiana, July 14, 1911. He was a son of Jacob and Mary (Smithson) Miller, the former of whom was a native of the state of Ohio and the latter born in North Carolina. Jacob Miller grew to manhood in his native state, attending the district schools, and early in his married life he removed to Indianapolis, this state, where he passed the remainder of his life. He was engaged in agricultural work all his life and while a resident of Indianapolis he engaged in gardening for the markets of the city. In this he was eminently successful and he continued in this business until his death, in 1901. His wife, Mary Smithson, was a daughter of Isaac Smithson and to their union were born

four children, namely: Franklin, the immediate subject of this sketch; Andrew, Sarah Catherine, and Sanford, who died at the age of six years. Andrew took as his wife Sarah Robinson and Sarah Catherine became the wife of John Farley.

Franklin Miller received his education in the schools of the city of Indianapolis and after completing his studies, he worked with his father on his place until his marriage. After marriage, he moved to Tipton county, where for five years he rented a farm in Jefferson township. He then arranged to purchase the farm where he passed the remainder of his life and where his widow is now residing.

Mr. Miller was united in marriage with Evaline Lydy, daughter of Alexander and Mary Lydy, who was one of a family of thirteen children, the others being: Alexander; Martha, who married Ephraim Clark; William, whose wife was Olive Spurgeon; Elizabeth, who married William Horton; Solomon, whose wife was Emma Van Bibber; Levi was killed while in service during the Civil war; Philip, James and Samuel died when small, and Catherine, deceased, was the wife of Newton Youart.

Mr. and Mrs. Franklin Miller were the parents of an interesting family of ten children, namely: Myrtle, whose death occurred January 21, 1912, was the widow of Spencer Wiley, who died January 26, 1903; Cora married James Cline; Louis married Millie Cloe and they have one child, Ardith; Cornelius married Clara Dawson, while Hattie is the wife of William E. Cline and they are the parents of two children, Ernest and Aubrey; Willard remains unmarried; Gladys and Olive are single and live at home, while one child, Mary, died in infancy.

The other son of this family is Lora Tiffin, born November 2, 1887, in Prairie township, Tipton county, Indiana. He received his elementary education in the district schools of his native county, later attending high school at Kempton. After completing his course there, he assisted his father in carrying on the business of the home farm and remained with him until his marriage, when he began farming on his own account on the place where he now resides. On September 10, 1913, Lora Tiffin Miller was united in marriage with Edith Barr, daughter of William A. and Lora (Duncan) Barr, and their marriage is without issue. Mrs. Miller was one of a family of seven children, the others being Wayman, who married Carrie Gross and they have one child, Doris; Olive died at the age of two years, and the others, Rosa, Perry and Lottie, remain single and at home. There was also one child who died in early infancy.

Lora Tiffin Miller is a staunch supporter of the Republican party, with

whose interests he has cast every vote since attaining his majority. His religious sympathies are with the Hopewell Methodist Episcopal church, of which his wife is a member, and while not a member himself, he is interested in the prosperity of the society and assists in the support of same. While still a young man, Mr. Miller has made an enviable reputation for himself along lines of uprightness of character, and bids fair to be a man of influence in the world who will be able to do much to advance the interests of his community. He is a worthy son of his excellent father, Franklin Miller, who was considered one of the foremost men of his locality. Franklin Miller was also aligned with the Republican party and his religious sympathies were with the Methodist Episcopal church at Kempton, to the furtherance of whose interests he gave largely of his time and means. He leaves behind him a vast circle of friends to mourn his departure, and who realize that his life was one of good influence for those with whom he came in contact and for the community in general. He was a quiet and sincere character, ever ready to take the side of any issue which had as its ultimate end the good of the community, either moral or material. His life record was full of many interesting details, best known and appreciated by those nearest to him, but leaving their imprint on a circle wider than that of his home.

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#### MARION S. SMITH.

Agriculture has been an honored vocation from the earliest ages, and as a usual thing, men of honorable and humane impulses, as well as those of energy and thrift, have been patrons of husbandry. The free out-door life of the farm has a decided tendency to foster and develop that independence of mind and self-reliance which characterizes true manhood and no truer blessing can befall a boy than to be reared in close touch with nature in the healthful, life-inspiring labor of the fields. It has always been the fruitful soil from which have sprung the moral bone and sinew of the country, and the majority of our nation's great warriors, renowned statesmen and distinguished men of letters were born on the farm and were indebted largely to its early influence for the distinction which they have attained.

The subject of this sketch is descended from one of the old families of southern Indiana, his paternal grandfather having come to this state from eastern Tennessee and settled in Johnson county, where he passed the remainder of his life. His son Harrison was but six years of age when

the family left Tennessee and he grew to maturity in Johnson county, receiving such education as the schools of that time and locality afforded. Here he united in marriage with Margaret Foster, and in 1849 he and his wife, together with her father, came to Tipton county and entered land. Harrison Smith remained on that place for about ten years, when he disposed of it and purchased the farm on which M. S. Smith, the subject, was born and on which the youngest sister now resides. This is a tract of one hundred and sixty acres located in Prairie township, Tipton county.

Marion S. Smith first saw the light of day on April 15, 1863, on the farm where he resided until 1886. His mother, Margaret A. Foster, daughter of Richard and Lucinda Foster, was a native of Virginia, and to her union with Harrison Smith were born eleven children, namely: Marion S., the immediate subject of this sketch; Franciana, who married William T. Hamilton; Lucinda, wife of John T. Grayson; Richard, who married Rebecca Hall; Jeremiah, whose wife was Mary Belle Hinkle; Caleb R., who married Sarah E. Gore; Adella, the wife of W. R. Campbell; Isaac remains single; Mahala died at the age of eight; Nathan died at the age of sixteen years, and another child died in early infancy.

Marion S. Smith received his elementary education in the schools of Prairie township, Tipton county, later attending normal school at Danville, Indiana. After completing his studies at Danville, he taught school for one term, when he decided to make his life's work that of a farmer, and engaged in this occupation with his father. He remained in this connection until he was twenty-two years of age, when he started in the same business for himself. He was married on March 3, 1887, to Flora E. Mozingo, daughter of John T. and Ellen (Dounhour) Mozingo, and one of a family of six children, the others being Maggie, who became the wife of Morton Jackson; Allie, who is Mrs. W. E. Paul; Grace, who is the wife of W. E. Smyser; Marion, who is unmarried, and a child who died in infancy. Mr. and Mrs. Smith are the parents of three living children, Garry G., Vera B. and Bernard S., all of whom are single and remain under the paternal roof, and there were two other children which died in infancy.

Politically, Mr. Smith is affiliated with the Republican party, but, aside from the exercise of the right of franchise, he does not take a very active part in political affairs, although maintaining at all times an intelligent interest in the current issues of the day. He is a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church at Hopewell and gives liberally of his time and means to furthering the interests of that society. For the past twelve years he had been one of the trustees of the church, a member of the building

committee and a parsonage trustee. Mr. Smith is a man of clean character who has ever exerted a healthful influence in the community, giving his support to every movement that promises the advancement of the welfare of the community, either moral or material. Because of his genuine worth, he enjoys the sincere respect of all who know him and he is eminently entitled to representation in a work of the character of one in hand.

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### OSCAR C. MANLOVE.

Although yet a young man, having merely reached the age when most people are becoming only fairly well launched on their chosen life work, Oscar C. Manlove has accomplished much as an agriculturist, stock man and public spirited citizen, being the well-known proprietor of Sugar Grove Duroc farm, having shown what may be accomplished by correct habits and rightly applied principles when they are backed by an ambition to do something worth while. Mr. Manlove has carried forward the work of his father and has been equally successful in his efforts. He keeps a fine herd of Duroc hogs and has been very successful in his breeding operations, obtaining splendid financial returns in this business, while his reputation as an authority on this breed extends far beyond the limits of the immediate community.

Oscar C. Manlove was born March 20, 1882, on the farm adjoining the one he now owns, the son of William and Louisa (Farley) Manlove. William Manlove was also born on this same farm and was one of the most prominent farmers and stock raisers of his day, making a specialty of the Duroc breed, and it was from him that the subject gained much of his knowledge of the business of feeding and marketing hogs. The immediate subject of this review was the only child born to his parents and it devolved upon him to act as an assistant to his father in the operation of the home place, in which capacity he proved of great value, the experience also giving him a practical understanding of the many problems of agriculture and stock raising that stood him in good stead in later life. In his boyhood days he attended the common schools, remaining on the home place with his parents until he reached his legal majority, at which time he secured forty acres of land and commenced farming on his own account. This tract of land has been added to until now the subject is the owner of seventy-three acres of as good land as can be found in the county. Adapting the most improved and scientific methods in his work, Mr. Manlove has been prosperous in propor-

tion to the efforts he has put forth. There is ever a ready and remunerative market for the swine which is raised at the splendid Sugar Grove Duroc farm, the strictly honest business dealings of the subject having won for him a wide reputation as a responsible dealer. No man can ever truthfully say that his purchases of the subject were misrepresented or that he was not treated in a fair and above-board manner.

In 1893 Mr. Manlove was united in the holy bonds of matrimony to Olive McCullough, and their home life is as near ideal as it is possible to find. Mrs. Manlove is a lady of culture and refinement and presides over their comfortable home with a grace and dignity that has made it the center of an admiring group of friends and acquaintances. In religious matters Mr. Manlove and his wife are loyal members of the United Presbyterian church, giving a liberal moral and financial support to the activities of the same. Politically, the subject casts his ballot for the men and principles of the Republican party, although he has never found time to seek public office at the hands of his fellow citizens.

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### JOHN S. BARR.

It was remarked by a celebrated moralist and biographer that "there has scarcely passed a life of which a judicious and faithful narrative would not have been useful." Believing in the truth of this opinion, expressed by one of the greatest and best men, the writer of this review takes pleasure in presenting a few facts in the career of a gentleman who, by industry, perseverance and integrity, has worked himself from an humble station to a successful place in life and won an honorable position among the well-known and highly esteemed men of the locality in which he resides.

John S. Barr is a native of the old Hoosier state, born in Decatur county on August 2, 1848, the son of Ranson P. and Mary C. (McElwain) Barr, the former of whom was born in Decatur county, and the latter was a native of Kentucky. In 1858 his father left Decatur county and came to Tipton county, locating in Prairie township on eighty acres of land which he entered. He remained on this farm the remaining years of his life, except a period of three years which he passed in Tipton, returning later to the farm, where his death occurred on October 6, 1906. To him and his wife were born eleven children, among them being John S., the immediate



subject of this sketch. The others are: Martha, Mrs. John Foster; Sarah, who is the wife of Richard Foster; Mollie, who married Sam Watson; Henry, whose first wife was Sarah Wheeler and upon her death he married Dessie McShane; Lucy married Calvin Holman; Ranson took as his wife Laura Newlon; William married Lora Duncan; Elmer's first wife was Flora Cue, and after her death he married Belle Percy; Edwin, the remaining child, died when small.

John S. Barr grew up in Tipton county, attending the district schools of Prairie township, and when quite a young boy he began assisting his father in the operation of the home farm. He remained under the parental roof until his marriage, when he engaged in agricultural work on his own account. For one year he rented a farm and then made arrangements to purchase the farm of eighty acres where he is living today. He has always engaged in general farming and kindred lines.

On August 28, 1873, Mr. Barr was united in marriage with Martha Ann Thorpe, a daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth Thorpe, and to this union were born nine children, namely: Maggie, Marshall, Admiral, Howard, Manson, Charles, Effie, and two who died in infancy. Mrs. Barr died on November 30, 1898. Of Mr. Barr's family, three are married, being Maggie, who is Mrs. Elmer Foster, and the mother of one child, Beulah; Effie, Mrs. Jewell Wallace, has one child, Neva, and Marshall took as his wife Allie Sewell and they have one child, Ganice. The rest of his family remain at home. Mr. Barr took as his second wife Indiana Samuels, daughter of Thompson and Susannah (Howell) Samuels, and this union is without issue.

Politically, Mr. Barr gives his support to the Republican party, in the success of which he has taken a commendable interest, though in no sense a seeker after public offices for himself. His religious affiliations are with the Methodist Episcopal church at Hopewell, in the prosperity of which he is interested. On his farm of eighty acres he is enjoying life, realizing, as the public at large are realizing more than ever, that the farmer of today is to be envied rather than his condition deplored, as was at one time the case. Mr. Barr's life has been one of unceasing industry and perseverance and the methods he has followed have won for him the confidence and regard of all who know him. He has worked his way from an humble beginning to his present station, which fact renders him more worthy of the esteem accorded him by his fellow men. In the fall of 1909 Mr. Barr retired from farming and moved to Tipton, where he resided until March 4, 1913, when he returned to his farm.

## JACOB B. RATCLIFF.

Among the younger farmers of Prairie township, Tipton county, Indiana, is Jacob B. Ratcliff; and the enterprising and progressive spirit of the age is exemplified in his work and indicated by the fine appearance of his farm of ninety-one acres. His career thus far has been one in which enterprise and industry have been strongly manifested and these qualities have been the means of gaining him the success which is so worthily his.

Jacob B. Ratcliff, the son of Edom and Catherine (Smith) Ratcliff, was born in Clinton county, Indiana, November 12, 1879, his father being a native of Howard county and his mother of Tipton county, this state. When Edom Ratcliff was a small boy his parents moved from Howard county to Clinton county, Indiana, where they lived the remainder of their days. Edom Ratcliff enlisted in Company C, One Hundred and First Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served for three years during the Civil war. His death occurred February 24, 1911. His wife, the mother of Jacob B. Ratcliff, was Catherine Smith, and to Mr. and Mrs. Edom Ratcliff were born six children: Denton, who married Ettie Connor, lives in Wells county, Indiana; Emma, the wife of Robert Miller, of Clinton county, this state; Annie, wife of Samuel Crail, also lives in Clinton county; Ella died on February 24, 1911; Thomas, who married Orpha Coe, and Jacob, who is the subject of this review.

Jacob B. Ratcliff received his education in the schools of Clinton county and it was limited to the privileges afforded by the district schools. He spent his time which could be spared from his short school term of each year on the farm, learning all the multitudinous details of farming life. He continued to work with his father on the home place until September 24, 1902, when, upon being married, he and his wife moved to Tipton county, where he purchased the farm which he now owns.

Jacob B. Ratcliff was married to Maggie Tyner, the daughter of Charles and Clara (Alexander) Tyner, and their union has been blessed with two children, Owen Leon and Velma Geneva. His wife was an only child. Her father, Charles Tyner, was born in Decatur county, Indiana, while her mother was a native of Tipton county. Mr. Tyner came to Tipton county about 1857 with his parents and located in Prairie township on a farm of eighty acres. This was improved and increased by careful management and close industry to three hundred acres. Charles Tyner remained with his parents until he was about twenty-four years of age when he was married

to Clara Alexander, who died on November 22, 1893. His death occurred on February 5, 1914. Mrs. Ratcliff's grandmother is still living and the death of her husband occurred on July 4, 1900. She still enjoys good health, although she is now in her ninetieth year.

Mr. Ratcliff has always voted with the Republican party and keeps well informed on the issues of the day, but has never sought or desired public office. He has felt that his duties on the farm demand his time and attention, and for this reason he has never been a seeker for political preferment of any kind. He holds his membership in the Baptist church and takes a pardonable pride in being one of the leaders in his church, being at the present time its official treasurer. The story of the life of Mr. Ratcliff contains no exciting chapters, but, on the contrary, consists of a series of ordinary events, in which well defined purposes, noble aims and high ideals have been especially prominent. He gives generous support to the enterprises which have for their object the social or moral welfare of his community, and for this reason he has a wide circle of friends and acquaintances in the community.

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#### WILLIAM W. SHIELDS.

The history of any county is the chronicle of the people, of the men and women who live in the county. The value of any one man to a community is determined by two things, by what he does for himself and what he does for the community at large. There are, unfortunately, some men who do a great deal for themselves, but who are very remiss when it comes to doing anything for the locality in which they live. On the other hand there are a few men who neglect their own individual welfare for the welfare of the rest of their immediate neighborhood. The most valuable man to a particular community is he who neglects neither his own welfare nor that of his community. It is said that no man lives unto himself, and this phrase was never truer than at the present time. With our pioneers in this state, there was not the division of labor which marks our civilization of today. Our good forefather was not only a farmer, but he was his own doctor, his own blacksmith, his own carpenter, his own shoemaker, and, frequently, his own lawyer. But his son of today calls upon a score of men trained in their respective professions in order to do the work which his father did himself. The rail-fence age is gone forever and while we are now in the wire-fence age, there is much evidence

to prove that we are approaching a period when there will be a fenceless age altogether. A few of our good old rail-fence pioneers are still living, but many of their wire-fence sons are now living a life of luxury and ease compared to what their forefathers endured. Among the younger generation of farmers in Tipton county, the name of William W. Shields occupies a prominent place.

William W. Shields, the son of James and Eliza Ann (Grishaw) Shields, was born in Liberty township, Tipton county, Indiana, February 22, 1879. His father was born January 11, 1853, in Ripley county, this state, and has lived in Tipton county since 1862, when he came here with his parents at the age of nine years. He was a very successful farmer in the county and is the owner at the present time of one hundred and sixty acres of land, which he has brought to a high state of cultivation. On February 19, 1879, he was married to Eliza Ann Grishaw, the daughter of John W. Grishaw, and they were the parents of six children. William, the immediate subject of this review; Bertha, wife of R. C. Thomas, a farmer of Liberty township, is the mother of three children, Dallas, Harold and Robert; Louie, who is now studying to become a minister, and is in school at Princeton University, New Jersey; Jesse, who married Mary Graff, daughter of Joseph and Sarah Graff, has one child, Gretchen; Delcie, unmarried, is a missionary in mountains of Kentucky, and Leona, who is in the high school at Kokomo, Indiana.

William W. Shields received his elementary education in the district schools of his home township and finished his common school course in the high school at Sharpsville, Indiana. He then returned to his father's farm and worked for him for about one year, after which he married at the age of nineteen and rented the old homestead farm. He managed his father's farm for four years and then purchased the forty acres upon which he is now living. He still has general charge of his father's farm, making two hundred and sixty-five acres of land which he controls altogether. He is actively engaged in tilling the soil and raising live stock, and has been very successful in both these lines of agriculture. He has been an indefatigable worker and his labors have been rewarded with success commensurate with his efforts.

On October 9, 1898, William W. Shields was united in marriage to Anna Bell Henderson, the daughter of William and Susan Henderson. She was one of nine children born to her parents, namely: Maggie, Elizabeth, Frank, Jasper, Tunis, Fred, Della, Anna and one who died in infancy. To Mr. and Mrs. William W. Shields have been born four children, Ruth, Mary, Cora and James. Mr. and Mrs. Shields are giving their children the best educational

advantages to be obtained and are rearing them to lives of useful manhood and womanhood.

Mr. Shields has given his attention to a close study of the issues of the day, with the result that he now votes with the Prohibition party, believing the temperance question to be the one of most importance before the public today and one that most affects the welfare of the nation. He has always been a staunch advocate of temperance and has done everything in his power for the abolition of the liquor traffic. Upright and honorable, there is nothing to be said against his career and much in his favor, and as one of the worthy citizens of his county he is well worthy of mention in this volume. His religious affiliations are with the Presbyterian church and for many years he has been an elder in that denomination. His whole life has been of such an upright nature, his actions so sincere, and the sterling traits of his character so pronounced that he has won the good will of all of those who have known him best. The study of such a character should be an inspiration to the future generation who are growing up in this county.

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THEODORE O. MORRIS, M. D.

The man who devotes his talents and energies to the noble work of ministering to the ills and alleviating the suffering of humanity is pursuing a calling which in dignity, importance and beneficial results is second to no other. If true to his profession and earnest in his efforts to enlarge his sphere of usefulness, he is indeed a benefactor of his kind, for to him more than to any other man are entrusted the safety, the comfort and, in many instances, the lives of those who place themselves under his care and profit by his services. It is gratifying to note that in the series of personal sketches appearing in this work there remain identified with the professional, public and civic affairs of Tipton county many who are native sons of the county and who are ably maintaining the prestige of honored names. Of this number, Dr. Theodore O. Morris, who is prominent among the physicians and surgeons and who is practicing his profession at Hobbs, Tipton county, Indiana, is one of the representative men of the county. Although comparatively a young man, he has gained wide professional notoriety and established a sound reputation for uprightness of character in all the relations of life.

Theodore O. Morris was born August 8, 1878, in Cicero township, this county, the son of John H. and Rachael (Warren) Morris. John H. Morris,

the subject's father, first saw the light of day near Xenia, Ohio, March 5, 1850, being the son of John Henry and Eliza (Sites) Morris. He came to this community at an early date and was quite a prominent man, serving as postmaster at Hobbs for a number of years and having wide fraternal affiliations, belonging to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which he filled all the chairs, also being a member of the Improved Order of Red Men, his wife holding membership in the Degree of Pocahontas and the Daughters of Rebekah. They were the parents of four children, namely: Lena married a Mr. Negus, who is chief clerk in the Indiana Boys' School at Plainfield, and they have seven children, Carroll, Thelma, Oral, Laurie, Lowell, Rachael and Annette; Thomas married Blanca Manwaring; Ollie married Royal Batzner; T. O., the subject of the present review.

Doctor Morris completed the common school branches at Hobbs and then took a course in the normal school at Danville, Indiana, after which he taught for two terms at No. 1 school and at Prairie Grove one year. At this point in his career the subject decided to make the practice of medicine his life work and entered the Central College of Physicians and Surgeons at Indianapolis, from which he graduated in 1904. On completing his course in medicine the Doctor first located at Atlanta, remaining there but a short time, however, coming to Hobbs within a year and having remained here since.

On Christmas day, in the year 1900, Doctor Morris was united in marriage to Nora Cottingham, the daughter of Robert H. and Rachael (Hobbs) Cottingham. The father of Mrs. Morris was born in Hamilton county, Indiana, in 1858 and was the son of Pernel and Elizabeth Cottingham. He was educated in the schools of Hamilton county and subsequently studied law at Valparaiso for three years. He was a brilliant man, with a most promising future, but died right on the threshold of a splendid career. He was a Republican in his political belief and was a faithful member of the Christian church.

Dr. T. O. Morris is an appreciative member of the county, state and national medical associations and is a wide reader and a well informed man. He endeavors to keep posted in all the best researches of medicine and surgery, believing that a medical man's education is not completed on his graduation from college. Although he has never sought public office for himself, the Doctor displays a deep interest in public affairs, his ballot being cast in support of the principles of the Democratic party. His fraternal relations are with the Modern Woodmen of America, while in religious affairs he is a loyal and consistent member of the Christian church, to which he gives liberally of his means.

## CARL TENWELL.

One of the best known and most enterprising of the younger agriculturists of Tipton county is the gentleman whose name appears above, now in the very prime of life and usefulness and his influence as an honorable, upright citizen is productive of much good upon all with whom he comes in contact. His past success gives assurance of something yet to come, and he is evidently destined to continue a potent factor for substantial good for many years to come. He is the owner of one hundred acres of fine farming land in Wildcat township, Tipton county, Indiana, which he conducts in a manner that stamps him as fully abreast of the times.

Carl Tenwell, a prosperous farmer, living on his place, about three and one-half miles northeast of Windfall, was born April 18, 1883, in Howard county, Indiana, near West Liberty, the son of Millard and Mary (Hancock) Tenwell. Millard Tenwell was a prominent farmer in Howard county and came to that section of the Hoosier state from Wisconsin with his parents, Irvin and Mary (Zentmyer) Tenwell, Irvin having preceded the family to that locality in 1853 and settling on a farm in the wilderness, where he cleared land and built a home. Here the subject's father was reared and married, becoming the father of six children, namely: Arley H.; Carl; John Frank; William I.; Ophia married Ira Hanna; Oscar. Millard Tenwell has been a farmer all his life and is still engaged in agriculture in Howard county.

Carl Tenwell secured his education in the schools at West Liberty and later at Phlox, Indiana, being engaged at agricultural labor during his boyhood and early youth. Although his opportunities for study were rather limited, he has, by close observation and wide reading, largely supplemented his early schooling, and is recognized as a man of intelligence and good sound ideas, thoroughly up-to-date in his methods and well informed on the topics of the day. When he reached the age of sixteen years, the subject of this review took employment with the Indiana Gas Company and continued with that concern for six years. By a course of careful economy and industry he was enabled at the end of that period to purchase a small tract of land and, through the application of his thorough knowledge of the art of tilling the soil, acquired in youth, he has made a splendid success of his life work, adding to his holdings until at the present time his one-hundred-acre farm is one of the best in the community and yields him a good competency. He has been essentially a scientific agriculturist, never being content with old methods of farming when a newer and better method was brought to his notice. A care-

ful conservation of the soil replenishing its vitality with the best of fertilizers, has been one of the main reasons for his success. Substantial improvements in the way of buildings have been erected and the best of farming machinery installed. In addition to general farming, Mr. Tenwell has devoted considerable attention to the raising of live stock and on account of his superior knowledge of the operations of selecting and breeding he has made this department of his work very lucrative.

In 1902 Mr. Tenwell was united in marriage to Bessie L. Overman, the daughter of Elwood C. and Hulda (Shawhan) Overman, and this union has been blessed by the birth of one child, Afton Bernice. In his political belief, Mr. Tenwell is a Democrat and takes an intelligent and earnest interest in the success of that party. In every movement for the advancement of the interests of his fellow citizens or the prosperity of the community the subject is always in the forefront, lending his support to all worthy objects or public enterprises.

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#### LEWIS VAN BRIGGLE.

There are many qualities that enter into a successful career. It is not enough to be merely energetic and industrious, but it is also necessary that one have a thorough understanding of the business in which he engages and realization of the best methods to be pursued. Not every man can become a farmer who has the land; not every man can become a lawyer who has a good library; not every man can become a merchant who has a store; not every man can run a saw mill who has the necessary outfit. Many men are misfits in their occupations, sometimes from mere chance and sometimes because they do not have the necessary energy to find the work for which they are the best adapted. The subject of this particular sketch has been eminently successful, both as a farmer and as the operator of a saw-mill, two very widely differing occupations.

Lewis Van Briggie was born in the county and township in which he has always lived. His birth occurred October 16, 1852, and his parents, Vincent and Elizabeth (Rogers) Van Briggie, both natives of Switzerland county, Indiana, had come to Tipton county shortly after their marriage. Vincent Van Briggie worked on his father's farm in Switzerland county and received such meager schooling as his neighborhood afforded at that time. The schools he attended were short subscription schools, the teacher's salary being



raised by subscription among the various patrons of the school and the teacher boarding around. In such a school, usually conducted two or three months during the year, Vincent Van Briggles received a practical education which enabled him to carry on all of his business. After his marriage to Elizabeth Rogers, daughter of Lewis and Druzilla (Phelps) Rogers, he immediately moved to Tipton county and here entered government land in Prairie township. He continued in active operation of the farm until 1860, when he moved to Groomsville and engaged in the saw-mill business. In 1867 he returned to the farm and continued to manage it until his death, which occurred in November, 1877. He was very successful, both as a farmer and as a saw-mill man, and at his death was considered one of the most prosperous and substantial men of the township. To Mr. and Mrs. Vincent Van Briggles were born nine children; Elizabeth, wife of Harrison C. Patrick; Peter married Sarah Ridgeley; Druzilla died at the age of twenty; Henry, who married Jane Hall; Edward married Julia A. Land; Mrs. Clara P. Lee; Luther died unmarried; Vincent, who married Minnie Disbro, and Lewis, the immediate subject of this sketch.

Lewis Van Briggles was reared on the home farm and was instructed and trained in the best methods of cultivating the soil and raising crops. His intellectual training was received in the district schools of his neighborhood, and when a mere youth he began work in his father's saw mill. He has been interested more or less in the saw-mill business all his life. When he was thirty-five years of age he added the manufacturing of tile and brick to his business and continued the tile business until natural gas gave out in the county. He then engaged in the hardware business, at the same time handling gravel, in which lines of endeavor he continued for some time, but, finding that he was dividing his attention between his various enterprises, he sold out his interests in the hardware business and also his gravel rights and confined his attention exclusively to his saw-mill and agricultural interests. His saw-mill is well equipped with good machinery for turning out first-class work and Mr. Van Briggles gives his personal attention to all the work done, with the result that the product of his mill is eminently satisfactory to all of his customers. He has gained a very desirable patronage and his business is on a profitable basis. In his farming he has introduced the most modern methods of agriculture and is known throughout the township as one of its best farmers.

Lewis Van Briggles was married to Elizabeth Smith, the daughter of Rollie and Elizabeth (Haskel) Smith, and they are the parents of eight

children: Arthur, who died at the age of three years; Peter, who died in boyhood; Ina, who became the wife of Cecil Davenport, and is the mother of four children, Roy, Esther, Mary and Arthur; Lela married, first, Oliver Henry, and she subsequently became the wife of Floyd Hobbs; she was the mother of one child by her first marriage, and three by the second; Walter, who married Hulda James, has two children, Herschel and Chester. Mr. Van Briggles first wife died in 1893, and a few years later he married Mary (Cardwell) Smith, the daughter of Joseph and Matilda (Edwards) Cardwell. Mr. and Mrs. Rollie Smith, the parents of Mr. Van Briggles first wife, reared a family of fourteen children: Dudley, who married Martha Purvis; Hunnewell, who married Nancy Cobb; Enoch married Flora Griffith; Thomas married Nancy Disbro; Noble, unmarried; Lucy, who died when young; Sylvanus, who married Matilda Orem; George married Sarah Warden; Hannah married Alfred McCreary; Elizabeth, first wife of the subject; Frank married Ellen Pence; Charles married Mary Cardwell; William died in infancy; and John, who married Jane Shuck. Mr. Van Briggles second wife was the widow of Charles Smith, and by her first marriage she had two children, Edith, who married Frank Moulder, is the mother of three children, Florence, Ernest and Mary A., and Oliver P., who married Maggie Miller and has four children, Mabel, Nellie, Dorothy and Ruby. Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Cardwell, the parents of Mr. Van Briggles present wife, were both natives of North Carolina, and were the parents of twelve children: Lucy, deceased; Pleasant married Julia Ragan; Ann M. became the wife of Absalom Day; Elizabeth married Monterville Purvis; John, who married Amanda Disbro, and after her death, Elizabeth Shuck; Lorinda married Samuel Runk; Clarinda became the wife of Ross Ashpaugh; James married Jane McIntire; Noah, who married Amanda Shuck, and after her death, Diana Bridgett; Mary, second wife of Mr. Van Briggles, and George, who died in infancy; Alva, who married Myrtle McIntire.

Mr. Van Briggles has always given his hearty support to the Democratic party and during all of his career as a citizen in this county he has never held any other office than that of township assessor. However, he takes an intelligent interest in the political issues of the day and is well informed as to the principles of his party. He is a member of the time-honored order of Free and Accepted Masons and a devout member of the Missionary Baptist church, of which denomination he has been a trustee for several years. His life has been a busy and useful one and from his early youth he has depended entirely upon his own labors. All he possesses has been won through strong determina-

tion and persistent purpose. He is well known in this locality for his sound integrity and honorable character and as a highly respected citizen he has won the admiration of his friends and acquaintances.

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### LOT S. ULRICH.

More than fifty-two years have dissolved in the mists of the past since the subject of this sketch was ushered upon the scenes of acting in this world, and in the lapse of more than half the century he has built for himself a solid reputation as a progressive farmer and a public-spirited citizen in the community which has been favored by his residence. He has an eminently creditable record of an industrious, conscientious man, who by an upright life has won the confidence of all with whom he mingles and has stamped his individuality upon the community of which he has so long been a resident.

Lot S. Ulrich, the proprietor of an eighty-acre farm in Liberty township, was born April 15, 1862, in the township where he has spent his entire life. His parents were Jonathan S. and Mary J. (Naylor) Ulrich, and to them were born five children: Ryneldo, deceased; Edward, deceased; Thomas D., Lot S. and Silas A.

Jonathan S. Ulrich was born in Union county, Pennsylvania, in 1826, and died in Tipton county, Indiana, in 1886. Mary J. (Naylor) Ulrich was born in Ripley county, Indiana, in 1828, and died in Tipton county, Indiana, in 1914.

Lot S. Ulrich, the subject of this sketch, received a good practical education in the Sharpsville schools and has continued to improve his mind since leaving the school room by extensive reading and close observation of the various events of the day. When still a young man his father relied upon him for assistance in the management of his large farm and in this way he gained much valuable experience which has been of great value to him in after life. Upon the death of his father, in 1886, although he was then only twenty-four years of age, he assumed complete control of his father's extensive holdings and has continued in that capacity since that time.

Mr. Ulrich married Elva W. Baxter, the daughter of J. K. and Ellen Baxter, and this union has been blessed with five children, but one of whom is living, Mary Ellen.

Lot S. Ulrich has for a number of years past been one of central Indiana's most scientific and successful stock feeders, marketing each year several

thousand dollars' worth of finished live stock. He also applies the same scientific method to his farming in general.

In the year 1906 Lot S. Ulrich was the promoter and organizer of the Sharpsville Cemetery Association and became its first president and two years later he became secretary of the association, which office he still holds. In the same year he was the organizer and became manager of the Sharpsville Cornet Band, and still remains a member of this organization. Politically, his interests have always been with the Republican party and has always worked to the welfare of the community and state. Fraternally, he is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, Order of the Eastern Star and Maccabees.

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#### DAVID W. SHUCK.

For many years this sterling citizen has occupied a distinctively prominent place among the leading farmers of the township in which he lives, while a continuous residence in Tipton county of many years has given him wide publicity and an honorable name throughout his county. His success has been due to his superior intelligence, sound judgment and well-directed industry, while his generous nature, broad utilitarian principles and eminently progressive ideas have won him the respect of his fellow citizens and made him in no small degree a leader of thought and opinion in his community.

David W. Shuck cannot claim Indiana as his native state, his birth having occurred in Kentucky December 11, 1859. His parents, James B. and Eliza (Shuck) Shuck, were natives of Henry county, Kentucky, and after their marriage they moved to Shelby county, that state, where the subject of this sketch was born. Here they continued to reside until 1871, when they came to Tipton county, Indiana, where they have since lived. Upon coming to this county, James B. Shuck purchased a farm of one hundred and sixty acres, on which he has continuously resided since coming to the county. To Mr. and Mrs. James Shuck were born thirteen children, seven of whom are living: Sarah became the wife of John Peters, and after his death she married Strand Sanford; John, who married Charity Winsworth; Mrs. James Graham; James A., who married Ida Woods; Richard M. married Susan Atkinson; Mrs. Lucy Rayle; the other six children all died in childhood.

During the years of his childhood and youth, David Shuck attended the schools of his neighborhood and received a practical education which has been all sufficient for his needs. After leaving school he worked on his father's

farm until he was twenty-three years of age, when he and his brother, John, began to follow ditching as a profession. For the next five years they were engaged in this line of endeavor, their work being a part of the contract which called for extensive draining throughout the county. At the age of twenty-five, Mr. Shuck was married and at once bought a farm of forty acres, and after operating this tract for three years, he sold it and bought his present farm of seventy-eight acres. Although beginning in a modest way, his industry and well-directed energies have enabled him to make steady and substantial progress and but few years elapsed after his marriage until he found himself on the high road to success. The lessons learned in youth he found of especial value, as they proved the stepping stones on which he mounted to a higher plane of endeavor. He had true thrift and economy instilled into his mind by his parents, and these qualities later enabled him to master details and utilize all his efforts in the accomplishment of that which he set out to achieve.

Mr. Shuck was married to Sarah Carter, the daughter of Thurston and Amanda Carter, and to this union there were born four children: Grover, who married Lillie Orr, has one daughter, Evelyn; Elizabeth, who married Vernon Harlow, is the mother of three children, Vivian, Margaret and Sarah E., while the two youngest sons, Everett and Noel, are still under the parental roof. Mr. and Mrs. Thurston Carter, the parents of Mrs. Shuck, had a family of five children, Elizabeth, Edmond, Sarah and two who died in infancy. Elizabeth married James Shuck first and after his death married Jonathan Cardwell, who died a few years later, and she then married Thomas Brooks; Edmond married, first, Dora Thacher, and second, Catherine Gross.

Mr. Shuck has been a strong and prominent supporter of the principles of the Democratic party and never hesitates to assign a logical reason for his political views, being well grounded in the principles on which his party is based and thoroughly informed relative to the leading public questions and issues of the day. However, he has never been a candidate for any public office, being content to serve as a worker in the ranks and devote his attention to his agricultural interests. He has long been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church of Groomsville, Indiana, and for the past five years has been a trustee in the church. Mr. Shuck is a sound, practical business man and his career in every respect has been eminently creditable, as well as successful. It is true that in the present day the successful farmer must of necessity be a successful business man. The same good common sense and mature judgment which makes a successful manufacturer also makes a successful farmer. Mr.

Shuck is a man of pleasing personality and he and his good wife are active members of the social life of their community, where they number their friends and acquaintances in a wide circle. The lives of such people are a benefit to any community and are such as to win for them the commendation of all with whom they come in contact.

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### EDWARD J. EDMONDS.

In past ages the history of a country was comprised chiefly in the record of its wars and conquests. Today history is largely a record of commercial activity and those whose names are foremost in the annals of the nation are those who have become leaders in the business circles. The conquests now made are those of mind over matter, and the victor is he who can most successfully establish, control and operate commercial interests. Mr. Edmonds is unquestionably one of the strongest and most influential of the men whose lives have been an essential part in the history of Tipton county. Tireless energy, keen perception, honesty of purpose, genius for devising and executing the right thing in the right place and time are the chief characteristics of the man. These, combined with every-day common sense and guided by strong will power, are concomitants which will insure success in any undertaking.

Edward J. Edmonds, the son of Jacob and Sarah (Ingraham) Edmonds, was born in Canada, September 15, 1877. Both his parents were natives of Michigan, and reared in that state four children to maturity: David B., of Elwood, Indiana; Cora, the wife of E. T. Bentley, of Detroit, Michigan; Mina D., of Minneapolis, Minnesota, and Edward J.

The father of the subject was reared in Michigan and has been a dealer and manufacturer of barrel hoops. He and his wife still live at Pinconning, Michigan. He was a soldier in the Civil war and served three years under the great cavalry leader, Gen. Phil Sheridan. After the war he went to Port Huron, Michigan, and entered into the lumber business. The paternal grandparents of Mr. Edmonds lived in Michigan, where they died at an advanced age. They reared four children, Jacob, Isaac, David and Susanne. The maternal grandparents also lived in Michigan near Port Huron, and died at an old age. They had two children, Sarah and Mary.

Edward J. Edmonds was raised at Smith's Creek, near Port Huron, and began his early education at Kawkawlin, and finished his schooling at Pin-

conning, Michigan. He then entered the railroad service, and worked for the Michigan Central Railroad at Pinconning. He was transferred to South Bend, where he continued in railroad work. Later he entered the railroad office at Elwood, Indiana, working for the Elwood, Anderson & Lapel Railroad. In 1905 he came to Tipton, and three years ago he established his present automobile and garage business. He has one of the largest and best equipped garages in the state of Indiana, and serves an increasing business all the time.

On the 7th day of June, 1904, Mr. Edmonds married Estella Anderson, daughter of Careb and Jerusha Jane Anderson. Mrs. Edmonds is a member of the Christian church. She was born in Tipton, Indiana, her parents being natives of the county. Her father was a soldier in the Civil war. She has one living sister, Frances E.

Politically, Mr. Edmonds is a stanch member of the Republican party, and fraternally he is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is all that a man should be and deserves the well-earned popularity throughout the community in which he lives.

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#### WILLIAM J. MINER.

Among the men of a past generation of Tipton county, Indiana, who have been known for their uprightness in life, common sense and moral worth, the late William J. Miner stands as a conspicuous example. He was not only a progressive man of affairs, successful in business pursuits, but a man of modest and unassuming demeanor and a fine type of the successful, self-made American. During his long career in Tipton county, he was always ready to aid in every good work and was always active in the support of laudable public enterprises.

The late William J. Miner was born in Hendricks county, Indiana, August 4, 1837, the son of Richard and Linda Mira (Jackson) Miner, the father a native of Union county, this state, and the mother of Wayne county, Indiana. They were the parents of eleven children: William J.; Louisa, who married Joseph Hawsher; Melvin, of Lawton, California; James M., who died at the battle of Chickamauga; Jabez E.; Sylvanus, deceased; Jasper M., deceased; Laura, who died when young; Medora J., widow of Charles Barnes, of Elwood, Indiana; Frank A., deceased, and Mary, who died when one year old.

Richard Miner was a farmer in young manhood in Union county, Indiana, and came to Tipton county about 1843, locating in the eastern part of the county, where he engaged in farming for some years. He also served as judge of the probate court while living on the farm and for more than fifteen years served as justice of the peace in the county. His death occurred in Elwood in 1875, in his sixty-fourth year, his wife surviving him a number of years and dying at the age of eighty-six years. He and his wife were both loyal members of the Methodist Episcopal church and he was a local preacher of that denomination. He was a stanch Democrat all his life and took a conspicuous part in political campaigns.

The paternal grandparents of William J. Miner were pioneers in Union county, Indiana, where they lived to a ripe old age. They came from North Carolina and reared a large family in this state: Noah, James, William, Richard, Jabez, Adam, Garrison, Joseph, Hezekiah and Anna. The maternal grandparents were James and Martha Jackson, both being pioneers of Wayne county, Indiana. Early in life they moved to Marion county, this state, where they lived for the remainder of their days. Mr. and Mrs. Jackson were the parents of a large family, Isaiah, Newton J., Carter T., Nancy, Rachel, Rebecca, Linda Mira, Sarah and Perlina.

William J. Miner came from Hendricks county, Indiana, to Tipton county with his parents when he was four years of age. All of his schooling was received before he was fourteen years old, and at that time he went to Elwood, where he clerked in a store for about a year. At the age of fifteen he was apprenticed to a wagon-maker and worked at that trade until the breaking out of the Civil war, when he enlisted in Company E, Thirty-fourth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry. He served three full years in the war, going out as a private, was soon promoted to sergeant, then to second lieutenant and finally to first lieutenant. He participated in thirteen battles and skirmishes, was twice hit with minie balls, but only slightly wounded. After the war he went back to Elwood, where he engaged in the dry goods and hardware business, also maintaining stores for a time at Franklin and Windfall. During his career as a merchant he served as trustee of Wildcat township, Tipton county, and in 1886 he was elected county auditor, filling that office for four years. Following his term as county auditor, he went into the abstract business in Tipton with Messrs. Clark and Seright, which firm continued together for several years. Mr. Seright then withdrew and the firm continued under the name of Clark & Miner, incorporated with a capital stock of nine thousand dollars. They have the most complete set of abstract



books in the county. Mr. Miner was actively identified with the various business interests of Tipton and was for many years president of the Citizens National Bank. In fact, he was its president from the organization of the bank. It was organized first as a state bank, with a capital of fifty thousand dollars, and was later incorporated as the Citizens National Bank, with a capital stock of one hundred thousand dollars.

Mr. Miner was married on April 24, 1866, to Elizabeth M. Guisinger, daughter of Dr. John and Mrs. Guisinger, and to this union were born three children: Orpha, the wife of Frank J. Bower, who lives in Tipton, and is the mother of five children, Paul, Miner, John, George and Elizabeth, deceased; Gertrude still lives at home; Paul died April 25, 1912; he was married to Nellie M. Mavity and left one child, Ruth. Mrs. Miner was a native of Ohio, her father being also a native of that state. Mr. and Mrs. Guisinger reared a large family, Martha, Elizabeth M., Mary, Minerva A., Margaret, Amanda, Nora, Catherine, Nettie, Frank, Earl, Walter and several who died while young.

Mr. Miner was a stanch Democrat and was more or less actively identified with politics in the county all his life. As has been stated, he held two public offices at the hands of his party and performed efficient service for the citizens of the county. All the members of the family are adherents of the Catholic church and contribute liberally of their means to its support. Mr. Miner will be remembered as a manly man of pleasing, but dignified presence, a student and an influential man in the circles in which he moved. Of good character and unflagging energy, he stood as a conspicuous example of well-developed American manhood, and his position as one of the community's representative citizens was conceded by all who knew him. His death occurred on November 10, 1913, aged seventy-six years. At the time of his death the following resolutions were adopted by the board of directors of the Citizens National Bank of Tipton:

"Whereas, William J. Miner has been called from his earthly home to return to his Heavenly Father and to join the companionship of the noble dead:

"Therefore, be it resolved by the remaining members of the board of directors of the Citizens National Bank of Tipton, Indiana, that, in the death of William J. Miner, who was unanimously chosen president of the bank during its existence, we deeply feel the loss of our honored and respected president.

"In all his business relations he was calm, considerate and judicious. He

was ever ready to accommodate and render justice to his fellow man. In the midst of his earthly affairs, even when under the stress of bodily affliction, he ever maintained a cordial relationship with his brother men and fervently gave the love of his heart to his Creator. All who entered into his acquaintanceship learned to respect and to love him. His venerable countenance will be greatly missed in the monthly meetings of the directors of the bank; and we, as officers of the bank, from our intimate relations with William J. Miner, bear witness to his sterling honesty and exalted character. We tender our sincere sympathy and condolence to his bereaved widow and family.

"Resolved, That a copy of the resolutions be entered on the records of the Citizens National Bank, that a copy be delivered to the widow and a copy be published in the *Tipton Daily Times* and the *Tipton Daily Tribune*.

"JOHN P. KEMP,

"M. T. SHEIL,

"M. V. B. NEWCOMER,

"JOHN D. SMITH,

"F. E. DAVIS,

"WILLIAM RYAN."

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### C. B. GRAY.

Agriculture has been an honored vocation from the earliest ages and as a usual thing men of honorable and humane impulses, as well as those of energy and thrift, have been patrons of husbandry. The free outdoor life of the farm has a decided tendency to foster and develop that independence of mind and self-reliance which characterize true manhood, and no greater blessing can befall a boy than to be reared in close touch with nature in the healthful, life-inspiring labor of the fields. It has always been the fruitful soil from which have sprung the moral bone and sinew of the nation, and the majority of our country's great warriors, wise statesmen, renowned scholars and distinguished men of letters were born on the farm and are indebted to its early influence for the distinction which they have attained.

C. B. Gray, a prosperous farmer of Cicero township, was born September 24, 1856, in Henry county, Indiana. He was the son of Samuel C. and Mary L. (Butler) Gray. His father was born in Fayette county and was a mechanic by trade. They had four children: James, deceased, Samuel A., William I., and C. B., subject of this sketch.

C. B. Gray attended the common schools of Henry county, and for a time was under Benjamin Parker and his wife, the Indiana poets. He came to Tipton county when he was about thirteen years of age, and settled with his parents in this township, where he still lives. He attended the Jefferson township district school after coming to this county. During the summer he worked on the farm while he attended school in the winter months.

Mr. Gray was married November 20, 1878, to Sarah J. Shannon, the daughter of Thomas B. Shannon, the latter dying some years ago. To Mr. and Mrs. Gray have been born the following children: Charles W., Jennie L., Harry C., Mary E., Thomas R. (who married Dena B. Glass), Alpha B., and Samuel S.

Mr. Gray now owns one of the most complete and up-to-date farms in Cicero township. He has always been a Republican in politics, though he has never sought any public office from his party. Recently they have completed a new house and barn and both are equipped with all the modern improvements. Mr. Gray has, by his upright and wholesome life, gained the respect of all, and they have many warm and loyal friends, who have been drawn to them by their admirable traits of character. He has always supported those interests which they have been calculated to uplift and benefit their community.

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#### MARTIN MELVIN HOBBS.

It is proper to judge of the success and status of a man's life by the estimation in which he is held by his fellow citizens. They see him at his work and in his family circle, hear his views on public questions, observe the outcome of his code of morals, witness how he conducts himself in all the relations of society and thus become competent to judge of his merits and demerits. After a long course of years of such daily observation it would be out of the question for his neighbors not to know his worth, because, as has been said, "actions speak louder than words." In this county there is nothing heard concerning the subject of this sketch but good words. He has passed his entire life here and his worth is well known, but it will be of interest to run over the busy events of his life in these pages.

Martin Melvin Hobbs, retired grain dealer and merchant of Hobbs, has occupied a large place in the business, social and political affairs of his community. He served Tipton county faithfully and efficiently as treasurer and his township as trustee and supervisor, instituting many business-like reforms

in those responsible offices and making a record as a public official that yet stands as a model to his successors. He is a native son of this county, having been born in Madison township December 14, 1845, the son of Levi and Cynthia (Boles) Hobbs. The mother's family came from Butler county, Ohio, and she was the last of the name. Levi Hobbs was a native of Lee county, Virginia, and on coming to the Hoosier state he settled in Marion county about the year 1836, living on a farm and teaching school, his early education having been acquired in his native state. In 1841 he removed to Tipton county and obtained a tract of twenty-nine acres on the southeast corner of section 23, which constituted the first settlement in Madison township. He was the father of ten children: Lavisa and Tilman are deceased; Elmina Houser; Clinton H.; Martin Melvin; William B.; Miranda; Ann Eliza; Cynthia, deceased, and Preston L.

Martin Melvin Hobbs acquired his education in an old log school house near his father's place and was engaged in assisting his parents in the labor on the home farm until he reached mature years. At the age of twenty-one years he learned the carpenter's trade, at which he was employed for some time, also teaching school for several terms. Eventually the subject settled on an eighty-acre tract of land and for four years devoted his attention to the cultivation of the same. At the end of this period he disposed of his holdings and came to Hobbs, about the year 1878 or 1879, and engaged in the merchandise business, having continued in this line and in the lumber and grain business for over thirty-five years.

On March 26, 1874, Mr. Hobbs was united in marriage to Sarah J. Lilly, the daughter of Green and Eliza (Wright) Lilly. She died February 26, 1904, and was buried in the Hobbs cemetery. Mr. Hobbs was married a second time, his present wife being the daughter of James and Elizabeth (Parmer) Castor, who came from Decatur county, this state.

Mr. Hobbs has always displayed an active and intelligent interest in political affairs, although of late years he has been content to limit his activities to the casting of his ballot for the Republican party, which in his younger days so signally honored him. Fraternally, he is a member of Elwood Lodge No. 230, Free and Accepted Masons, in which he takes an appreciative interest. A life of industry and good management has brought to Mr. Hobbs rich rewards and his declining years as a result are being passed in peace and comfort, surrounded by loyal friends and neighbors. He now owns two valuable farms, one of one hundred and fifty-two and one of eighty acres. The Farmers State Bank of Hobbs began business January 1, 1914, and Mr. Hobbs became its president.

## M. W. JOHNSON.

Among the substantial men whose labor and influence have given impetus to the agricultural interests and general material improvement of Tipton county, Indiana, and who today occupy high positions in the community in which they live, is the worthy gentleman whose name introduces this article. He grew up with the predominating idea of relying upon himself, and in his own work he has persevered steadily along a definite line of action, so that today he is considered one of the solid and enterprising farmers of his county. He is one of an increasing number of men who are taking an active part in public life, and in his capacity as an official of his township, he has shown himself as one of the most capable officials which his county has ever produced.

M. W. Johnson was born on March 31, 1853, in Tipton, Indiana, and is a son of William and Amelia (Short) Johnson. The senior Mr. Johnson was born in Darke county, Ohio, and was a miller by trade. He lived until his death, in 1854, on the farm where the subject now lives, having come to Tipton county in an early day. He was a man of strong intellectual powers, having received a good, practical education in the common schools of Darke county, and in the various communities where he lived he enjoyed in a large measure public confidence and esteem. To him and his wife were born the following children: Mrs. Amanda Oliver, who is the mother of four children; James, deceased; and M. W., the immediate subject of this sketch.

M. W. Johnson was educated in the schools of Tipton in his childhood, and later attended district school No. 18, working on the home farm during the summer seasons, and so well did he apply himself to his studies that he was enabled to teach several years after finishing his own school work. Having decided to make agriculture his life work, he stayed on the farm and later bought out the interests of the other heirs of his father's farm of forty acres, this being a part of the original land belonging to his father. He has conducted his farming operations with much success. He carries on a general line of farming, in addition to which he gives some attention to stock raising, which he finds a profitable source of income.

In 1879 Mr. Johnson was united in marriage to Emma Colee, daughter of Robert and Elizabeth (Goodwin) Colee, who came to Tipton county from Shelby county and are highly respected citizens of their community. To Mr. and Mrs. Johnson have been born three children: Lundy, who married Sadie Partridge, and they have two children, Darrell and Robert; Paul and Monna, who are at home with their parents and both attending school.

Politically, Mr. Johnson is a Democrat and has always taken a deep interest in all public affairs, especially of his township and county. He is at present serving his second term as trustee of Cicero township, which is the second largest township in the state. He is discharging the arduous duties of his important office to the entire satisfaction of all concerned. Personally, he is genial and unassuming, and he and his family move in the best circles of their community, being highly respected and esteemed by all who know them.

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LEWIS Z. VANDEVENDER.

It is not an easy task to describe adequately a man who has led an eminently active and busy life and who has attained a position of relative distinction in the community with which his interests are allied. But biography finds its most perfect justification, nevertheless, in the tracing and recording of such a life history. It is, then, with a full appreciation of all that is demanded and of the painstaking scrutiny that must be accorded each statement, and yet with a feeling of satisfaction, that the writer essays the task of touching briefly upon the details of such a record as has been that of the honored subject of this sketch whose eminently successful career is now under review.

Lewis Z. Vandevender, trustee of Jefferson township, Tipton county, and a merchant of Goldsmith, Indiana, was born May 7, 1865, in Peru, Indiana, the son of Joseph and Catherine (Zeigler) Vandevender. His father was a native of Licking county, Ohio, and was a farmer by vocation. He came to Indiana in the early days before the Civil war and settled in Miami county, and was the father of three children, the subject of this sketch, Mrs. Minnie G. McFoster and Joseph W., who is married and has three children, Kenneth, Merle and Lawrence.

Lewis Vandevender attended the district schools of his neighborhood and finished his education by taking a course in the normal school at Peru, Indiana. During his minority he worked on his father's farm during the summer seasons, attending school during the winter. In 1891 he came to Goldsmith and entered the employ of J. D. Smith, a merchant of this place. By close application to business and thrifty habits, he was finally enabled to start a new business with his partners. After continuing in this enterprise for some years, he, with a partner, purchased and has continued in the general merchandising business up to the present time. In addition to the regular stock

of goods usually carried in general stores, they also deal in cement and cement blocks, and handle coal and wood. In his business he has been very successful and has, in addition to his interests in the store, a large farm in Jefferson township, where he makes a specialty of raising live stock.

Mr. Vandevender was married in 1900 to Laura E. Hinkle, and to this union have been born three children, Keren, who married Carl Kritsch, and has one son, William L.; Curtis and William, who are still under the parental roof. Mr. Vandevender's first wife died September 16, 1900, and he afterwards married Mrs. Effie (Wiener) Cox, who was the mother of two children by a former marriage, Dorothea and Bonna Mae.

Mr. Vandevender has always affiliated with the Democratic party and, although he has taken an active interest in the welfare of his party, he has never sought any political office. Fraternally, he has been a valued member of the Free and Accepted Masons and of the Modern Woodmen of America, in both of which orders he takes a deep and active interest.

Mr. Vandevender has not confined his energies solely to the accumulation of material wealth, but has also been interested in all movements which have for their object the betterment of the community in which he lives.

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### JOHN A. SVOVELAND.

The record of the gentleman whose name introduces this article contains no exciting chapter of tragic events, but is replete with well-defined purposes which, carried to successful issue, have won for him an influential place in the ranks of his profession and high personal standing among his fellow citizens. His life work has been one of unceasing industry and perseverance, and the systematic and honorable methods which he has ever followed have resulted not only in gaining the confidence of those with whom he has had dealings, but also in the building up of a large and remunerative legal practice. Well grounded in the principles of jurisprudence and by instinct and habit a constant reader and student, Mr. Swoveland commands the respect of his professional colleagues and his career has reflected honor upon himself and dignity upon the vocation to which he has devoted his efforts.

John A. Swoveland, a well-known citizen and successful attorney of Tipton, is a native of the old Buckeye state, having been born in Richland county, Ohio, in the village of Mansfield, on July 22, 1843. He is descended from a long line of sterling ancestors, his maternal grandparents, Peter and

——— (Stainbach) Swoveland, having been natives of Pennsylvania, where they were reared, their marriage occurring in Bedford county, that state. Coming west, they became early settlers in Richland county, Ohio, where they followed farming, Mr. Swoveland also being a carpenter, which trade he had learned in youth, and at a time when everything was done by hand. He was a finished mechanic, and also was very successful as a farmer, which pursuit he made his principal life work. He died at the advanced age of ninety-three years, his wife being also quite old at the time of her death. They were the parents of eight children, all girls, as follows: Mary, Rebecca, Catherine, Barbara, Eve, Ann, Sarah and Louisa. Of these children, Sarah, the mother of the subject of this sketch, was born in Pennsylvania, and upon attaining mature years married Jacob Swoveland, also a native of Pennsylvania and also of German descent. To them were born ten children, five sons and five daughters, eight of whom lived to maturity, namely: Peter, who died in 1907; Susan, deceased, who was the wife of Louis Ballinger; Catherine, a twin sister of Susan, who died at the age of twenty-two years; John A., of Tipton, Indiana; Mary, deceased, who married a Mr. Beisel; Barbara, deceased, who married Joseph Carter; Sarah, who died at the age of nineteen years, unmarried; Aaron F., of Sims, Grant county, Indiana. Jacob Swoveland was reared to the life of a farmer, which pursuit he always followed. At the age of sixteen years he went to Richland county, Ohio, where he grew to manhood, and was married and farmed there until 1843, when he removed to the Wyandot Reserve in Ohio, living there until about sixty years of age. He then came to Indiana, and died here about three years later, in about 1878, at the age of sixty-three years. He was twice married, his first wife having died in Ohio about 1865, at about forty-five years of age. For his second wife he married Abiah Farnham, and she died without issue. Mr. Swoveland held many township offices, and was a man of importance and influence in his community. The subject's paternal grandfather, John Swoveland, died in Pennsylvania, as did his wife, and they were the parents of six children, namely: John, Peter, Jacob, Polly, Sarah and Susan.

John A. Swoveland was reared on his father's farm in Van Wert county, Ohio, and attended school three months in the year and also a term in an academy in Van Wert, and then engaged in teaching school for two terms in Ohio, and was one term superintendent of the Windfall schools, establishing the first graded school in Tipton county, Indiana. At the breaking out of the Civil war, Mr. Swoveland enlisted as a private in Company H, Fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and served from September 15, 1861, until

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July 15, 1865, according to his muster papers, but in reality he had enlisted on August 10, 1861, as one of General Fremont's body-guard under Captain Carter. He was wounded in the spring of 1862 at the battle of Tullahoma, Tennessee, and on the 28th of October he was taken prisoner with others, and remained a prisoner until January 1, 1863, when he and his comrades were exchanged and returned to their command at Murfreesboro, when that battle was fought. Mr. Swoveland participated in nearly every battle of the Army of the Cumberland, save that of Murfreesboro, and proved a valiant and faithful soldier. He was a corporal and, according to the evidence of his comrades, he was a good soldier. An incident of his service in the Civil war is worthy of special mention. At the close of the war, when Jeff Davis made his escape from Richmond and was captured at Irwinville, Georgia, he was taken to Macon, where he was held as a prisoner at the LeNier hotel. J. A. Swoveland was a corporal and he had in charge a squad that was doing guard duty at the LaNier hotel. Mr. Swoveland was a member of Joe Wilson's cavalry corps and a member of the Second Brigade, composed of the Fourth Ohio, Fourth Regular, Fourth Michigan and Third Ohio Regiments. While Corporal Swoveland was guarding the hotel, he several times spoke to Jeff Davis, and one of his duties was to prevent some Union soldiers from shooting the ex-Confederate President, as it was to prevent the escape of his charge. Mrs. Davis so appreciated the kindnesses shown her and her husband by Corporal Swoveland that she presented him with a bouquet of flowers, which he kept as souvenirs for many years. She was an intelligent woman and was very much of a lady, and Comrade Swoveland became very much attached to her, and he speaks reverently of her to this day.

After the war and the conclusion of peace Mr. Swoveland returned home and attended school one year, and also received some academical education. He then taught school until coming to Windfall, on March 20, 1867, where he bought a half interest in a general store of J. H. Zehner. This partnership had been maintained two years when they dissolved and Mr. Swoveland went to Nevada, where he engaged in a business for himself, dealing largely in railroad ties and timber. In 1871, the year of the Chicago fire, he had the misfortune to lose six thousand dollars worth of ties by fire, which practically made him a bankrupt. He then returned to Windfall and took up the practice of law in the local courts, and in 1878 was elected prosecuting attorney of the thirty-sixth judicial circuit, moving to Tipton, where he has practiced his profession continuously since, having been

admitted to the bar in 1873. As an attorney who has a comprehensive grasp of the principles of jurisprudence, he is easily the peer of his professional brethren and has brought honor and dignity to the bar. He is a master of his profession, a leader among men distinguished for their high order of legal ability, and his eminent attainments and right judgment have made him an authority in matters involving a knowledge of jurisprudence.

On December 26, 1867, Mr. Swoveland married Isabella Van Winkle, who was born in Crawford county, Indiana, on January 24, 1850, the daughter of Joseph and Amelia (Scott) Van Winkle. Her father was a Kentuckian by birth and rearing and her mother a Canadian. They were early settlers of Crawford county and their deaths occurred at Windfall, this state, he at the age of nearly eighty-nine years. His first wife, mother of Mrs. Swoveland, died at Windfall in 1875. They had eight children: Sarah, Isabella M., Alpheus, Celeste, Alice and Webb (twins), Rovilla and Della. Her father married for his second wife Emma Legg, and to this union were born three children, Albert, Leota and Ernest. To Mr. and Mrs. Swoveland have been born six children, Joseph W., Jessie A., Cora I., Grace M., Sarah Gertrude and Alice Miriam. Joseph W. died when about sixteen months old. Cora I. died when about eighteen months old. Alice M. died when about two years old. Jessie became the wife of Omer Legg and they live in Tipton. They have two sons, John and Robert. Grace M. is the wife of Harry L. Odle, of Toledo, Ohio, and they have two children, Isabelle Gertrude and Harry Van Winkle. Sarah Gertrude is the wife of Charles W. Winfield, who conducts a successful mercantile business in Sheldon, Illinois. They have two children, Nedlyn and William Swoveland.

Mr. and Mrs. Swoveland are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he is a trustee. Fraternally, he belongs to Tipton Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of which order he has been a member for forty-one years. He is also a charter member of the James Price Post, Grand Army of the Republic, in which order he takes great interest, having held all the important offices of the local post. He is an interesting speaker and whenever there are any functions in which some one is expected to say something, he is always called upon. There have been very few memorial services on Decoration day that he has not delivered an address, not only at home and in his home state, but in other states. He also belongs to Tipton Lodge No. 151, Knights of Pythias, of which he is a charter member, while politically he is a Republican. He is the owner of a splendid farm of fifty-one acres in Cicero township, which is improved and which has proved

to be a profitable source of income. His strength is as the number of his days, and not only has he accomplished much in connection with his life vocation, but his nature, strong and vigorous, has found denotement in kindly tolerance and human sympathy, generous deeds and worthy service. In his life history are found evidences of characteristics which always make for achievement, persistency coupled with fortitude, and as a result of such a life he has long been one of the best known, influential and highly esteemed citizens of this county and state.

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### STEPHEN WARNE.

To write the personal record of men who have raised themselves from humble circumstances to a position of responsibility and trust in a community is no ordinary pleasure. Self-made men, men who have achieved success by reason of their own personal qualities and left the impress of their individuality upon their communities and affect for good such institutions as are embraced in the sphere of their usefulness, unwittingly, perhaps, build monuments more enduring than marble obelisk or granite shaft. Of such men is the gentleman whose name forms the caption for this biographical review.

Stephen Warne, prosperous farmer and owner of seventy-one and a half acres of good land one-fourth mile south of Hobbs, Tipton county, Indiana, was born in 1841, in Franklin county, Indiana, the son of Elijah and Amelia Warne. Elijah Warne came to Indiana from New Jersey and was a prominent and highly respected man. He settled near Brookville, where he engaged in farming and spent the remainder of his life. He was the father of thirteen children, namely: Philip, John, William, Samuel and Elijah are deceased; Stephen; Sarah, Mollie, Elizabeth, Anna and Catherine are deceased; two others died young.

Stephen Warne attended the common schools in Franklin county and engaged in farm work in his spare time. Early deciding on agriculture as his life work, he devoted himself to a study of the best methods in that line, never being satisfied unless he was applying the most progressive and up-to-date treatment to his land, being ever ready to adopt new modes of operation when they were proved best. As a consequence he has a highly developed and improved farm, which has provided him with a good competency and which has increased in value as a result of the care Mr. Warne has given to it.

On September 27, 1860, Mr. Warne was married to Susan R. Wilson,

and they became the parents of five children: John, Charles, Ella, Carrie and Lola. His first wife died April 2, 1877, and he was married on September 11, 1878 to Sarah Cole Scott, one child, George H., being born to the second marriage. Politically, the subject is a supporter of the Democratic party, while his affiliations in matters of religion are with the Presbyterian church. His life has been one of untiring activity and has been crowned with a degree of success commensurate with his efforts. He is of the highest type of progressive citizen and none more than he deserves a fitting recognition among those whose enterprise and ability have achieved results that have awakened the admiration of those who knew them. His integrity and fidelity have been manifested in every relation of life, an example which has been an inspiration to others, and his influence has been felt in the community honored by his citizenship.

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### JAMES K. SHOOK.

It cannot be other than gratifying to note that within the pages of this compilation will be found mention of many prominent and successful citizens of the county who stand representative of the sturdy pioneer element which instituted the herculean task of reclaiming the state from the wilderness, carrying the work valiantly forward and leaving it to their sons and daughters to rear the superstructure upon the foundations thus firmly laid. Those who have been the founders and builders of the great Hoosier state are the ones who chiefly find place in this work, and in this number should not be omitted mention of the personal career of the gentleman whose name appears at the head of this article, who has passed a great part of his life in Tipton county and contributed no little to the prosperity of this favored section.

James K. Shook was born in Ripley county, Indiana, October 29, 1844, the son of Lorenzo D. and Maria (Ludwick) Shook, the father a native of Baltimore county, Maryland, and the mother of Dearborn county, Indiana, they being very early pioneers in Dearborn county. The father was born June 24, 1808, and came to the Hoosier state with his parents in 1811, when he was but three years old. He spent his early youth in the Miami bottoms of Dearborn county and then removed to Ripley county, where he engaged in farming, cleared and improved a place and reared his family there. The subject's father was engaged in flat-boating on the Ohio and Mississippi

rivers, taking his produce to New Orleans in this way and then walking back. He died in Ripley county on February 5, 1886, and his wife, who was born September 6, 1814, died December 27, 1899. Lorenzo D. Shook came to Ripley county in 1825. He was buried in the Versailles cemetery, having been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church for many years, as was also his wife, she having been of that faith since her early childhood. To the subject's parents were born eleven children, namely: Calvin, Margaret Ann, David W., Abraham (deceased), America (now Mrs. William M. Grishaw), Errena, James K., Harriet, Luther V., Joseph V., and Ellen, the last named dying in infancy.

The paternal grandparents of the subject were John and Dorcas (Ball) Shook, natives of Maryland and farmers, who settled in Dearborn county, Indiana, in 1811, and died in Ripley county, this state. They had fourteen children: Charles, John, Peter, Frances, David, Hezekiah, Harriet, Jabez, Lorenzo D., Lydia, Sarah, Amon, Reason and Margaret.

Mr. Shook's maternal grandparents were named Ludwick and were natives of Pennsylvania, of German descent and were among the pioneers of Dearborn county, even before the Shook family arrived. They lived to an old age and had a large family of children: Joseph, Jacob, Ellen, Rebecca, Maria, Peggy and three others.

James K. Shook was reared in Ripley county on his father's farm and attended the old-fashioned subscription school in a log school house. He lived at home until he reached the age of twenty-two, having begun teaching school at the age of eighteen. Coming to Tipton county in 1868, he located at Sharpsville, where he taught for two terms, then forming a partnership with George V. Haynes and William M. Grishaw and opening a general store at Sharpsville, under the firm name of Haynes, Grishaw & Shook, continuing at this business until 1888, when they moved a part of their stock to Tipton and the subject was in business here until 1905. His business career in the county covered a span of thirty-five years and one day. Since 1905 the subject has been retired, overseeing the operation of his three hundred and twenty acres of farm land in Liberty township, a highly improved tract of some of the best land in the community. In 1889 Mr. Shook built his beautiful residence in Tipton at No. 240 North West street.

On May 26, 1875, James K. Shook was united in marriage to Rebecca A. Kirkpatrick, daughter of James and Mary (Oldham) Kirkpatrick, natives of Kentucky who came to Indiana at an early date. The father died in Howard county and the mother in Sharpsville, both being buried in Howard

county. They had five children, Sophronia, Cynthia, Mrs. Shook, John W. and Nancy. Mrs. James K. Shook died March 4, 1909, at the age of sixty years. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, as is also Mr. Shook. The Kirkpatrick family dates back to the ninth century or earlier, but the records begin in the twelfth century. In the old documents the Kirkpatricks are called "a principal family of Great Britain," and are allied to the royal Stewarts, Sinclairs, Maxwells, Seatons, the Marquis of Lothian and James XI of Scotland.

James K. Shook and wife became the parents of two children, Fronda and Ralph K. The former is the wife of G. C. Goss and lives in Indianapolis, while the latter is at home.

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#### PROF. CHARLES F. PATTERSON.

The position of superintendent of schools is an important and exacting one, and to fill it efficiently requires not only strong mentality, broad scholarship and especial training, but also executive ability of a high order, all of which qualities are happily blended in Prof. Charles F. Patterson, the present superintendent of the city schools of Tipton. Professor Patterson is a native of Tipton county, and was born near Windfall, June 6, 1863. His parents, Benjamin F. and Lydia Ellen (Plummer) Patterson, were both natives of Indiana. Benjamin F. was reared in Fayette county and came to Tipton county with his father, John M., about 1867, and settled on a seven-hundred-acre farm. After his father's death, Benjamin bought a farm of one hundred and sixty acres in Wild Cat township, which he operated until his death in 1880. His widow married some years later, her second husband being James H. Fear, who is now deceased. She is still living. Charles F. is the only living child of both marriages, the only other child, Clinton, dying at the age of two years.

Charles F. Patterson received his first education in the district schools and then entered Wabash College, where he started to take the regular classic course leading to the degree of Bachelor of Arts. However, he did not finish the course at Wabash, but transferred his credits to Franklin College, where he graduated in 1893. He taught several terms of school between the time he first matriculated in Wabash until he finally finished at Franklin College in order to get money to carry on his work in college. Before his graduation

he was superintendent of the Greenwood schools for six years. He was elected superintendent of the Johnson county schools and resigned to take charge of the Edinburg schools, where he remained for the next twelve years. In the fall of 1905 he became head of the city schools of Tipton and is still holding that position. He has brought the schools up to their present high standing of excellence and is recognized as one of the leading educators of the state.

Professor Patterson was married on October 10, 1884, to Melva Avis, the daughter of James and Lavina (Lineback) Avis. Professor Patterson and wife are both members of the Christian church and he has been an elder in the denomination for many years. He has been very much interested in Masonry and has taken all the degrees up to and including the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite; he also belongs to the Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, Murat Temple, Indianapolis. He is also a member of the Indianapolis Commercial Club, the University Club and the American Historical Association.

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### J. FRANK BARLOW.

Among the worthy citizens of Sharpsville, whose residence here has contributed in a marked degree to the prestige of the community, is J. Frank Barlow, who, while living for his individual advancement, has never forgotten his obligations to the public and has invariably given his support to those measures which have for their object the general good. Although his life has been a busy one and his private affairs have made heavy demands upon his time, yet he has found time to serve his fellow citizens in a public capacity as township trustee and county auditor, and he made a record in these respective offices for honesty and efficient service which stamps him as a man of much more than ordinary ability. Through the long years of his residence in this locality he has ever been true to the trusts reposed in him, whether of a public or private nature, and his reputation in a business way has been unassailable.

J. Frank Barlow, ex-county auditor and member of the firm of Batchelor, Barlow & Batchelor, of Sharpsville, was born in Liberty township, Tipton county, July 27, 1857. He is the son of William and Lavina Barlow, both of whom were also natives of the old Hoosier state. William Barlow came to Tipton county with his parents when he was a young man and worked

with his father, Cornelius Barlow, on a farm west of Sharpsville until his marriage, after which time he moved to Sharpsville and engaged in the flour business with his father. Some years later he and his father engaged in the flouring business in Tipton and continued their mill in that town for five years, when they moved to Shelby county, Indiana, and operated a flouring mill for some time. William Barlow then came back to Tipton county, and engaged in the grocery business, following that occupation for about twenty years. During most of the time that he was engaged in the grocery business he was also a gravel road contractor and built a great many of the gravel roads in Tipton county. Some years ago he retired from active participation in business on account of ill health and is now living a retired citizen in the city of Tipton. William Barlow was married to Lavina McGee, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John McGee, and their union was blessed with four children, J. Frank, subject of this sketch; C. N., now living in Kokomo; Mary and William, deceased. Mr. Barlow's first wife died at the age of twenty-six years and some years later Mr. Barlow married Hannah E. Brown, and to this union were born six children, three of whom are still living, Rosa, Jessie and Lula. Of the children named, C. N. married Hattie Free; Rosa is the wife of John McCreary; Lula is the wife of Roy Caylor and Jesse is the husband of Alma Thompson.

J. Frank Barlow received his elementary education in the public schools of Tipton, and spent all of his time when not in school in his father's grocery store. He continued to assist his father until he became of age, when he removed to Sharpsville and worked for his uncle, G. W. McGee. He showed such ability that within four years after his connection with the flouring business in Sharpsville he assumed a half interest in the business and has become one of the most successful business men of Sharpsville. Recognizing in him those qualities which would make a good public official, the Republicans of Liberty township nominated and elected him as township trustee and for five years he filled that office to the satisfaction of the citizens of his township. The Republican party again recognizing in him a man of greater ability as an administrative officer, nominated and elected him as county auditor of Tipton county, and in this capacity he served his county for four years. In addition to his flouring mill interests, he has been very much interested in the canning business and at the present time is president of the Sharpsville Canning Company, a concern which does a big business every year. His natural industry has enabled him to be more than ordinarily successful and, with his mental and physical capacities, he has made for himself a very comfortable competence.



J. Frank Barlow was married to Elizabeth Siler, and this marriage has been blessed with five children, Mae, Susie, Bessie, Harriett and Raymond. Mae is the wife of A. C. McCoy, assistant cashier of the Sharpsville Bank; Susie is the wife of J. J. Batchelor, of the firm of Batchelor, Barlow & Batchelor; Bessie graduated at Indiana University in June, 1913, and is now teaching English in the high school at Sharpsville. She took a prominent part in the various college activities while she was an under-graduate, and was a member of the Greek-letter sorority, Kappa Alpha Theta; Harriett is now taking a course in the Indianapolis Conservatory of Music; Raymond is single and still lives under the parental roof; the two older daughters, Mae and Susie, attended the Cincinnati Conservatory of Music. It can be readily seen that Mr. Barlow has given his children every educational advantage which could be afforded them and it is to their credit that they have taken advantage of every opportunity which has been given them. The parents of Mrs. Barlow were both natives of Kentucky.

An interesting fact which may be recorded in the history of Mr. Barlow is the yearly hunting trips which he takes in the great woods of the Northwest. For the past nineteen years he has made a trip annually in the month of November for the purpose of hunting deer, moose and other wild game in the mountains of the Northwest, and every year he has brought back with him some trophies of his chase. He is an ardent lover of out-door life and attributes his splendid physical condition to this fact.

Fraternally, Mr. Barlow is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks at Tipton, and is also a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, and has been a trustee of Lodge No. 363 for the past twenty-five years. He is a devoted and earnest member of the Methodist Episcopal church of Sharpsville, and while he actively supports all the enterprises of his own church, his broad humanity has not confined itself to his own particular denomination. He has contributed to almost every other church in Tipton county and more than a score of denominations within the county have been the recipients of his generosity. It is unnecessary to state that Mr. Barlow is a man of broad intelligence and a man of genuine public spirit, for these facts have been shadowed forth between the lines of this review. As a man who is strong in his individuality, he never lacks the courage of his convictions, for they are dominant elements in his personality. He possesses a loyal human sympathy and abiding charity which, as taken in connection with his sterling qualities of character, has gained for him the respect and confidence of all his fellow citizens.

## ARCHIBALD W. RAMSAY.

The subject of this sketch is a native of Tipton, having been born in this city on August 4, 1865, and all of his life has been spent in Tipton. His father was Archibald Ramsay, a native of Ohio, and who was the pioneer printer of Tipton, he having come to Tipton to take charge of the first newspaper published in the county, this paper passing through a number of evolutions and is now the *Tipton Times*. The elder Ramsay was the son of Alexander Ramsay, also a printer and publisher and founder of the *Shelby Democrat*, published at Sidney, Ohio. It was in this office that Archibald Ramsay, Sr., mastered the printer's trade and his father was his tutor. During the pioneer existence of the newspaper published in Tipton, Archibald Ramsay, Sr., was printer, editor and publisher and did all the work connected with the publication. He was regarded as a forceful and fluent writer. He died in 1879.

The mother of Archibald Ramsay, Jr., was Josephine Decker, daughter of Samuel Decker, Tipton's pioneer tavern keeper who for a number of years conducted a tavern in a frame building that stood at the corner of Jefferson and Independence streets, where the Kleyla theatre now stands. He came from Virginia, locating in the county in the late forties. Archibald Ramsay, Sr., was the father of nine children: Ida, Benjamin Franklin and Grace, are deceased, and those surviving are Samuel, of Indianapolis; A. W., Charles W., Caleb B., George and Mrs. Mary Bolden, all of Tipton. Mrs. Archibald Ramsay, Sr., survives her husband.

The subject of this sketch attended the public schools of this city until he was fourteen years of age. His father dying at that time, he entered the office of the *Tipton Advocate*, published by M. W. Pershing, now associate editor of the *Daily Tribune*, and learned the printer's trade. He has been identified with the printing business in this city since that time with the exception of a brief period when he was employed on the old *Indianapolis Journal*, working as a compositor. He has worked in most of the printing offices of this city during the past thirty-five years. For a number of years he was city editor of the *Tipton Times* and in 1895, in company with John E. Anderson, established the *Daily Tribune*. This was a modest undertaking and it started out in the face of many misgivings, as the local field was thought to be pretty well covered at that time, there being two weekly newspapers, but the young men were of the opinion that Tipton was large enough and ripe enough for a daily newspaper and their surmises were correct.

The *Tribune* has prospered through all these years and has grown from a four-page paper to an eight-page publication, all printed at home, and being regarded as one of the best newspapers in the state, having a well equipped office and a circulation that is quite flattering. Two years after the paper was established, Mr. Anderson retired from the business, I. M. O'Banion buying his interest and since that time, Ramsay & O'Banion have been the publishers.

Mr. Ramsay was united in marriage, on November 4, 1898, to Florence Nicholson, daughter of Charles and Nellie Nicholson. Three children were born to them, a son, the first born, dying in infancy. The remaining two children are Floyd and Edith, the former twenty-four and the latter nineteen years of age. Floyd is a graduate of Indiana University and Edith is in her third year at DePauw University.

Mr. Ramsay served six years as a member of the school board, being a member of the board at the time of the building of the new high school building and took an active part in the preliminaries that resulted in this handsome edifice. It was during this time that the *Tribune* took a leading part and aided in no small way in bringing public sentiment around to the point where the proposition to construct the building received the sanction of every voting precinct in the city at a special election. It was one of the most warmly contested elections ever fought out in this city. Time has proven the wisdom of the *Tribune's* contentions. A building less commodious, as some people insisted upon, would have outgrown its usefulness several years ago.

The *Tribune*, under the direction of the present publishers, has waged a number of battles for the best interests of the city, among them being municipal ownership of public utilities, the light plant being one of them. The public library is another institution that had the support of the *Tribune*, also the public park, recently acquired.

Mr. Ramsay is a member of several secret orders, being a Mason, a member of the Eastern Star, the Knights of Pythias, the Maccabees and Woodmen. He is one of the trustees of the Greenlawn cemetery, being appointed at the time that the old city of the dead was taken over by the city, this move being urged by the *Tribune* in order that some means might be employed that would insure the cemetery having care in the years to come.

Mr. Ramsay is a forceful newspaper writer, he being recognized in the fraternity as one of the able editors in this state. He has a keen eye and a natural instinct for news and there is very little of a news character that escapes his notice. He has a wide and extensive acquaintance in the county and state.







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